



# THE CRITIC:

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**NIAGARA FOOLS.**—Why is it that Niagara cranks are allowed in our Dominion. We cannot hinder those possessed of the suicidal mania from leaping into the current, but it is quite possible to prevent the playing with self-destruction which is tolerated each year at the Falls. The present incumbent of this criminal-lunatic position is a rope-walker who, attired in scarlet, gambols over the Falls, hurls suspended by his toes over the abyss, sits himself on a chair and smokes a cigar at the most thrilling moments in his misdirected career. Energy, nerve and skill such as this should not go unrewarded, but a special department either in our penitentiaries or our lunatic asylums should be reserved for such performers. They should be happy in each other's society, and the country would be well and cheaply rid of them.

**BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.**—There are hundreds of young Provincialists who are just branching out into business life. They have begun their careers as clerks, type-writers, secretaries or book-keepers, and they mean to be both faithful to their employers and energetic in the work which they undertake. There is, however, a rock upon which many of these promising young people wreck themselves, and upon which a good proportion of the failures in commercial and business life have stranded before them. That rock is breach of confidence. The young employees are attracted by the novelty of the work into which they are thrown. They speak unreservedly of it to their friends and acquaintances, and are apparently quite unaware that they are betraying the trust of their employer. Occasionally the employee duffers with his employer on some moral question involved in a business transaction, and, forgetting that if his conscience or principles do not allow him to do his work with ease he should at once leave his place, he goes about talking the matter over with his friends, perhaps, which is worse, he assumes a mysterious air of "the things I could tell if I would," and by look and cowardly insinuations endeavors to damage his employer. Yet in the long run this breach of confidence does not injure the firm half so much as it injures the employee. His measure is soon taken by those who have to do with him, and when his dismissal takes place there are none to offer him employment. The employee who is faithful to the duties assigned him and is loyal to his employer's interest is the man who will make his mark in business life and who will have won the respect and esteem of all, when the unfaithful employee will be found in the perfunctory performance of the simplest duties of mercantile life.

**THE APPLE AGAIN.**—Popular medical science must be the funniest thing in the world to physicians. It conduces to their welfare financially, and perhaps it does little actual bodily harm to its devotees. Some strange and wildly differing ideas are promulgated at the same time, and it is probably on that account that the creed of "every man his own doctor" is so frequently shaken. We now learn that bread is a mistake. Bread that has nourished our grand-sires and has been our own staff and stay! The eating of bread (combined with the lapse of years) conduces to old age. He who would be perennially young must eschew bread and eat only juicy fruits, especially apples. No more savory dishes and tasty broths, no more cups of tea with crisp slices of buttered toast—only apples an unmitigated diet of apples. The apple, it should be remembered, is responsible for all of suffering of this world, and it is strange that it should be again brought forward as the one thing to be desired.

**JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.**—The action of the general public press in reference to the collision between the *Victoria* and the *Camperdown* is most discreditably. Until an official investigation is made no prejudice should exist against the persons who are responsible in greater or less measure for the collision. It is not manly to revive the skill and intelligence of the dead Admiral until some proof is made of improper action on his part, nor is it just to blacken the character of the Hon. Maurice Bourke at the present stage of affairs, nor should Rear Admiral Markham be hastily condemned. The daily reports are but the surmises of correspondents who wish to send taking telegrams, but who feel no responsibility concerning the formation of public opinion. The despatches bristle with absurdities which, though obvious to navy men, are not discernable by the general public. It is but fair and just that judgment should be withheld until the investigation is made in the proper spirit by the proper authorities.

**THE BURNT CHILD SHOULD DREAD THE FIRE.**—It is not yet too late for many of our smaller towns and villages to learn a lesson from the fate of the little town of Fairville, N. B. About a year ago the whole town was swept away by fire. As there was neither a fire service nor an adequate water supply little could be done to check the progress of the flames. There was little insurance on the burned buildings, and the loss fell heavily upon those who could ill afford to lose. Still the lesson of precaution was not learned. Early this week the town was again swept by fire, and a serious loss sustained by the very people who had suffered most severely last year. An attempt had been made to form a fire brigade and to obtain a water supply, but the efforts aroused no general interest and finally fell through. Owing to this state of affairs the insurance companies put rates up to three and four per cent., and few felt able to protect their property at such a cost. The second fire, therefore, found the people in a worse plight than before. Those who were recovering from the put back of last season felt the blow severely. And yet is the fault not with the people themselves? Had Fairville learned the meaning of her last year's lesson she would not have to mourn over burned homes to day.

**EVERY-DAY COURTESY.**—Why is it that we are not a more polite race? Why is it that there is proportionately more rudeness in the lives of average men and women than there is politeness? It is not caused by the lack of kindly feeling, for when emergencies arise our people are ready and willing to do for others. They are generous in private life, good citizens in public life—and yet, on the whole, we are not a courteous people. It seems to us that the chief cause for this lies in the family life. The father of the family, usually a hard working man, is probably gifted with as much affection as most of us. Perhaps he is ashamed of it, but at all events he masks his feeling with a show of indifference that soon amounts to brusqueness. His wife does not resent his manner—when he tells her gruffly, to "hurry up," she hurries. If he allows the door to fall back in her face as they leave the house together she makes no demur, but in turn she reflects the gruff treatment which she receives on her family. Her sons copy their father's manner to her, and treat their sisters in the same summary manner. The daily courtesies of life are ignored, and in time there are open ruptures between the members of the same family. To their shame be it said, that there are not a great many husbands who treat their wives with the same deferential attention which they bestowed upon them during the term of their engagement. It is the little courtesies of life that make or mar the whole—and to a woman the little things are frequently the great things of life. If our young married men would but look the matter plainly in the face they would admit that they have often failed in this respect, and if each one of them would but make up his mind that in his family he would set an example of courtesy, an improvement would speedily be noticeable. Kind words and courteous actions cost nothing, but they do much towards making life pleasant and agreeable.

**FINCH JUDICIAL**—A French Railway Company has been placed in an embarrassing position of late, and it is probable that the entire road will have to be handed over to the creditors. It appears that sparks from a locomotive started a fire in the woods near Yehoux, which spread over an immense district, doing damages to the extent of \$300,000. According to French law the Company must make good the damage done, even though the whole property of the Company is handed over.

**WHO FORGOT RUSSIA?**—It is quite probable that when the Paris arbitration shall have decided upon the settlement of the sealing dispute that the whole question will have to be re-opened, in order to ascertain the views of the Czar of Russia. There are quite as many seals on the Siberian as on the Alaskan shores, and the Russian authorities have already made complaint to the Czar of both British and Canadian poachers. It is to be regretted that Russia is not represented in the arbitration, and a long and expensive re-argument of the case thus avoided.

**TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS**—Grover Cleveland has spoken plainly upon the various disasters, financial and otherwise, which has befallen his people during the last few months. He states that the distrust and apprehension is due to the erroneous policy of the previous Government whose laws still continue to be enforced, and he calls for the convening of both Houses of Congress on the Seventh of August, in order that the unwise laws of the Republican administration may be repealed. He trusts that through legislation the people may be relieved from "present and impending danger and distress." The outcome of the legislation of this "extraordinary" Congress will be awaited by thousands of the citizens of the Republic, and the decisions arrived at with reference to the Silver Question and the McKinley Bill will be of great interest throughout our Dominion.

**A NEW WELL-CLEANER**—It was a bright-brained man who cleared his well of foul air the other day by means of an umbrella. By lowering a lighted candle he demonstrated that there were at least six feet of poisonous gas in the bottom of the well. He then took a small umbrella, tied a string to its handle, and after opening it, lowered it into the well. He allowed it to reach to the bottom, drew it up and emptied the invisible contents a short distance away. The process looked most eccentric to the by-standers who, however, patiently waited until the umbrella was pulled up for the thirtieth time, when the well-cleaner announced that his work was completed, and tested the well by again lowering a lighted candle into its depths. As the flame continued to burn brightly, even at the bottom of the well the bystanders admitted that the gas had vanished, although but a few of them comprehended the fact that the feat was based upon the chemical knowledge of the workman regarding the comparative weights of the normal atmosphere and carbonic acid gas.

**THE Y. P. S. C. E. DELEGATES IN CANADA**—The Christian Endeavor movement is an ever-popular one, and its promotor, the Rev. Francis E. Clarke, must feel an ever-present joy at the thought that it was he who "set the ball a-rolling." The first society was formed in Portland, Maine, in 1881. From this as a centre, over twenty-six thousand other societies have sprung up, and more than a million and a half members have been enrolled. The same movement is known by many names, for the Epworth League, the Young People's Union and the Advocates of Fidelity are all working along the same lines. The Societies are now to be found in all portions of the world and they cannot fail to be beneficial to the individual, the church and the community wherever they exist. The avowed object of the Association is to form the connecting link between the young and old members of the church. It supplies a field in which the young people may work to advantage, and it acts as a feeder to the church with which it is connected. The accounts of the Convention now being held in Montreal will interest hundreds of our young people.

**SOME CLAUSES OF THE NEW CODE**—Our new criminal code is not meant to be either unjust or absurd in its make up, and to the credit of its framers we may state that on the whole it is designed to prevent and punish infractions of the law. There are, however, many obscure clauses and evidences of hasty and inconsidered legislation. Among these we note the regulation which provides the following unequal penalties for what is practically the same offence:—For counterfeiting a post office stamp, life imprisonment; for counterfeiting an inland revenue stamp, fourteen years' imprisonment; and for counterfeiting a customs house mark or brand, a term of twelve months. The offences are surely not so proportionately greater than one another as are the prescribed punishments. It also appears that it is seven times as unpleasant for the offender who writes a threatening letter, as for the wiser man who, for demanding money with menaces, is given a term of two years' imprisonment. It is also wiser policy for a criminal to wilfully destroy plants or fruits, than it is for him to steal them, for he has in the first instance the prospect of one instead of three months' imprisonment. It is a serious matter to interfere with a police officer in the discharge of his duties, as the penalty of ten years' imprisonment would suggest; but the more congenial work of assaulting and so hindering a police officer can be attended to with the enlivening scene that a two-year term will set the matter straight. There are perhaps a score more of such unreasonable, if not ridiculous, clauses, and although the new code is a great improvement in many respects upon its predecessor, it leaves us still much to hope for.

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

**CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE**—All who are interested in the ever-present and ever-pressing question of cheap and comfortable homes will be delighted with the model house exhibited at the World's Fair. It is designed to meet all the needs of a family of six, and it is believed that the cost of erection would not exceed \$1200, the monthly rental \$12.00. The house, which is of wood, stands a story and a half high. The first floor consists of a kitchen and pantry, a hallway, a living room and a bathroom. The pantry and bathroom are fitted with hot and cold water, and the living room is made cheerful with three windows and a fireplace. The second floor consists of two large and one small room. The walls throughout are finished with rough tined plaster that can easily be washed. The outside appearance of the house is good. The roof is gabled, there are neat outside blinds, and a side porch as a front entrance. A further experiment will demonstrate the possibility of furnishing the house with comfortable and artistic furniture for the small sum of \$300, and the expense of supplying the family with food, clothing, light and heat for one year will be demonstrated as being within \$500. As four of the members of the imaginary family are mere children, the figures may be more practical than they appear to be.

**LANSMEN ON THE WATER**—The boating season and the season for drowning accidents have begun simultaneously as usual, and already a number of serious accidents have been recorded. There is little doubt to our mind that carelessness and ignorance are responsible in a great measure for these sad occurrences, and that if sufficient thought were but given to the subject there would be fewer casualties of this nature. The man who cannot manage his pleasure craft, be it canoe, row-boat, sail-boat, or steam-launch, has no business to make himself responsible for the safety of other lives than his own. The fact that he asks ladies to accompany him on his expeditions is frequently taken to be, as it certainly should be in reality, a guarantee of his responsibility in case of accident. But on the contrary, it is too often the case that the man of the party has no practical knowledge of the work he has undertaken, and when unusual circumstances arise he has no means of knowing how to meet them. In all probability he cannot swim, and is thus utterly unable to do aught but struggle for his own life in the event of an upset. We trust that no accident will happen on our harbor during the coming months, and if our inexperienced boaters will but decide to master their crafts and also the art of swimming before inviting ladies to bear them company, we are convinced that many dangers may be avoided.

**SUMMER READING**—There is a firmly established belief in the minds of many sensible people that they must do a large amount of "light reading" during the summer. In theory at least they regard the thrilling romances and startling adventures of the summer catch-penny literature as a relaxation especially suitable to the holiday time. In some inscrutable way they feel that this style of fiction is suited to their needs, and they accordingly indulge in it. We do not doubt for a moment that what one reads affects both the thoughts and actions, and we have long thought that half of the giddiness and impudence of young girls at summer resorts is due in no small part to the false look atmosphere with which they have surrounded themselves. The same danger exists, though to a less degree, with older readers who have a practical knowledge of life, its needs and duties, and there is also a physical inconvenience which they frequently experience in wasting precious eyesight over the finely printed columns of unmitigated trash. By all means let the summer holiday be made as pleasant as possible, and let every innocent form of enjoyment have full sway, but let the morally bad novel and the trashy novel stay on the shop counters till the publishers shall have learned not to insult the public by offering such refuse as mental food. There are thousands of good novels fully as interesting and often as exciting as the modern summer volume, and we would remind the reading public of their existence.

**RECREATION FOR MIDDLE AGE**—Sir James Paget, than whom no more eminent health authority exists, makes a vigorous appeal to middle-aged men to take more "good active recreations." He notes the well-known fact that the middle-aged men and women lose their taste for out-of-door life and for all forms of active exercise. This he attributes largely to custom and not to any physical cause. What is true of the Englishmen whom he addresses, is equally true of Canadians, although we are not willing to admit that the "average professional or business man grows fatter, wheezier, more pompous, and more dull and uninteresting every year." Yet there is a troublesome grain of truth in the allegation. Our middle-aged men are not getting the best out of life—they are growing old before their time, and all for the want of proper exercise. There is little excuse for our Provincialists so far as climate is concerned—it is only custom that causes them to stagnate in the middle line. There is much to tempt them out-of-doors—bright, clear weather and fresh invigorating winds. There is no reason why walking, boating and cycling should not be indulged in, nor that some out-of-door hobby, such as gardening or poultry-keeping should not be taken up. The man who, with a sudden burst of energy, takes up the out-of-door pleasures of his youth, may, on account of his weary limbs, conclude that he has outgrown that sort of thing; but the man who gradually reforms his routine life so as to include a gradually increasing portion of out-of-door life and exercise will find that there is a goodly spark of the boy yet left in his constitution.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

DISCONTENTED MAN.

When fiercely beat the solar rays,  
And moisture flows from all our pores,  
We wish we had the winter days,  
When chilling winds howled round our doors.

Then come the winter days austere,  
And snow drifts round our dwellings lie,  
And frosts sever nips nose and ear,  
And then we wish it were July.

Thus man through his existence frets!  
Dams Nature over is his debtor.  
The thing he wants he never gets,  
There's something else would suit him better.

There is an ocean of difference between man's rights and his wants.

"Do you wish proofs of my love?" "No," she answered; "my negative makes it unnecessary."

The summer girl may equally love the mountain, the country or the shore, but of all spots on this earth she hates freckles most.

The man whose motto was "Take care of No. 1," was awfully perplexed when he was made the father of twins. He was obliged to take as much care of No. 2 as he did of No. 1.

"What I doesn't like," said Uncle Eben, "is er man dat'll worry his self sick over widdah de worl's fair is open on Sunday, and nebber thinks once 'bout closin' his own coal-hole in de sidewalk."

If the police must spy about  
Our steps, we'd as much rather  
They'd try to "shadow" us throughout  
The scorching summer weather.

THEY COME HIGH BUT—Mrs. Marshiff—"Well, I've found out how to make up my new dress at last."

Mr. M.—"Then why don't you get the stuff?"

Mrs. M.—"No money left. It took all I had to buy fashion magazines."

Teacher (in Chinese mission)—I wonder how many of you know the meaning of mercy. (All heads up). Very good. Now you, Chang, may give us an illustration of its meaning.

Chang—Melican lady give Chinese boy gishes to wash. One plate fall on floor, him blake in thousand fifteen pieces. Melican lady cry loud. "Oh, mercy."

SHADOWS.

Upon the hearth the fire burnt red,  
And painted shadows on the wall,  
O'er her soft dress its glow was shed;  
Upon the hearth the fire burnt red,  
Low whispered were the words he said—  
An answering blush—but was that all?  
Upon the hearth the fire burnt red,  
And painted shadows on the wall.

SHIED AT NOTHING.—Customer—D.dn't you tell me this horse was afraid of nothing?

Dealer—That's just what I said.

"Why, he shies at his own shadow."

"Well, a shadow is about as near nothing as anything I know of."

SCANDAL.

The wind just breathed it to the pine,  
Who shook her head and sighed.  
And then she told it to the oak,  
Who said the wind had lied.  
But, all the same, he told the ash,  
Who told the willow tree.  
And so it passed along the line,  
Until it came to me.  
I heard it from the speckled trout  
Who had it from the rook,  
And I this is how the story ran—  
Last night the moon was full!!

Love is all right, but cooking goes further with some people. A Jersey City husband is seeking a reparation from his wife on the ground that she misrepresented her culinary skill during their courting period, and won him with false statements of her ability in flipping flapjacks and jerking chicken fricassees. Her appearance aided the deception she put upon him, for she weighed 300 pounds, and certainly looked like a rotund and joyous result of good cooking. After marriage he found out that she didn't know enough about the mysteries of the cuisine to cook corned beef and cabbage. So his love died for want of proper nourishment, and now he asks to be legally disavowed from the 300 pounds of false pretences, by whose side he has famished and grown feeble ever since their wedding day.

WHY DO YOU NOT STUDY SHORTHAND.

The young man or woman who is undecided what calling to follow, should investigate the superior advantages of the Pernin Shorthand. No clerical work is more congenial and remunerative, and none offers such rapid advancement as a knowledge of shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping, for the reason that such clerks are the confidential assistants in all lines of business. They know the secrets of the business, costs, expenses etc.

Why not learn shorthand by mail, and then come here and finish up in typewriting.

\*SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, P. O. Box 543—Truro.

HE LOVED  
good bread, pie,  
and pastry, but his  
stomach was delicate.  
SHE LOVED  
to cook, but was  
tired and sick of the  
taste and smell of lard.  
She bought Cottolene,  
(the new shortening) and  
THEY LOVED

more than ever, be-  
cause she made better  
food, and he could eat it  
without any unpleasant  
after effect. Now  
THEY ARE HAPPY in  
having found the BEST,  
and most healthful short-  
ening ever made—  
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MONTREAL.

SCOTT'S

TIVERTON,  
DIGBY CO., N. S.

This is to certify that I have been crippled with RHEUMATISM in my hands, and have used several kinds of liniment without any relief until I got a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE, and it

CURE

has made a complete cure of me. I can recommend it to anyone who has RHEUMATISM as a sure cure.

Yours respectfully,  
MISS ELIZABETH BLACKFORD.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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For the remainder of the season we will offer our whole stock of  
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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

**VICTORIA AND HER PEOPLE.**—The Queen has published a letter regarding the marriage of Prince George, which says: "I know my people are aware how truly my heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows. In this tie lies the real strength of the empire."

**CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.**—The Studley Quoit Club, of Halifax, in which Prince George took a lively interest while in this city with *H. M. S. Canada*, sent a cablegram of congratulation on the Royal marriage and received a reply "Many Thanks," signed "George."

**YARMOUTH'S WATER WORKS.**—A Yarmouth paper says the town has bought out the water works formerly owned by the water company, giving a cheque to the amount of \$238,244 therefor. The town is going to improve the water works, and when completed they will cost \$300,000.

**THE CAMPBELL HERETIC CASE.**—The Campbell heretic case came before the Montreal Presbytery on Tuesday. The professor was present and said he could retract nothing from his Kingston address. A committee was appointed to draft a "libel" against Dr. Campbell according to the laws of the church.

**CANADIAN WOMEN'S GIFT TO PRINCESS MAY.**—The Countess of Derby has published a letter thanking the women of Canada for their generous response to the call for subscriptions to the wedding gift for Princess May. The sum contributed amounted to \$3 460. A Montreal carriage builder has been given an order for a sleigh, and a set of black bear robes has been ordered from Rensfrew, of Quebec.

**AN INTERESTING NEWS COLUMN.**—The *Daily Traveller*, one of Boston's big dailies, has opened a provincial department, in which a summary of news from "the provinces" will be given, as well as notes of the doings of provincialists residing in and about Boston. This column will be of more than passing interest to a large number, and its editor should find no difficulty in obtaining an abundance of interesting items.

**A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.**—Tuesday next, "labor day," has been declared a public holiday and will be observed as such by the business firms of the city. The attraction of the morning will of course be the procession, in which the various branches of trade will be represented. For the afternoon and evening various entertainments are provided, and if the weather proves propitious there is no doubt of a pleasant holiday being spent.

**THE TWELFTH.**—The 12th of July is emphatically Orangemen's day. It was observed by Nova Scotia Orangemen with much eclat at Shubenacadie on Wednesday, about 8,000 persons joining in the celebration. Much to the disappointment of a large number, Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., was not able to be present as had been anticipated, but Major Sam Hughes, M.P., took his place and gave an excellent address. Other prominent Orangemen also spoke. The members of Mayflower lodge at Shubenacadie have built a fine hall at a cost of \$6,000.

**ONE CHANGE IN A LIFETIME LOST.**—The *Acadian Orchardist* deploras the failure of Nova Scotia's fruit display at the World's Fair. It says:—"Last autumn, under the direction of the Fruit Growers Association, a representative and in every way creditable collection was made and packed with the utmost care; and we had every reason to hope that the high rank the Province had hitherto held as a fruit growing country would be fully sustained; notwithstanding the probability of a severer competition this year than ever before. But our apples were frozen, mice-eaten and even stolen, before they reached the tables. It was impossible for our Commissioners in charge to select from the mass of decayed and injured fruit in the boxes apples enough to make even a passable exhibit." The *Orchardist* also presents a bright side to the disappointing affair—"There is, however, a chance yet to redeem our damaged reputation, in part at least, before the Fair closes in November. In September and early October a new collection of some of our early maturing varieties can be sent to Chicago; and if the balance of the season should prove favorable for the developing of good fruit this should be done. The expense that this would involve should not for a moment stand in the way. It is of the highest moment, especially, that the superiority of our Gravensteins should if possible be demonstrated to those who shall visit the Fair during its final month."

### CONSIDERED THE BEST.

DEAR SIR,—I also can bear testimony to the value of your wonderful remedy for the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, B. B. I have used it as well as Burdock Pills for over three years, when necessary, and find them the best remedies I have ever used for constipation.  
 Mrs. GARGON, Owen Sound, Ont.

**THOUGH LOST TO SIGHT, ETC.**—Mr. James Pettipas, of Bear Cove, recently presented a seal to the public gardens. It was placed in the pond of the gardens on Saturday last, but it evidently did not appreciate the manifold beauties of its new dwelling place, since it made its escape through the sewer a few hours later.

**THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY.**—McAlpine's directory of the city of Halifax for 93-94 has just been issued, and has supplemented its predecessor in the offices and homes of our citizens. Neatly gotten up, complete in every detail and to be relied upon, this volume should find a ready sale, as its useful character makes it almost indispensable to the public.

**A NEW SCHEME.**—Wm. LePage, of Gloucester, Mass., is endeavoring to organize a local company in this city to preserve and export fresh lobsters in the shell. Mr. LePage's method of handling the fish has been tested and proved successful. He has a barrel of lobsters at the Albion Hotel which have been preserved for over a fortnight and are as fresh as when taken from the water. This invention may make a big difference in the lobster export.

**A NEW TYPEWRITER.**—A novelty in the shape of a typewriter in which the writing is always in sight is in use at Snell's Business College, Truro. Nearly all the typewriters in use in the province print below the cylinder, and in order to inspect the work it is necessary to lift the carriage. This is a great waste of time, and the new machine is in this respect worthy of attention, the printing being done on the top of the cylinder and the type striking downwards.

**A FATAL WALK.**—A sad accident occurred at Truro on Tuesday evening, by which a young man of that town lost his life. Charles Robinson accompanied by a young lady was walking on the railroad track, when the local express from Halifax came along. In stepping out of the way of the train Robinson did not go far enough away, and his head was struck by the corner of the baggage car, causing almost instantaneous death. His companion was not injured.

**CAMPERDOWN LAID UP FOR REPAIRS.**—A despatch from Malta says—"The British battleship *Camperdown*, which, while flying the flag of Rear Admiral Markham, ran into and sank the *Victoria*, the flagship of Vice Admiral Tryon, causing great loss of life, was placed in dock here yesterday to undergo repairs. As she came out of the water it was seen that her stem was broken off just under the torpedo tube, about nine feet down. Her ram was bent over toward the port side, and six of her plates, three on each side, were damaged."

**THE NEWSPAPER CARRIER'S FRIEND.**—The newsboys of Halifax have a warm place in their hearts for Mr. Rod. Macdonald, to whose thoughtful kindness they owe many genuine treats. It has been Mr. Macdonald's custom to give the newspaper carriers of the city an excursion on the harbor on labor day, and who can estimate the good his generosity has accomplished. Next week Mr. Macdonald expects to be out of the city, but he has no intention of allowing labor day to pass without remembering his loyal band of friends, and has contributed \$50 that they may enjoy an outing of some description. Mr. Macdonald's practical method of doing good is well worthy imitation.

**MAD AND WON'T PAY.**—The French flagship *Naiade* arrived at St. John's on Sunday last and Admiral Lamarcaux announced his intention to remain in that port until after the 14th, the fete day of the Republic. Elaborate preparations for a state dinner and ball were being made by Governor O'Brien, and other festivities were on foot in honor of the French ship, when the Admiral got "real mad," and, so to speak, "took his doll rags and went home," or rather took his ship to other waters. The cause of this abrupt departure without any cancellation of social engagements was the refusal of the Colonial Government to accede to the French Admiral's demand that the goods recently seized on the steamer *Harlow* be returned. These goods were consigned to French lobster packers who refused to pay duty on them, claiming that under the treaty French subjects were entitled to import supplies free of duty.

**THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION AT HALIFAX.**—Preparations for the Maritime Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in this city during the first three days of August, are progressing favorably. The committees of the Halifax union are busily engaged arranging for the comfort of the delegates. Homes have been secured for about 400, and it is expected that in a day or two the number will reach 500. It is important that names of all delegates should be in this week. As fast as delegates are reported by the societies they will be assigned homes, and should there not be sufficient accommodation a second canvas will be immediately made. There are about 450 societies of C. E. in the Maritime Provinces, besides several Epworth leagues of Christian Endeavor and Baptists' Young Peoples Societies of Christian Endeavor, all equally entitled to representation. All Endeavorers are expected to wear badges when attending convention and on the street that they may be recognized as such. Appropriate badges will be furnished by the executive of the Maritime Union. The following are some of the speakers of the convention:—Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John; Prof. W. W. Andrews, Mount Allison College; Rev. H. W. Stewart, St. John; Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, St. John; Rev. E. B. Moore, Yarmouth; Rev. J. L. Dawson, Halifax; Rev. J. J. Teasdale, St. John; Rev. D. Styles Fraser, Stewiacke; Rev. John McMillan, Halifax; Rev. Dyson Hague, Halifax. Dr. Clark has also signified his intention of being present. There is every promise for one of the most successful gatherings yet held.

### HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?

For four thousand years or more the world groaned, suffered, and fumed about its corns, for there was no positive relief—no certain and painless cure until Dr. Scott Putnam gave to the world his great Corn Extractor. If there is suffering now it is a result of carelessness, for the remedy is at hand. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is sure, painless, and prompt. Beware of substitutes. N. O. Folson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

**A POPULAR LINE.**—The steamers *Halifax* and *Olivette* are carrying large numbers of passengers between Halifax and Boston. The Canada Atlantic and Plant line are advertising on an extensive scale throughout the United States Nova Scotia as a summer resort, and with our natural attractions and two such fine steamers as the *Halifax* and *Olivette* the travel to the Province will no doubt largely increase.

**FAIRVILLE, N. B., AGAIN IN RUINS.**—Nearly one year ago the pretty little town of Fairville, near St. John, was almost totally swept away by fire. On Monday afternoon the people of Fairville were again visited by a disastrous blaze which destroyed several business houses and left between fifty and sixty families homeless. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000 with \$30,000 insurance. Several people who lost their all in last year's fire are among the victims of the fire this week. The C. P. R. Station is among the buildings burned.

**A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—Last Saturday morning, two little boys, aged 4 and 6 years respectively, sons of the late Alfred Logan, were badly burned at Montagu by an explosion of powder. The children found a small package of powder, and while thinking to have some sport exploded it, badly injuring themselves. The older boy's face was lacerated almost beyond recognition, and the doctor thinks if his life can be saved at all he will be at least partially blind. The younger boy is also pretty badly burned. It will be remembered that the father of these children met his death last year by falling down the vertical shaft of the Albion mine. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Logan in her affliction.

**MONTREAL CONVENTION.**—The Christian Endeavor Convention held at Montreal last week was a great success, although not nearly as many delegates were present as were expected, the total number reaching 16,500. Rev. Francis E. Clarke, the founder of the movement, was present, having just returned from his round the world tour in the interests of his beloved organization. The Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Mr. J. W. Baer, in his annual report places the total C. E. Membership at 1,577,040, made up of 26,284 societies. Canada has 1,882 societies, of which Nova Scotia has 393 and New Brunswick 89. The convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next year and at San Francisco in 1895.

**AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.**—Two members of the geological survey of Canada have started on one of the longest and most exploratory surveys ever undertaken into what is now generally supposed to be the wild, inhospitable territory in the far north of eastern Canada, known as the Labrador peninsula. The expedition will be absent from civilization for nearly two years, and before it returns hopes to have solved the enigmas of the interior of Labrador, concerning which such fabulous tales have been told. If it accomplishes this the expedition will be a valuable contribution to the world's fund of geological information, and whether fully successful or not should bring back much important knowledge from that unknown country.

**FIRE AT THE FAIR.**—Excitement reigned in Chicago on Monday, when the fire fiend swallowed about half a million dollars worth of property, and caused the death of forty brave firemen. The fire started in the tower of the cold storage warehouse, and for a time it seemed that the White City was doomed to destruction, but owing to the noble efforts of the fire brigade the flames were got under way within a few hours. It is thought that a defective flue was the cause of the catastrophe. About forty men climbed the tower and perished in the flames. The cold storage warehouse and the Fair stables were burned to the ground, and the roofs of several hotels just outside the Fair grounds were damaged. Fortunately for Canada only a small quantity of Canadian fruit and cheese were stored in the warehouse.

**BRIEFS.**

The teachers and scholars of the Halifax public schools are enjoying an eight weeks vacation.

"The Glorious Fourth" was duly celebrated with true American patriotism at the World's Fair.

The Ramblers Cycle Club have opened club rooms in the old Board of Works Building, Bedford Row.

Sir Charles Tupper expects to sail for Canada on the *Parisian*, which leaves Liverpool, England, on the 17th.

The new building which is being erected on Barrington St. for Messrs. G. M. Smith & Co. is progressing rapidly.

Mr. H. F. Deaneau is constructing a dry dock at Meteghan, N. S., which will accommodate a vessel of about 500 tons.

The Duke of York's present to his bride was an open petalled rose in pearls and diamonds and a fine round pearl necklace.

The Roman Catholic Church and five houses at Mission Point, near Campbellton, N. B., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have secured the contract for building the new \$50,000 hotel which is to be erected in Yarmouth.

Extensive repairs are being made on the old historic church at Barrington Head. This church was built in 1763 by the New England Loyalists.

The Russell House, Bridgewater, N. S., is presenting its patrons with a neatly gotten up time table of the Windsor & Annapolis and Nova Scotia Central Railways.

Nova Scotians at the World's Fair are amused to find in Machinery Hall a spinning wheel labelled, "Wm. Creelman & Sons, Truro, N. S., used by Christopher Columbus and Queen Victoria."

"Line upon line, and precept upon precept." We repeat what we have said before that Fattner's Emulsion is invaluable for Coughs, Weak Lungs, and General Debility.

**Old Chum**

(CUT PLUG.)

**OLD CHUM**  
(PLUG.)

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

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturer in Canada.

*S. Ritchie & Co.*

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.  
3/4 lb Plug, 20c.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.**

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

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**

has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always allays pain, opens the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office,

**DUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

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

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 only realize it, when I 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 a few bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY THAN THREE BOXES LITTLE TABLETS and using 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 all that 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.



**HALIFAX and BOSTON,**

By the well-known Steamers, HALIFAX and OLIVETTE,

Sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Through tickets for sale at Stations Intercolonial Railway. Write for folders and information to

H. L. CHIPMAN,  
Agent, Halifax, N. S.

**BILLIARDS.**

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. — Low prices and easy terms. Billiard goods of every description, every and all kinds of bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new 83 catalogue to SAMUEL MAY & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 85 King St. West, Toronto.

# G. M. SMITH & CO.

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

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

## SUDDEN CHANGES.

This morning in the meadows there were drifts of daisies bobbing,  
 Swaying backwards, swaying forwards in a careless sort of way,  
 And the daffodils were merry, and the soft south wind was robbing  
 Scented larch-wood of their sweetness, and my heart was light and gay.

And the blackbird's song was ringing by a nest hid in the bushes,  
 Where a soft, brown head was lifted listening to his fervent vows;  
 And the happy, shifting sunlight gleamed above the brake and rushes,  
 Resting lovingly a moment on the beech-trees golden boughs.

All the earth was fair and gladsome, and the sky was blue and tender,  
 With the fleecy cloudlets drifting o'er its surface white and gray;  
 Now the sky is dull and clouded, faded is the sunlight's splendor,  
 And I wonder how I ever said the world was bright and gay.

For the constant noisy chorus of the birds is really vexing,  
 And to fancy any mortal thinks the buttercups like gold?  
 While the daffodils' and daisies' foolish movements are perplexing,  
 And the wind that sets them dancing is quite wintry-like and cold.

Hark! a step upon the gravel, and a laugh 'tis surely Willy  
 Who is passing in a hurry through the narrow garden gate.  
 Well, I don't mind now admitting that I have been cross and silly  
 With the world, because my lover chanced to be an hour too late.

## BEFORE SEDAN.

Here, in this leafy place,  
 Quiet he lies,  
 Cold, with his sightless face  
 Turned to the skies;  
 'Tis but another dead;  
 All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence—  
 Kings must have slaves;  
 Kings climb to eminence  
 Over men's graves;  
 So this man's eye is dim—  
 Throw the earth over him.

What was the white you touched  
 There, at his side?  
 Paper his hand had clutched  
 Tight, ere he died.  
 Message or wish, may be;  
 Smooth the folds out, and see.

Hardly the worst of us  
 Here could have smiled!  
 Only the tremulous  
 Words of a child—  
 Prattle, that has for stops  
 Just a few ruddy drops.

Look. She is sad to miss,  
 Morning and night,  
 His—her dear father's—kiss;  
 Tries to be bright,  
 Good to Mamma, and sweet,  
 That is all. "Marquise."

Ah, if beside the dead  
 Slumbered the pain!  
 Ah! if the hearts that bled  
 Slept with the slain!  
 If the grief died—but no—  
 Death will not have it so.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

*From our Chicago Correspondent.*

On Saturday the Fair had to contend with a counter-attraction in the Derby. Crowds thronged the Illinois Central platforms from 12 o'clock on, where special trains were in readiness to convey those going to the races to Washington Park, which did not interfere however with the usual amount of traffic on the Suburban and World's Fair trains. Michigan Avenue, always a brilliant sight on Derby Day, was gayer than ever this year. That many preferred the Fair however was very clearly evinced. It was a day of days, calling to mind the words of the poet—

"What is so rare as a day in June?  
 Then if ever come perfect days;  
 Then heaven tries the earth if she be in tune,  
 And o'er it softly her warm ear lays;  
 Whether we look or whether we listen  
 We hear life murmur or see it glisten."

Entering at 63rd Street to the Fair, one of the first exhibits we noticed was a Wagner Vestibule in an annex of the Transportation building. The amount of cars or apartments (for you never realize you are going from one car to another) seems endless, and we felt when it was over that we had had

quite a constitutional. The rooms were marvels of luxury and elegance. Certainly travel is being made more than easy. Everything that eye could seek or heart long for on a railway journey was to be had in the Wagner Vestibule. From a barber's shop, we passed on through state rooms, library, parlors, buffet and dining cars. The appointments in all were exquisite; especially noticeable was the dining car, where the tables were set, and the glare and glitter of glass quite dazzling. Passing out we shortly entered what is called the Terminal Depot, an ideal station, with its news stands, photographs, knick knacks, &c. Beautiful reception or waiting rooms, fitted up in every particular with an eye to comfortable elegance, with rich Persian rugs and portieres, piano, easy chairs, &c. Seeing some very handsome Japanese screens, we had the curiosity to peep behind the scenes and screens, and beheld some ladies enjoying their siesta on wicker lounges.

One of the most interesting places on the grounds, and not far from the Terminal Depot, is the Convent of La Rabida. Just here we might suggest the propriety of keeping to one vicinity during one visit, unless your time be very limited, as there are lots of buildings to be seen within two or three minutes walk of each other—a great saving of strength and temper. La Rabida is an exact reproduction of the convent in Spain where Columbus found shelter and food when sadly in need of both. There he won the heart of the good Abbot of the Convent, Father de Marchena, who not only listened with interest to Columbus' theories and plans about the undiscovered continent, but secured for him an audience with Queen Isabella, the result of which gained for him his commission, and he shortly after set out for the country, whose discovery by him we are now celebrating. Amongst a curious collection of old papers, occupying eight or ten cases, the original commission is to be found, appointing Columbus King of the High Seas, Governor of the undiscovered territory, &c. This collection also contains numerous other old documents of rare interest, such as some letters to his son, for the loan of which we are indebted to the Duke of Vergara. The convent has a pretty garden on one side and looks out over the lake on the other. It is of very quaint architecture, consisting of the chapel proper and adjoining cells for the monks. The chapel contains principally some very old pictures of large size and the papers already referred to. To your right as you enter is the chancel, on the centre wall of which hangs the portrait of the Sovereign Pontiff Alexander VI looking towards Jerusalem, reproduced from the original fresco by Pinturecchio, 1494. An old wooden cross back of it is dated 1514. This portrait was loaned by Pope Leo XIII from the Vatican. Also within the chancel, if we mistake not, is the portrait of the good father Father de Marchena, and another of St. Peter Weeping. On the opposite wall are portraits of Ferdinand, Isabella, Christopher Columbus, all three loaned by the Madrid Gallery. Another very interesting picture was that of "The Prophet Isaiah" in Mosaic Tagliato, after the original fresco by Raphael in the church of St. Augustine, loaned to the Columbian Exposition by the Vatican. The word Mosaic may be a help in forming an idea of this work. There are some two or three pictures that we have not mentioned, and ancient documents ad infinitum, besides a facsimile of Vatican Greek Bible, 5 vols., and an atlas; but we pass on into the monastery containing the cells or rather rooms (for they are far from our idea of cells,) of the monks. There are two floors to the monastery with about eight or ten rooms on each floor. These rooms are all of more or less interest. We are filled with a longing to know which was Columbus' own special apartment, but there was nothing to indicate it, unless it might be a room on the second floor, which was entirely devoted to portraits of the great discoverer. Lots of relics everywhere. Double doors from the house of Columbus on Porto Santo, Madefra Islands, where he lived in 1474. A small collection of old bells interested us, the first bell rung in America being among the number, and a big bell found in the chapel of Santo Domingo in 1777. Charts, pictures and old manuscripts abounded. The rafters and doors upstairs had a very primitive air, the latter substituting for latch or handle a cord tied through a hole.

Quite close to La Rabida is the Krupp gun building, where we beheld these terror striking instruments. The largest one (A1) requires 903 lbs. of powder for a charge, and the weight of projectile is 2500 lbs., costing \$1100 to fire it. A specimen of the havoc these guns produce was given in an ironclad boat of 18 or 20 inches in thickness simply riddled. The cost of bringing the plant from Germany was half a million dollars. The Krupp works cover an area of about 1400 acres in Essen, Germany, and employ about 25,000 men. So much is done for the comfort of these men that we do not think we err in saying that Krupp may be considered a philanthropist as well as an inventor.

Chicago has been highly favored this week in having several visitors from Halifax, amongst others Mrs. Slayter, Miss Allison, Mr. and Miss Boak, and Mr. and Mrs. Dowie, Dartmouth.

## A LEVEL HEADED WOMAN.

SHE TALKED SENSE, AND SAVED AN INTELLECT THAT WAS TOTTERING TO ITS FALL.

All day long the refrigerator man had talked refrigerators. One woman after another had stopped, peered, peered, questioned and passed on with the remark that she'd see about it. Not a sale had been made. His heart ached and his voice had almost left him. In his heart he was hoping that not another woman would pass that way before closing time, when one suddenly turned the corner and came to a halt. He uttered a groan of despair and stepped forward. There were fourteen refrigerators standing under the awning before her eyes, but of course her first query would be if he had any refrigerators for sale. He was preparing to answer in the affirmative when she observed:

"You sell refrigerators. These are refrigerators. The prices are \$8, \$1

and \$13. You guarantee that butter won't taste of onions if placed side by side. Hard wood, zinc-lined and packed with charcoal. No machinery to get out of order—mounted on casters—takes 10 per cent. less ice than any other refrigerator. Send me up this \$10 box!"

She handed him her address and a \$10 bill, hailed a passing car and swung herself aboard before it had stopped, and the salesman stood staring after her for a full minute before he could realize the situation. Then he dashed a tear from his eye and whispered:

"Heaven bless that woman! she has probably saved me from a suicide's grave!"

EARLY RISING.

Early rising was a frequent subject of contention between Nahum Briggs and his wife. One night, when it seemed to Mrs. Briggs as if her tired eyes had but just closed, Nahum spoke up briskly: "Come, Lucy, come; time to get up. It's all habit sleepin' so much." His wife rubbed her heavy lids and rose reluctantly. The clock had stopped, but Nahum said "it was nearly six, for there was a light in Bunker's shop," and he usually opened the store at that time. Soon the kettle was steaming cheerily, and while breakfast was being prepared, Nahum took his lantern and went out to "do the chores." He watered and fed his stock, and returned to eat a hearty morning meal. Then they sat down to wait the first streak of dawn, but after an hour it seemed, if anything, darker than before. "Ain't it terrible long comin' light, think!" asked Mrs. Briggs, as to a copping judge. "Oh, I'm used ter bein' up to greet the day," sniffed Nahum; "I guess the sun will be round on time." Soon his wife locked out again. "For the love of John Turner!" she exclaimed; "Bunker has put out his light an' is goin' home. Do go out an' hail him, an' find what time it is." "It's day-time, I tell ye," said Nahum, but he went out an' hailed his neighbor. "I dunno exactly," said Mr. Bunker, with some moderation; "but when I shut up shop I think it was 'bout seven o'clock." While Mrs. Briggs prepared for a second night's rest, he wound the clock and set it. She noticed that he took a decided comfort in winding it more vigorously than it seemed quite necessary.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The handsome little volume in blue and ivory entitled the First Millennial Faith, issued by Saelfield & Fitch, 12 Bible House, New York, has already been well received in the religious world. The author's name is not given, although it is stated that the book is from the pen of the author of "Not on Calvary." The book consists of earnest chapters in which "The Church Faith in its First One Thousand Years" is outlined, and an earnest plea is made by the writer that men should return to the earlier and purer faith of the olden church. The work is scholarly yet simple, and cannot fail to be of deep interest to all.

"An Afternoon with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes" is the suggestive and fascinating title of an article prepared by Edward Everett Hale. This article, which is partly dialogue, partly interview and partly reminiscence, will appear in McClure's Magazine for July, with illustrations from photographs taken specially for the magazine, foremost among them being a portrait of the author and subject of the article taken in Dr. Holmes' study.

The midsummer Cosmopolitan, the first at the new price of 12½ cents per copy, though unchanged in size, excels any other issue of that magazine in the number of its distinguished contributors, in the interest of its contents and in its overflowing illustrations by famous artists. Three frontispieces, all by famous artists, furnish an unusual feature. The magazine's new price is 12½ cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year. The magazine remains unchanged in size and each issue will be an advance upon its predecessors.

Among the books laid upon our desk for review is "The Tragedy of Wild River Valley," by the author of the "Elsie Books." Although strongly prepossessed in favor of Miss Finley's productions, we cannot commend the last work which deals with a sad and tragic tale. We object decidedly to the presentation of horrible crimes to youthful readers, to the doctrine of the death penalty which is preached throughout the pages, and to the tacit upholding of lynch-law. The story is well told, but we cannot but regret that the talented author has not chosen a more fitting theme.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A comparatively new industry in the town of Oxford, N. S., is the manufacture of excelsior for packing purposes. This is carried on by Messrs. J. W. Ross, & Co., in connection with their flour and feed mill. The material used is poplar, which is cut in lengths of about a foot, and then automatically fed into the machine which strips it up ready for use. As there is a good local market for the output, it ought to prove quite an addition to their business.

NOVA SCOTIA CHEESEMAKERS.—The Nova Scotian winners of 3 medals and diplomas awarded for cheese at two World's Fair, Chicago, Angus Cameron, Antigonish, D. McPhee, River John; Allan Kennedy, Union Centre, making 96, 92 and 90 points respectively, out of a possible 100, are all L. C. Archibald's makers and natives of Antigonish county. The cheese exhibited was made in his factories, he having made 5 entries in makers' names.

WIRE.—Messrs. Munro Bros., manufacturers of wire goods, New Glasgow, are supplying the springs for the seats of the new cars to be put on the Windsor and Annapolis through line. Munro Bros. are doing a very neat business, and are gradually extending their facilities for supplying the demand for their manufactures.



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon

of Pupa O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and Talk of her Cure.

Raised from the Dead  
Long and Terrible Illness  
from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a resident of Pupa, Ohio, was afflicted with pestilential physicians at an early age, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her face, arms, and legs, and she came out. She weighed but 75 lbs. and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and of course improved, could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery, and physicians look at me in astonishment as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,  
General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Loss of Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Montefiore (60 States and Foreign Countries). Write them, Descriptive Book, explanation of 1 proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.  
BOTANIC  
CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.  
MALE OR FEMALE.

Hundreds of bottles sold. Sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00.  
CHAS. E. HUGGINS,  
CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL,  
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.  
EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen of Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any to be province. Livery Stable in connection.  
D. McLEOD, Prop.  
KENTVILLE, N. S.

STATIONERY

BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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

Baking Powder.

Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

WOODILL'S.  
CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER.

Woolli's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well Proportioned.  
GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., L.L.D.,  
M. L. S. G. B. and Ireland.

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkenness.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, he advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes at the Agency, London Drug Store, \$1.00, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAFFAN'S GENUINE ANAL-GUT PRESERVE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stev 20
- In the Sunset of Her Youth, by Peatrice 20
- Whitely 20
- Stories from Black and White 20
- A Little Miss, by Ada Cambridge 20
- A Comedy of Hopeless, by Christian Reid 20
- Dearest, by Mrs. Brewster 20
- The Honourable Lady, by Anne Thomas 20
- An Autobiography, by J. M. Barrie 20
- The Masked Veil, by Richard Henry Savage 20
- The Doctor's Deceit, by F. Everett Green 20
- An Imperious Duty, by W. D. Howells 20
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant 20
- A Moral Drama, by Anne Thomas 20
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Sewall 20
- Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget 20

For sale by T. C. ALLEN & CO., BOOK-BINDERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

DuBois & Hills,

LUMBER  
COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
24 State St., New York.

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



## THE SMART LAWYER.

"You say," the lawyer went on, "that you can swear to having seen this man drive a horse past your farm on the day in question?"

"I can," replied the witness, wearily, for he had already answered the question a dozen times.

"What time was this?"

"I told you it was about the middle of the afternoon."

"But I don't want any 'abouts' or any 'middles'. I want you to tell the jury exactly the time."

"Why," said the farmer, "I don't always carry a gold watch with me when I'm digging potatoes."

"But you have a clock in the house, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, what time was it by that?"

"Why by that clock it was just 10 minutes past 10."

"You were in the field all the morning?"

"I was."

"How far from the house is the field?"

"About half a mile."

"You swear, do you, that by the clock in your house it was exactly 10 minutes past 10?"

"I do."

The lawyer paused and looked triumphantly at the jury, at last he had entrapped the witness into a contradictory statement that would greatly weaken his testimony. "I think that will do," he said with a wave of his hand. "I am quite 'through with you."

The farmer leisurely picked up his hat and started to leave the witness stand. Then turning slowly about, he added. "I ought, perhaps, to say that too much reliance should not be placed upon that clock, as it got out of gear about six months ago, and it's been 10 minutes past 10 ever since."

## COMMERCIAL.

The position of general trade in Canada has undergone no material change since our last report, and from all important centres the same statement comes that the usual between-seasons' quiet continues. Importers and wholesale jobbers are by no means over-rushed. They are availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by making up accounts, sending out bills and the usual semi-annual stock taking. Many are enjoying their vacations and will soon return to their work refreshed and reinvigorated. Travellers report business at country points dull, as storekeepers are not disposed to give other than sorting orders to fill present requirements. Stocks throughout the country are light and there is reason for expecting a fairly active autumn trade.

This Province has been favored by several good rainfalls during the past ten days, which have had the effect of saving most of the growing crops which were languishing under the previous month's drought. Much of the hay, especially in the uplands, was badly injured, being dried up without maturing, so that the yield in many sections will be very small. That on low and dry lands suffered far less and promises to turn out well. The various cereal, root and fruit crops are looking well, and agriculturists generally have reason to anticipate good returns from their labors this season. We do not hear of any important ravages by caterpillars or potato-bugs as yet in any section.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, July 8, 1893.—"Wall Street remains unsettled and depressed. It has plainly passed the crucial point of the crisis, and the process of recovery has set in, but it proceeds so gradually as to make no conspicuous impression upon the value of securities. The special intervention of a group of influential banks last week, by taking out a large amount of Clearing House certificates, had the effect of breaking up the dangerous stringency in money, but the seriousness of the circumstances which led to that saving effort causes yet to remain a certain degree of cautionary effect. Several capitalists of high standing and large corporations with which they were associated had apparently become temporarily embarrassed by the difficulty of borrowing. Indeed, the distrust has been more pervasive probably than at any previous period since the memorable days of 1873; and the whole difficulty arose from misgivings lest the Sherman Act should drive us into a suspension of gold payments. This distrust became so positive that nothing short of immediate steps towards the suspension of purchases of silver could stay its force, and deferment of those steps produced a quick and threatening intensification of the apprehension.

The President's call for a special session of Congress was therefore the only kind of treatment that could produce any relief. That effect it has certainly had; but there is a limit to what Mr. Cleveland's intervention can accomplish. It is known that a month hence Congress will proceed to the consideration of this question, and from such investigations as have been made into the views of members of Congress, there seems to be more than a mere probability that the country may be saved from any further silver alarm. But in a matter of such supreme importance anything short of absolute certainty is insufficient to establish a full return of confidence. The question is a very broad one and ramifies itself through our entire currency system, and it will require judicious handling to insure the quick conclusion which is above all required and which it may be hoped Congress will reach. It is possible that the discussions may verge upon sensitive topics, but that is foreseen, and there is consequently no disposition to take everything for granted, but to keep business within conservative limits until it is fore-shadowed what are likely to be the monetary conditions of the future.

Whilst it is highly desirable that Congress should pass without delay a

bill repealing so much of the Sherman Act as provides for the purchase of silver, yet considering the uncertain composition of the Senate and the probability that the 'more money' men may be found to insist on some compensation or substitute for the suspension of the present issues of silver money, it is not improbable that contentions may arise from that sort of bargaining. It is possible, however, that such a turn in debate, should it be wisely led, might be productive of much good and help towards a better settlement of the general question. For it is not to be supposed that a stoppage of silver issues is the only amendment the currency situation requires. We must have an elasticity in our currency that will permit its volume to increase with the growing business of the country; and if the new silver issues are stopped without provision being made for a natural additional supply of money, the change will be simply one from unsound inflation to the opposite extreme of violent contraction. It would be neither an unreasonable nor unwholesome demand if, concurrently with the consideration of a repeal bill, the sense of Congress should be consulted as to the procurement of this needful elasticity through amendments of the laws of bank note circulation. Were a satisfactory understanding reached on that question, it would no doubt materially contribute towards insuring the co-operation of that large section of the silver party who mainly care for the way being kept open for increasing the circulation, whether through silver or paper being comparatively immaterial to them. Ample deliberation, if controlled by wise heads and directed towards prudent plans, may afford broader and more permanently satisfying results than a partial conclusion limited to one of the many points involved. It is to be hoped that some such prospect may temper the public patience in waiting for the completed action of Congress; that, however, need not and should not prevent the early suspension of silver purchases through the prompt and simple method of a joint Resolution, which would avoid much dilatory parliamentary wrangling.

The money market is steadily working into a condition of greater ease. The demand for currency from the interior has almost ceased, and a few days may quite possibly see currency returning from the West. Besides which there is a reserve resource of a great many millions which has been withdrawn most selfishly and dangerously from the Banks and Trust Companies by Savings Banks. Beyond this, there is an amount, considerable in the aggregate, withdrawn from deposit by private individuals and ultra conservative country bank presidents, which may be expected to find its way back into circulation so soon as the stringency has abated. This movement is likely to soon place the banks in an easy position, when we may run into the opposite extreme of a glut of money and low rates of interest. The pressure for discounts has almost entirely disappeared. Little new paper is being made, and the stronger and more prudent firms had made provision ahead of their wants when the first signs of the storm appeared; so that now the amount of paper offered at bank is quite nominal."

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

	Week July 6 week.	Weeks 1892	Weeks 1891	Weeks 1890
United States	319	152	223	181
Canada	26	20	33	32

DRY GOODS.—There has been a decided improvement in the dry goods business during the past week, both orders from travellers and sales in the warehouses being quite encouraging. Prices remain very firm all round. Linen goods of every description show a marked advance, owing to the scarcity of flax. In some cases this advance is equal to 10 to 15 per cent. Deliveries are, in consequence, very tardy. Dress goods of all kinds continue in good demand, challies in dark and light grounds maintaining their own. Laces for trimmings are also very much sought after. Dress linings of every description, especially in creams and light shades, have been and are very scarce, compelling people in many cases to seek other markets for supplies. Payments are improving, and a continuance of this is, of course, very much to be desired. Most buyers are now home from England and Europe, and the selections of fall goods which the houses are now commencing to receive appear to be giving general satisfaction. With regard to fall purchases reports from travellers indicate the same conservative spirit on the part of country buyers that we have previously noted. A few orders have, however, been coming in, and it is satisfactory to note that sorting-up business still continues good for light dress goods, seersuckers, cashmeres, and colored cottons. Ginghams and plain cottons are meeting with a fair enquiry.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been dull, there being little enquiry outside of the supplying of immediate consumptive wants which are of the usual jobbing character. In oatmeal, stocks are moderate but are equal to the demand which is confined to home requirements. In United States markets the movement of wheat and corn is very slow and limited though the general tone is quite firm and the tendency is distinctly upwards. In England native and foreign wheat is held firmly and is a shade dearer. American and Canadian maize is held higher. The weather in England is very hot. The French country markets are a turn cheaper.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is dull and presents no interesting features. Smoked meats and lard receive some attention in a jobbing and retail way but other kinds are neglected. In Chicago also the provision market has been very sluggish and scarcely anything has been done there in that line. Mr. Hodgson reports from Liverpool, G. B., that, although there is a fair consumption demand for bacon, it has fallen off somewhat in the last two or three weeks and with advices of larger shipments and increased receipts of hogs at the packing centres importers show more desire to sell and prices are reduced about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Hams are also dull and lower. Long cut is not so plentiful as short cut, but both sorts have declined 1s. to 3s. per cwt. during the week. The dullness in lard of the past two or three weeks still continues and a further decline of 9d. per cwt. is quoted.

**BUTTER.**—The local demand for butter is fairly active, but receipts are ample for all present requirements, so that this market is unchanged in tone here. In Montreal the butter market is very dull and salesmen from the country back of that city have been offering choice new creamery at about 20½c., which is a concession from the prices which they were asking the previous week. There is not much Townships in that market just now, while for Western dairy buyers are willing to pay 10c., but sellers want a material advance on that price. There is nothing fresh to report in this article in Liverpool, there being only still a few state lots of American and Canadian offering at 60c. to 70c. per cwt.

**CHEESE.**—Absolutely no new features have developed in cheese in this market during the week. The demand is confined to a small jobbing trade to fill active consumptive demand. The supplies are sufficient for all requirements at the present or in the immediate future. In Ontario and Quebec the cheese markets continue steady, and the course of business in the country, if the first cost is to be considered at all, does not point to very much lower prices next week. In fact it does not look as though there is to be any 8½c. June cheese this year, and shippers who have continued to figure around 43c. 6d. are as far out as ever, and will have to do some close figuring if they are to even up on the make of the other months. To tell the truth excessive short selling has had as much to do with the present comparatively high prices of cheese as the legitimate demand, for had the speculators left the market alone it is very likely that cheese would have been much cheaper now than it is. The factorymen therefore can consider these parties as their best friends. The high price is having one noticeable influence in inducing farmers to turn almost every drop of milk that they have into cheese, so that the make this season, if the climatic conditions continue favorable, will be unprecedented.

**EGGS.**—There is little if any change in the tone of the egg market. Local demand is quite fairly brisk and prices rule steady at about 9c. to 11c. per dozen.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Business in green fruits generally is reported brisk. The strawberry market has been more than fully supplied and prices have ruled quite low, in case lots being about 5c. to 6c. per "reputed" quart. Tomatoes are a shade lower, while pineapples, lemons and oranges are firmer. Bananas are steady though supplies of excellent fruit are very large. The demand from the country is very active and absorbs all that the city has to dispose of abroad.

**DRIED FRUITS.**—The dried fruit market is essentially quiet and steady. Old stocks of off-stalk Valencia raisins are steadily diminishing, and it looks as though they will be well cleaned off before any new goods arrive. There are no layers here in first hands. Currants are about the same with little doing. Continued reports of damage to the growing crops in Greece are attracting some attention but have had no effect on values here.

**SUGAR.**—The sugar market does not show much change, the tone on spot ruling as steady as ever. A little easier feeling was noticed in raws at one time towards the middle of last week but latterly the market has firmed up again. On spot refined is firm with the demand more active, but refiners are accepting orders only for prompt delivery and there does not appear to be any prospect of decline in the near future.

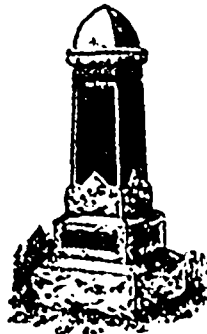
**MOLASSES.**—There is no change in the position of the molasses market, holders being very firm in their ideas. According to advices from Barbadoes exports thence show a decrease to Canada and an increase to the United States.

**FISH.**—Reports from all the fishing grounds continue to be satisfactory. While no extraordinarily large catches are being made, still the aggregate is very good—much better than for some years past, and if the promise of the present is fulfilled our fishermen and fish merchants will have a very good season. Receipts at this port and at Lunenburg, Yarmouth and other outlying ports along our shore are of very fair quality and quite liberal. As we have before remarked, nearly all the old stock had been worked off before the arrival of the new, and the market is in excellent condition to take all that comes along at fair prices. Figures at the principal places to which we ship are not as good as might be desired, but they will, doubtless, improve as the season advances. Herring are in fair supply at the different points in Cape Breton, P. E. Island and the north shore, so that the deep sea trawlers are able to secure about all that they want to use for that purpose. Mackerel continue to be pretty scarce in the coves and inlets that line our shores, but the vessels that look for them in deep water are reported to be doing quite well. Of course the bulk of these are taken by Americans, and go straight to United States ports from Eastport, Me., to New York, but most of them to Boston and Gloucester, which continue to be the great mackerel markets of America. In Toronto both supply and demand are reported to be good. Fresh sea salmon are quoted there at 15c., Labrador herring \$3 per hlf. bbl.; Shore do. \$2 75 per bbl.; Digby do. 11c. to 12c. At Boston the outlook for mackerel continues good, and with good weather the catch is likely to continue to improve. The quality of the fish is also superior to that taken a year ago. Prices continue to work down, so that large 3's are quoted at \$9 to \$10 per bbl. New codfish are coming in slowly, which renders the supply comparatively short and the market firm. Jobbers' quotations, however, are unchanged—large dry Bank \$6 37 to \$6 50; medium \$4 75 to \$5; large pickled Bank \$5 50; medium do \$4 50; large Shore and Georges \$6 25 to \$6 50; medium \$5 to \$5 50; pickled pollock (nominal) \$3 to \$3 50. No new barrel herring have been received that are fit to compete with the Nova Scotia large split that are on hand in very limited supply, though some Newfoundland have been offered at about \$4 75; the Nova Scotia large split remain very firm with jobbers quoting at \$5 25 to \$5 50. Bay Shore are quoted at \$3 50 to \$4 50. There are no round Shore herring offering. At Gloucester, Mass., receipts are moderate in all departments. There are good indications of mackerel off shore and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Quotations all round are unchanged. Advices from Port of

Spain, Trinidad, are to the 24th ult. The greater part of the cargo of the *Josephine* from Lockeport was lotted at \$24 for drums and tierces, \$6 25 for boxes, and \$16 to \$18 for scale fish. Some large fish ex recent steamers were offering at lower rates, the quality not being attractive. The consumption of fish is steady, and from all indications the Trinidad market is likely to be in a healthy condition for some time to come. There is not much enquiry for pickled fish, but a small lot of herring ex *Josephine* was sold at \$3.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

In the price of health. But with all our precaution there are enemies always lurking about our systems, only waiting a favorable opportunity to assert themselves. Impurities in the blood may be hidden for years or even for generations and suddenly break forth, undermining health and hastening death. For all diseases arising from impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is the unequalled and unapproached, remedy. It is King of them all, for it conquers disease.



**MONUMENTS!**  
IN MARBLE AND  
**Polished Granite.**

VERY LATEST DESIGNS PROCURABLE.

**GRIFFIN & KELTIE,**

323 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>UGARS.</b>		
Cut Leaf.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	6 1/2
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	6 1/2
Circle A.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	6 1/2
Standard.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	6 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	6 1/2
Yellow C.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	6 1/2
<b>TEA.</b>		
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 22	20 to 22
Good.....	25 to 29	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 38	35 to 38
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>		
Barbadoes.....	34	34
Demerara.....	35 to 38	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	none	none
Porto Rico.....	35	35
Cianfuegos.....	none	none
Trinidad.....	29	29
Antigua.....	20	20
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	45 to 47
Bright.....	47 to 65	47 to 65
<b>BISCUITS.</b>		
Pilot Bread.....	8.00	8.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS**

Markets steady. The indications are that prices have got down to bed rock bottom, and one cannot have better flours than are made at the present time out of the old wheats; the quality is excellent, and surely when a first class family flour can be delivered at almost any point of the Maritime Provinces for \$3.50 a barrel, no one need complain. Cornmeal, oatmeal and mill-feeds steady. Oats firm. Hay decidedly firm. Trade has improved wonderfully during the past fortnight; at any rate amongst those with whom we have come into contact. Since the rains, crop prospects in the Maritime Provinces are more encouraging.

**FLOUR**

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4 75 to 4 85
High Grade Patents.....	3 90 to 3 95
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3 45 to 3 45
Straight Grade.....	3 35 to 3 40
Good Seconds.....	2 95 to 3 10
Graham Flour.....	2 80
Oatmeal.....	4 70 to 4 75
Rolled.....	4 70 to 4 75
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3 60 to 3 70
In Bond.....	2 75 to 2 80
Rolled Wheat.....	4 00 to 4 25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	19 50 to 20 00
Middlings.....	22 00 to 23 00
Shorts.....	22 00 to 23 00
Cracked Corn.....	28 00 to 28 50
Ground Oat Cake per ton.....	30 00 to 31 00
Moules.....	22 00 to 23 00
Split Peas.....	3 75
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 55 to 1 75
Pea Barley, per barrel.....	3 20 to 4 05
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	48 to 50
P. E. Island Oats.....	48 to 49
Hay.....	10 50 to 15 00

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples per box, new.....	2 00 to 2 50
Oranges, Jamaica, brils. New.....	8 00
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	4 75 to 5 00
Cocanuts new per 100.....	5 00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	1 00
per lb. Egyptian.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia.....	5 1/2 to 6
Figs, Elmo, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	10 to 11
small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8
Bananas.....	2 00 to 2 50

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

**FISH.**

<b>MACKEREL—</b>		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
2 large.....	7 1/2	
3 large, Reamed.....	7 1/2	
4 large, Reamed.....	7 00	
5 large, Plain.....	7 25	
6 Plain.....	7 25	
<b>HERRING.</b>		
No. 1 July.....	3 50	4 00
1 Fall Split.....	3 00	3 00
1 Fall Round.....	3 00	3 00
1 Labrador.....	1 75	1 75
1 Georges Bay.....	2 50	2 50
1 Bay of Islands.....	4 00	4 00
<b>ALWIVES, No 1.....</b>	3 75	4 00
<b>SALMON.</b>		
No. 1, brl.....	22 00	22 00
No. 2, brl.....	20 00	20 00
3.....	18 00	18 00
<b>Small.....</b>		
<b>CODFISH.</b>		
Hard C. B.....	4 00	4 00
Western Shore.....	5 00	5 00
Bank.....	4 50	4 50
Bay.....	4 75	4 75
Newfoundland.....	4 75	4 75
Haddock.....	3 00	3 00
Bank & Western.....	2 50	2 50
<b>HAMS.....</b>	2 50	2 50
<b>POLLOCK.....</b>	1 75	1 75
<b>HAWK SOUNDS, per lb.....</b>	1 75	1 75
<b>COB QIT per gal.....</b>	4 75	4 75

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

**PROVISIONS.**

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13 00 to 14 00
Am. Plate.....	14 00 to 14 50
Ex. Plate.....	11 00 to 15 00
Pork, Mess, American.....	23 00
American, clear.....	23 00
P. E. I. Mess.....	21 00 to 22 10
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	18 00 to 20 00
Prime Mess.....	16 00 to 17 00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
American.....	18 to 14
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
Good, in large tubs, new.....	18
Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Canadian Township.....	26
Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
Antigonish.....	10

**SALT.**

Factory Filled.....	\$1 70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	5 1/2
Liverpool, 1/2 hd.,.....	1 25
Cadiz.....	1 25
Turkey Island.....	1 25
Lisbon.....	1 25
Coarse W I.....	1 25
Trapani.....	1 25

# LOVE IN NIPPON.

BY K. T. TAKAHASHI IN SHORT STORIES.

It was a curious gathering. Looking over the deep, sereno Sumida, with its palace-boats, whence arose the quaint strains of *samisen* now heaving and now bellowing on the waves of its eventide; looking across to the dreamy banks of Mukojimo, with their ten miles of the cherry groves, now ablaze in the setting sun of an early spring, uncertain shapes of homebound epicureans moving slowly; here on Hashiba side, in a lordly hall of Hosokawa mansion, there were assembled in a strange concourse some ten or twelve Englishmen and Americans and a few Europeans, with a goodly number of Japanese themselves sprinkled among them. It is not for me to tell how this meeting came about; I only happen to know that its object was to listen to the tale of love of many a different land.

The last speaker sat down. The storm of applause raged and subsided. The chairman called on the next, and great was the enthusiasm that followed. In the midst arose Mr. Okada Gamba, a stalwart man of fifty, full of military airs. One would have expected anything but a gentle voice of sweet passion from a man of his type, yet you could easily trace out a forehead of beautiful shape and a mouth of ideal cut, which told of a handsome face of the early days, now buried under the gray hairs and frosted beard. He calls on the audience; let us listen:

"I rise with a nameless feeling. After having listened to the excellent stories of the preceding gentlemen, all so well told, what could you expect from me? Yet I am here to-night to represent our beloved Japan. Japan shall not be outdone! No! not even in the matter of love! *Ja!* I will proceed.

"Thirty-five years ago I was a young man of twenty, a winsome youth. But how many of you here know the Japan of those days, of three decades and five springs ago? The two centuries of peace and plenty perfected the splendor of Tokugawa dynasty, alas! at the expense of the honest and the hardworking. Outside the very walls of polish and luxury the atmosphere was thick with buzzing noises, as of bees, ready for a new life, new action, and restless and venturesome became the spirit of the day among the quick. Nor was I an exception. At twenty I left the home and went about a *mushashigyo* (wandering about for the championship of the martial arts). Ah! the word itself has become a relic of the past feudalism now! But in those days there was a glory of manhood in its very sound.

"I journeyed through south. In Nagasaki I became acquainted with an American, a survivor of a wreck. From him I acquired a little English and some knowledge of the West. It was like a peep into the grandeur of a forbidden land; and a forbidden land it was for us at the time, that home of modern civilization. My spirit took a new turn then and went a little ahead of the reckoning of the period. My friends, however, warned me in time that I was being suspected of high-sounding crimes, such as desertion, treason, etc. So I hurried to North to harbor the weather, and went wandering through the domains of the different *daimios* of these regions, whiling away the days of an unwilling exile.

Five years elapsed; and one day I walked past the little town of Yaita and came under a bower of a cherry-tree, which outspread its branches over the road, growing itself within a row of a long winding hedge-fence encircling a large villa. The time was spring. The queen blossoms were in their glory. I looked up and saw the sister-trees rivaling their magnificence over the whole extent of the villa, but the one I stood under was the queen of queens. In a momentary dream of happiness I mused out:

U'tsu-ku-shi-na  
I-ma-o-sa-ka-ri-ni  
Sa-ku ra-ba-na  
No-chi-no Shi-ru-shi-ni  
Ta-wo ri-te-va u-kan.

(How grand in thy glory! O blossoming cherry! That the like be mine, will I thy branch pluck now!) I reached up my hand and was about to break the nearest one, when I heard a noise of someone else tearing down a branch within. A sweet voice then said, 'Your pardon,' and a hand, beauteous as pearl, held out to me a pink-clustered bough through a crevice in the hedge-growth. And, lo! in the little opening I beheld a face as of a flower! I heard my own blood rustling up the veins! I stretched out my hand, received the gift and said an awkward thanks, half-apolgetically. I saw a faint streak of crimson mount the face, but only for a moment; it disappeared behind where the growth was the thickest, an uncertain figure gliding away out of my sight. For the first time in my life, then, I leaned eagerly forward against the hedge, trying to catch a glimpse of a woman! I was spellbound, I forgot myself.

"I leaned there all absorbed till a hand suddenly jerked me by the shoulder and a gruff voice said, 'a gentleman or a thief?' Turning around quickly and taking a post of action, I said in my consternation: 'Thy words of impertinence! I am a gentleman; what of that?' and I faced a group of five *samura*i, smiling a smile of derision. As the words scarcely left my lips one of them ejaculated: 'Noble gentleman! we are glad to make your acquaintance!' and a well spread palm of his hand came flashing over my cheek. But it lodged itself only in my firm grasp, which pulled my innocent saluter a little toward myself, and with a twist of my body I returned him a toss of his body in the air—a respectable toss! Ah!

## SEVERE ABSCESS CURED.

DEAR SIRS,—I had an abscess just behind my right ear in August, 1891. After suffering for three months, I began to take B. B. B., and after one month's use of it I was very much better, and the abscess entirely disappeared in four months. I am certain that Burdock Blood Bitters is an excellent remedy.

FLORENCE M. SHAW, Solsgirth, Man.

you smile, my good audience! you do not believe me! Yet only thirty years ago a feat like this was a mere commonplace. Ah me! how old have I grown these days!

"The tossed man picked himself deftly up, and with his comrades drew. I did not, but stood glaring defiance at them with my hand on the hilt of the great sword. Passers-by and curious on-lookers from the vicinity gathered around us in a goodly crowd. A breathless silence sealed their mouths, and they kept a safe distance watching our next move. The odds were against me, most plainly, but my calm, collected manner seemed to have awakened an awe in my assailants, so that each was anxious to have the other start the first blow. Irritated at their cowardice, I relaxed a point of guard. On came a sword descending over me—to hit the air! For mine left its scabbard that same moment, and felled on its back the enemy to the ground. At this the other four jumped upon me. I was now in the thicket of icy flashes! when there came rushing two men towards us from opposite directions. One of them exclaimed: 'Towards I away with your arms!' My foes dodged sulkily a few steps backward, which I let them do without pressing on them, as the fight was after all an unwilling one on my part. Then the other of the new-comers called out to me: 'Honored stranger, pray calm your anger—even for the sake of the flowers you stand under.' A sweet fancy, my heart softened, and I, too, put away my weapon, at which the first man stepped forward and with an unexpected politeness addressed me: 'Ha, all health to you, Mr. Okada. If I am not mistaken, you are the son of my honored master.' I recognized in the man Nejiro Yokone, who at the time I left my father was one of his principal pupils in the time-honored art of fencing. I forbade ill that he should salute me with open hands.

"Some time before this, I had it through the tidings of hearsays, that the same Nejiro had been expelled from my father's for a certain offence not to be mentioned here, and there was no reason whatever that he should bear me goodwill. But there he was, with bows, smiles, and exclamations, the very picture of friendliness. I accepted them all with good grace. He even apologized to me on behalf of the bullies who so unwarrantably attacked me; he said he was keeping a fencing school of his own in Yaita, and that they were his green pupils. He also introduced me to the man who bade me peace. The gentleman's name was Mr. Hori, and he it was who owned the cherry-bowered villa. Mr. Hori proposed that we all adjourn to a feast, explaining to me at the same time that that day he had invited Nejiro and his pupils with some of the town people to a party in honor of his villa's spring, and that I should be welcome above others as an old friend of Professor Yokone's. The Professor Yokone, too, added a word of persuasion; so I followed suit and walked to Mr. Hori's.

"From the *Genka* (entrance) through the hallway to the guests' room, glitter and lustre there was none, to force upon the vulgar the idyllic of wealth; but in the midst of the subdued quietness of colors and ornaments there issued gentle fragrance of unstained woodwork, and it was delightful to tread on the pale green matting of fresh *tatami*. The silken *kakemonos* or painting that hung gracefully in a fantastic niche of *tokonoma*, the dwarf pines and cut twigs, which so picturesquely stood in pots and vases of exquisite makes, the spacious garden that opened in the front like a painted scenery with its pond, hills, rocks and moss-covered step-stones and bowing trees—all bespoke superior taste and culture in the host. Upon these, however, I shall not dwell, but the beautiful panorama hangs before me. I see the little sunken-eyed Yokone, bulging himself out superbly at the head of a motly row of the rustic guests. I see the *karakami* door behind the host slide gently open. I see a lady, the graceful wife of our host, enter the room, followed mildly by her daughter. My heart quickens its throbs. Lo, she is the same—the fair daughter of mine host—she is the one who played coquette to me behind the fence. Ah, I imagine the undying fragrance of that love-inspiring branch still lingering about me. How like the flower of flowers she sits there, haunting vision. There were there plump lassies of bonnie faces, but how each eye turned on Miyo, for such was her name. There are warring within me the passions of jealousy and even anger, the twin servants of awakened love, as Nejiro Yokone greets her with words of familiarity—though they were merest comments on the weather. Yet, ah, I felt dizzy when Miyo bowed me a mumbling bow of acquaintance at the parental words of introduction.

"We all sat there ready for the feast, but it did not come. Mr. Hori had a batch of *tanzaku* cards distributed among us and demanded of us an *itku*, a verse, a line of poetical sentiment on his cherries, now in their resplendent bloom. A delightful conceit. But what a cast of smiling despair over the honest country faces. Our host led in scribbling down the thirty-one syllables, followed by his wife, Miyo was the next to take up the pen-brush, and then Taro, her younger brother. Taro was the exact counterpart of his sister in looks, a handsome youth of sixteen. After him I came up in the race, and the worthy Professor closed the suit. The rest, one and all, laughed a faint laughter of innocent shame, bowed and scratched their heads, and prayed us to read forth our productions. The all-important man, as he sat there, my friend, Nejiro Yokone, was asked to read his first. He did, and no one ever heard a worse hackwork of plagiarism; I pitied the poor fellow; but when it was my turn, ha, I had to muster all my courage. Strange power—Love! Only an hour ago I defied death in the midst of flashing swords. But now a glance, a smile, a word, and I set on a rack of judgment—almost trembling. But in those days, thirty

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years ago, samurai was ashamed to know himself to be in love. I steadied myself, nevertheless, and calmly sang out:

Ka-ba-ka ri-ni  
A-wa-ro-to Ko-so-wa  
O-mo-ho-u-ro  
Ha-na-no Ko-ko-ro-zo  
I-ka-ni A-mi-ra-um.

(While thus and so I love thee, O beautiful flower, I wonder where thy thoughts be?)

"The flower told me they were on me, about me, but that was years afterward. The *chokus* of warmed *sake* now went their rounds. Tai-soup; boiled *hirams*; sliced *katsu oya*; mother of pearl in vinegar; pigeons and snipes, cut in bits, and roasted whole; but away with the inventory. The time flew fast and the sun was now low. The blossoming cherries glowed and reddened in its departing rays.

"We were in the height of our rustic revelry when Yokone took us by surprise by coolly saying: 'I admire that poetry, but it is for those of elder age and gentler sex; we have gratified them both. But we samurai glory in the martial arts; let us have now our turn.' And he challenged me to a fencing bout. I refused—refused till common sense and modesty could no longer hold their string of patience.

"We alighted on the ground, Nejiro and I—and fought with a *shinai* (bamboo swords). I easily won the first, but gave him the second round, for he was drunk. Upon his victory, however, Yokone became decidedly unpleasant, and abused not only myself, but my honored father as well. There were there the five of his pupils, one of whom had the contour on his flat head frightfully altered by me. There were also fair Miyo and other girls and women of the vicinity, listening to him.

"Poor Nejiro must have thought it a right good opportunity to avenge himself on the son of his master, who had rightly disgraced him. Nejiro challenged me for the third time. I was not yet intoxicated and refused it. Nejiro's pupils chuckled and said loudly among themselves that I was wise. Nejiro repeated the challenge; I accepted. My *shinai* whistled savagely, and, before I knew, the good Professor lay in an almost unconscious heap, blood streaming from a cut on his forehead, which he got on falling against a sharp-cornered step-stone.

"You may well imagine the confusion that ensued. The banquet broke up suddenly, and Nejiro was hurriedly carried away on a litter. In sincere regret I offered to accompany the wounded professor to his house, but the poor fellow stopped me hysterically, saying: 'Avant! thou coward! Knowing me drunk, thou hast violated the courtesy of the true samuraihood. Thou dog! None of thy hypocrisy!' I kept my peace. The situation was extremely awkward. As soon as Nejiro was carried out, I said my adieu to the host, not forgetting to add a word of gratitude as well as of deep regret. Mr. Hori would not listen to me; on the contrary, he invited me to stay with him for the night at least, and even much longer if it did not inconvenience me much. I almost suspected the man. Somehow, however, I was loth to leave the house, so that I was easily prevailed upon.

"What next happened was that the following morning found the Professor Nejiro Yokone groaningly ill, which caused a vacancy in no less a position than that of Mr. Hori's family tutorship, and I became temporarily installed in this grave office. The wheel of events was on its freak, I thought. Nevertheless, it gave me an immeasurable satisfaction, in the frame of mind I then was. For happy were the days that followed—the flowers smiling gladsomely on the growing spring. My pupils—my Miyo and Taro—came regularly at nine in the morning, and we had our physical lessons. Taro, my great favorite, was quite an adept in *kenjutsu* (the long-sword fencing), while his sister was wonderfully clever at *kaiken* (stiletto.) As a teacher I was to be sentimentless. But, the mischief! How pretty and contented Miyo used to look as I stood by and took her by the hand, showing her the way. I used to wonder then if she knew that I was trembling. In the afternoons we read together the leaves of the old sages. With a long, honest face I used to expostulate on their love-forbidding tenets, while secretly my heart was in wild rebellion.

"It was probably for ten days that I stayed with Mr. Hori; but now I often look back to the time as if it were months. Ah, the visions of the past, how enlarged they appear as time stretches out their shadows! Shadows! Nay! I see now the very path which led the way from my room's veranda to the centre of the orchard, and then sloped upward to top of a little height. I used to road on its winding course, evening after evening, and always unexpectedly meet my fair pupil tripping gently under the flowering trees. She was always with a chaperon who was her nurse. The latter would each time take it upon herself to explain to me that her young mistress had lately grown very sombre, in spite of the gayety of the season, so that she thought an evening's stroll would do her some good. 'Come,' the woman would say, 'let us climb the hill, and Mr. Okada will tell us of his adventures.' On the top of the hill we used to sit under a large cherry tree, and I would start equeezing about the corners of my memory bag, and, lo, the good woman would find some excuse or another to slip away for a time, and then reappear at the right moment—a good soul as she was. Left alone, Miyo and I would talk on till the golden sunset gradually changed into the purple mist of distant mountains; and then, in the uncertainty of darkening twilight, our heart-strings revealed on the flash of our glances, met and tied themselves into knots such as friendly silence and solitude could alone seal. Withal, Miyo and I were pupil and master distanced from each other by the rigor of an inherited spirit. Our unexpressed love was therefore all the more intense.

(To be Continued.)

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## A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For



20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"

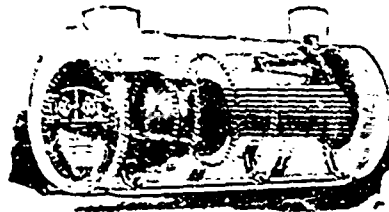
"In 1868 my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bostrop, Tex.

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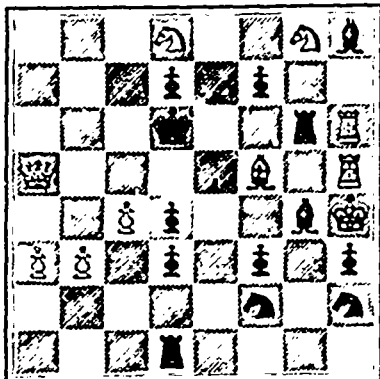


**CHESS.**

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 183.  
B-Q8, etc.

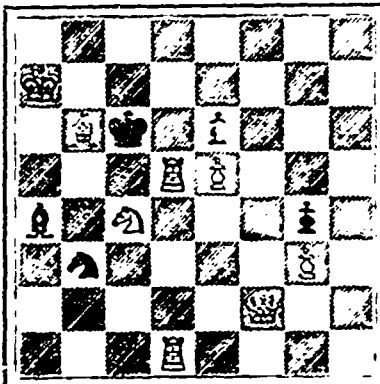
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 184.  
Q-QR sq

PROBLEM 187.  
Black 13 pieces.



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

PROBLEM 188.  
Black 5 pieces.



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

GAME 174.

Played in the North versus South match. Black's play might have been improved on at the early part of the contest.

RANKEN.	GUNSTON.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-QB3	B-B4
3 P-B4	P-Q3
4 B-B4	B x Kt
5 R x B	Q-R5ch
6 K-Bsq	B-Kt5
7 Q-Ksq	Q x Qsh
8 K x Q	Qt-KB3
9 P-Q3	Kt-Q5
10 B-Kt3	B-K3
11 Kt-K2	Kt x Kt
12 K x Kt	B x B
13 RP x B	Kt-K2
14 P x P	P x P
15 B-K3	P-QKt3
16 P-QKt4	Castle KR
17 P-Kt5	P-QB3
18 P x P	Kt x P
19 P-B3	KR-Qsq
20 KR-Qsq	P-B3
21 P-QKt4	QR-Bsq
22 KR-Q2	R-Q2
23 R-R3	K-B2
24 P-Kt5	Kt-Qsq !!
25 P-B4	Kt-K3
26 KR-R2	R (Bsq)-B2
27 P-Kt3	Drawn.

COMMENTS.

The self-mate of a fortnight ago is solved by  
1 Q-KBsq B x R (K6).  
2 Q-QR6 !! etc. etc.

One of the most interesting devices

in problem composing is the "Castling trick." Generally "Castling" is employed to bring both King and Rook into immediate play for the purpose of guarding an outlet or being focussed on an aggressive point. In the example which we give below the King and Rook are merely removed from their places with the design of making way for the Knight, in two distinct variations, to alternately occupy them before coming again upon the scene in conclusive action. This position is worth nothing.

White—K at Ksq ; R's at QRsq and Q Kt5 ; B at Q7 ; Kt QB3 ; P's at K4, Q2, Q5, QB7, QKt4, QKt6, QR4, Q R5.

Black—K at QKt3 ; R at KKt5 ; B at QRsq ; Kt at KRsq ; P's at QR3, K4, KB2, KKt3.

White to play and mate in four moves.

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**MINING.**

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**THE CANADIAN MINING REVIEW.**—The *Canadian Mining Review* devotes a column and a half of its space in the June number to the Lake View Mining Syndicate, Ltd., but throughout its article we fail to notice any answers to the pertinent questions published in *The Critic* of June 9th. After doing its best to ruin Mr. Hayward the *Review* blandly states that it made no attack upon his personal character. At the same time it warned the English Directors of the new Syndicate that it would be well to look into the former management of the Lake View Mining Company, thus intimating its suspicion that a.l had not been right. As a matter of fact, we understand that the May article of the *Canadian Mining Review* was based upon partial returns. If its professions of a desire to do justice to all parties are genuine, it had better at once instruct its Nova Scotian correspondent to send the full facts, and in the light of those it may be able to judge whether it has treated Mr. Hayward in that fair and manly spirit with which he deserves to be treated.

**OFF FOR AN OUTING.**—Some Truro gentlemen interested in mining have been taking a holiday this week, and are visiting some gold mining properties in the eastern part of Halifax and Guysboro Counties. They are accompanied by a well-known expert from New York.

**WHO SHALL DO THE TIMBERING.**—In a paper read by W. A. Sutherland before the Westville Mining Students' Association, that gentleman strongly advocates that the timbering in coal mines be done by the miners themselves, instead of by shiftmen. He claims with good reason that the miner is likely to do the work better than the ordinary shiftman, inasmuch as careless work upon his part renders mining operations doubly dangerous. The question is one in which all coal miners are deeply interested.

Cholera morbus and diarrhoea yield to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment taken often internally.

**THE MINERS IN QUARTERLY SESSION.**—The quarterly meeting of the Nova Scotia Mining Association, which took place in New Glasgow on June 29th, was a very pleasant gathering. Some of New Glasgow's big guns were on hand to receive the delegates, and Bell's hall, in which a reception was held, contained an unusually fine exhibit of lamps, gas detectors, and other mining appliances which were viewed with great interest by those present. The members of the Association visited the Pictou Charcoal Works at Bridgeville and the Ferrona Iron Works and were much pleased with what they saw. The Mining Association includes among its members some of Nova Scotia's leading men, and its formation on the present broad basis cannot fail to be advantageous to the mining interests of Nova Scotia.

**AN UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY.**—Now that the coal and other mineral resources of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are attracting much attention hereabouts, there is special interest in the mineralogical map of the province now being distributed by the government, through Hon. William S. Fielding, provincial secretary and leader of the Liberal Party. The map, which is on a large scale, six miles to the inch, not only shows all the typographical features of the country—towns, villages, railroads, highways, etc., but all the mineralogical indications that have been ascertained by government surveys. To the student of mineralogy the map is a revelation, for almost every square inch of it bears a symbol representing coal, iron, lead, silver, gold, gypsum, or some other interesting and valuable deposit. It is the strongest kind of an invitation for a vacation trip, and the attractions of pure air and charming scenery which were before known to exist are re-enforced to such an extent as to make the province irresistible. The Liberal government, under Mr. Fielding's guidance, recognizes the fact that while the country possesses natural attractions and mineral deposits calculated to induce the investment of capital, it needs more enterprise and capital than are yet apparent, and it is looking to New England for substantial contributions of both.—*Boston Herald.*

**SUMMER WEAKNESS**

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.**—The rumor published in *The Critic* of June 30th to the effect that in the 15 Mile Stream gold district gold was being turned out at the rate of 1000 ounces per ton of quartz proves to have been unfounded. By a reliable authority we are informed that the New Egerton gold mine in the district named turned out 109 ounces from one lot of quartz of 120 tons crushed in June. The New Egerton Mine has paid expenses and something over for the past six years and it has been worked almost continually during that time. It is now amalgamated with the Stanley Company, and it looks as if the combined Companies had a good thing ahead of them.

**MOUNT UNIACKE.**—The "Safe Mining Company," of which D. McDonald is Manager, are carrying on an extensive business and the village is rushing on. The amount taken out in the month of June was 62 ozs., the quartz yielding 44 ozs. for the last fortnight.—*Hants Journal.*

## EXTRACTS FROM "SUMMARY REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1892."

Of the work of the division of mineral statistics and mines under his charge, Mr. E. D. Ingall gives the following particulars:—

"From the date of the last summary, 31st December, 1891, the office work of the division has been carried out as usual, the time of the staff being occupied in collecting and compiling the statistics of mineral production and general information regarding the mineral resources and mining operations and discovery, as well as in answering inquiries for such information and office routine.

"Mr. White's time was occupied in the office in plotting the field notes of his survey of the Kingstons and Pembroke Railway mineral district, and in the compilation of the same. He was also engaged in revising proofs of maps, and in other work in connection with the investigation of the phosphate district of Ottawa county, Que.

"During the summer season the field work prosecuted was as follows:—

"My own time was occupied from the middle of July until my return in the middle of November, in an examination of the new and important discoveries in the mining district of West Kootenay, British Columbia. In returning, the following visits were made, viz., to the cinnabar deposit near Kamloops Lake; to Nelson and Vernon, B. C.; to the coal mines of Canmore, Anthracite and Lethbridge; and to Rat Portage, Ont., for the purpose of collecting general information regarding mining developments, and in connection with the organization of the work of the division."

"Mr. Brumell made a tour for the purpose of collecting general information regarding mining developments and discovery in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario."

"Mr. White was engaged in finishing the surveys for the before mentioned map, and incidentally in collecting statistics and general mining information."

"It may not be amiss to summarize the conclusions arrived at as a result of the studies prosecuted in the new mining camps of West Kootenay."

"As it was of course impossible to properly examine all the mineral deposits known to exist in any of these districts in the time at disposal, selections were made which should, as far as possible, be illustrative of the different districts and varieties of deposits. The local features of these, as far as exposed by the developments made, were carefully studied and illustrative specimens for the museum were collected, together with samples for assay. In the camps tributary to Illecillewaet, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, visits were made to the older claims in the immediate vicinity of that place as well as to the newer discoveries in the Fish River valley and around Copper Hill. These comprise the following claims, viz.:—The Lanark, Maple Leaf, Isabella, Bluebell, Jumbo, Sanquahar and Cariboo, near Illecillewaet and the Gold Hill and Copper Hill group of claims. In the Fish River valley the chief points examined were the Elizabeth, Edinburgh, King Solomon, Herringback and Fishburn claims.

"In the Illecillewaet district proper, beyond some prospecting and assessment work little was being done at the time of my visit; but development work was being conducted by Messrs. Ryckman, M. P., and Scott, and by Messrs. Fishburn & Co., in the Fish River valley. The general description of the Slocan veins given below will serve equally for those of the Illecillewaet and tributary districts.

"The Slocan district on the west side of Kootenay Lake was visited during September and October.

"These new discoveries made in the fall of 1891 and spring of 1892, are situated about the headwaters of the Kaslo River, and between there and Kaslo City on the west shore of Kootenay Lake. A number of discoveries were made later in the year on the shores of Slocan Lake between the Columbia River and Kootenay Lake. These could not, however, be visited, owing to lack of time; and for the same reason it was found impossible to visit other discoveries in the Lardo River country and at various other points in the valleys of the Lower Kootenay and Columbia Rivers about which very glowing accounts came to hand.

"Kaslo was reached in the beginning of September, and after all necessary arrangements were made the trail up the valley of the Kaslo River was followed to Bear Lake, on the divide between that valley and the watershed of Slocan Lake and River, and trips were here made to the various groups of claims distributed along the route."

"Bear Lake was reached on the 19th of September, and an attempt made to reach the important group of mines on the surrounding mountains, but this purpose had to be temporarily abandoned, owing to the early advent of snow which effectually hid everything at that elevation. Whilst waiting for the melting of the snow, a short examination was made of the Ainsworth Camp for the purpose of comparing the conditions there with those of the Kaslo-Slocan camps, and thus connecting the work with that done by Dr. G. M. Dawson in 1890.

"The snow having melted sufficiently, the examination of the Kaslo-Slocan group was continued, and most of the chief discoveries were visited. The return of the snow on the 10th of October, however, again prevented the study of the surface showings at Bonanza King Claim, of which nothing could be seen but the tunnel. This was much to be regretted as it was the chief claim in the Noble Five Group, the discovery of which has led to the rush to the district, and indirectly to all subsequent discoveries. It was, however, yet found possible to see the Freddy Lee and Slocan Star mines on Carpenter Creek, owing to their being on a slightly lower level.

"In returning it was intended to visit the Wellington and White Water claims, but the snow having reached the lower levels, no further work could be attempted, and the return to Kaslo was made on the 15th of October.

"Much hopeful activity in the direction of prospecting and develop-

ment work was manifest in this district, and not without foundation, high hopes were prevalent regarding its future.

"Towns were started at Nakusp and New Denver on the proposed wagon route for providing the Slocan claims with an outlet via the Columbia River line of Steamers and also to Kaslo which is the terminus of the now completed wagon road, connecting with the Kootenay Lake steamers, by which ore can be shipped to the smelting works in process of construction at Pilot Bay or to any point in the United States via Bonner's Ferry on the Northern Pacific Railway.

"In a preliminary report such as this it would be impossible to give the results of these investigations, other than in very general terms, and all the detail of the evidence upon which these conclusions are based will be left for the complete report that it is intended to issue later.

"However, of the geological conditions of occurrence of the deposits visited and of their visible extent, etc., the main features are given below.

"Proceeding west from Kaslo, the rocks noticed seemed to belong to two distinct series. A belt of green dioritic schistose and serpentinous rocks, following west north-west along the northern side of the valley of the Kaslo River, whilst south of these rocks are for the most part black shales and slates with gray interbedded bands, which evidently consist for the most part of carbonate of lime. The general dark color of this series of rocks, varying from dark gray to black, would seem to be due to the presence of carbonaceous matter, and is in striking contrast both in color and structure, with the general green color and more metamorphic characters of the adjacent rocks to the north. The black shaly series are tilted, in places much folded, and also at times indurated. They frequently show local metamorphism, which latter phenomena will probably be found in all places, as it evidently is in some, to be due to the action of the intrusive igneous rocks which are visible as dikes and masses or areas, cutting both the before mentioned series.

"The veins examined show in general the characters of fissures cutting the formation, although sometimes conforming along the strike with the inclosing rocks for considerable distances. When occurring in connection with the calcareous bands of rock, there would seem to be a tendency to make large pockets in connection with the vein or towards widenings of the vein itself. Strippings on some of these present surfaces of considerable extent, which, however, on further development have proved not to belong to the veins proper, which, whilst generally found to be more persistent, are generally comparatively much narrower.

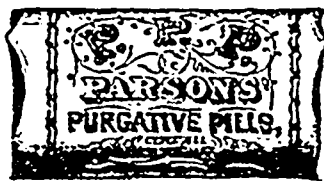
"Although they show variations in structure these fissures in general carry galena in ribs, nodules, etc., associated with an ochrey gangue locally termed carbonates. This ochrey material is said to assay well in silver in many instances, it being doubtless enriched by the presence of more or less argentiferous carbonate of lead, or, as was plainly visible in some cases, by the presence of disseminated native silver and argentite, doubtless resulting as secondary products from the alteration of the argentiferous galena.

"The galena varies much in texture from a fine blue ore of a steely grain up to coarse cube and sometimes shows a ribbed structure. With it in many cases are associated various arsenical and antimonial minerals of silver disseminated through the ore proper. The occasional presence of a certain amount of copper is evidenced by the stains of malachite and azurite, which probably originate from the weathering of the tetra hedrite as well as from copper sulphurets, which occur in slight degree. The general run of the reported assays of specimens from the district is high, averaging in the hundreds of dollars, and occasionally even reaching to the thousands, the latter results being quite possible for separate specimens when the presence of the richer silver minerals is borne in mind. At one mine which has made considerable shipments, it is claimed that these have averaged \$200 per ton, and the conclusions based on the general evidence obtainable would seem to justify the expectation that the yield of the district will be found to average high in silver.

(Continued on page 16.)

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"The galena-bearing veins which cut the green schistose and serpentine rocks present to the eye a generally similar appearance to those found in the shale and argillite series, except of course for the absence of the associated pockets of ore mentioned in connection with the calcareous bands.

"What may prove an interesting discovery was reported late in the season from the Whitewater basin, some prospectors having brought in specimens of quartz which, according to local assayers, averaged very high in gold. No further particulars are, however, available, as the intended visit to the place was prevented by the advent of the snow. It raises hopes, however, that these schistose rocks which resemble lithologically the gold-bearing Huronian of Eastern Canada may prove even richer in this respect than the latter, especially when the much stronger evidences of complete mineralization found here are considered.

"Assuming then that, in actual working, the ores should be found in shipping lots to maintain their high content of silver, which would seem probable in most cases, a bright future may be predicted for this district if those interested will only observe and act on the financial and economic principles necessary to success.

"The completion of the wagon road from Kaslo into the centre of the district will be of great value in the working of the mines and the existence of smelters in Canadian territory at Pilot Bay, Revelstoke and Golden will doubtless prove of great assistance when a continuous supply of ore shall be forthcoming.

"The projected railroads to give connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke, and from the Stocan divide to Kaslo, will doubtless be constructed when the veins are worked on a more extensive scale.

"The assays made of selected specimens collected during the season show the following general results:—

"In the Illecillewaet district four assays of galena from different points varied between 18 cz and 73 cz of silver per ton, the pyritous ores of copper being found, in the one sample assayed, to carry silver also.

"The galenas of the Fish River sub-district gave results running from 39 to 318 cz of silver per ton. A sample of the "ochreous" material locally called "carbonates" showed 692 oz., and some of the zinc-blende nearly 6 cz of silver per ton.

"The assays of galena from the various veins in the Kaslo-Stocan district resulted as below:—For those occurring in green schistose and dioritic series of rocks, six assays gave results ranging from 38 to 146 cz per ton, averaging over 90 cz. One assay of a specimen of zinc-blende showed silver to the extent of 26 oz. In the same district the galenas from veins occurring in the black argillite series of rocks averaged in some thirty-one assays 150 cz per ton, ranging from 30 cz. to 520 cz. per ton. Assays of zinc-blende returned from 26 oz. to 73 cz. per ton. The ochreous 'carbonates' occurring with the galena yielded very variable amounts of silver, the lowest return being 20 cz., the highest 1,630 cz. per ton. This great discrepancy is due to this ore being a mechanical mixture only, which is often enriched by secondary deposition of native silver and the richer silver minerals. In the whole series of assays made, numbering some sixty-five in all, gold was absent, except for mere traces found in three cases.

"The ton referred to is that of 2,000 lbs. For further details see the forthcoming report of the Chemical Branch of the Department.

"The cinnabar deposit, on the north shore of Kamloops Lake, near the mouth of Copper Creek, about six miles from the western end of the lake, was visited on the 26th of October.

"Here, owing to the recentness of the discovery, the work done on the veins has not been extensive, consisting only of shots and shallow pits on the outcroppings. The area visited was covered by the Rossbush Claim, in which several spar and quartz veins are to be seen, averaging about a foot or so in width; on these, at a number of points, very encouraging showings of ore have been exposed, justifying the hope that still better results might be achieved by extensive developments. The cinnabar itself occurs in such a manner in the gangue in ribs, etc., that by hand-picking a high grade of ore can be easily selected, and no difficulty was found in procuring handsome specimens for the museum.

"At the coal mines at Anthracite, Canmore and Lethbridge work was proceeding much as usual, but there was no time to make any close study in what necessarily had to be a more preliminary visit.

"For similar reasons at Rat Portage nothing more could be done than to ascertain in a general way the operations of the year and to become acquainted with persons willing to give us information later. Whilst no mining proper was being done, several of the chief companies were erecting small mills to work their ores. The custom reduction works near the town itself had been idle for some time, owing, it is said, to the inadequacy of the plant to properly extract the metals from the ores of the district.

"Mr. White gives particulars as follows of the work he prosecuted for the division in the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Mining District:

"The past summer was spent in completing the information for the map of the Kingston and Pembroke Mining District commenced last year. As the surveys of the older townships are very inaccurate, it was deemed advisable to run a few tie lines across the lower part of the sheet. Chained traverses were therefore carried across from the vicinity of Kingston to Perth and from Sydenham to Westport. All roads not on existing maps were surveyed with odometer and compass. The mines and openings in the southern part of Frontenac county and northern part of Leeds county were examined and their position fixed with regard to the side lines and end lines of the lots on which they are situated.

"The low price of phosphate and mica has temporarily checked mining and exploration in this section. The only mines at present operating are the Opinicon and Nicholson mines in phosphate and the Webster, Foxton & Sterling in mica.

"The outline of the edge of the Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian rocks



was traced out in detail across the lower part of the sheet. Numerous outliers of Potsdam sandstone were found in the northern part of Loughborough and Storrington townships and western part of South Crosby, showing that the Cambrian sea at one time covered the isthmus of gneiss that connects the main mass in Canada with that forming the Adirondack region in New York State.

"Mr. White left Ottawa on the 8th of June and returned the 26th of September.

"During the summer he was ably assisted by Mr. J. H. Featherston, third year student at McGill University.

"Mr. Brumell furnishes the following information, relating to his observations and enquiries in the districts he visited:

"I left Ottawa on the 13th July for New Brunswick, where the more important mining districts were visited and the list of operators revised. Since my last visit a rather important deposit of manganese was found in South Albert county, and prospecting had been carried on continuously in the neighborhood of Herring Cove, Albert county, in search of a large body of copper ore supposed to exist there.

"During the past winter operations were suspended at the Britton mine, near Woodstock, it having proved to be of no value.

"The old established mining industries of the Province, such as gypsum coal, grindstones, granite and building stone, are being carried on as in previous years. At St. John the lime, which in previous years attained considerable importance, languished in a measure on account of the enactment of the McKinley Bill in the United States.

"No work has been done on the nickeliferous deposits at St. Stephen

"On the 1st of August I went to Nova Scotia and visited the principal mining districts along the line of railway; among others the gypsum quarries of Hants and Colchester counties, the iron mines of Pictou county, the Coxheath copper mine, Cape Breton and others. Of new industries the most important is undoubtedly that of iron smelting on the East River of Pictou, where at Ferrona and Bridgeville two new furnaces have been erected, the former place for the manufacture of ordinary pig, while at the latter only charcoal pig iron is made.

"At Ferrona the 'New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co.' have an extensive plant, consisting of one stack of eight tons capacity, with the necessary apparatus and thirty-six Belgian copper coke ovens. They have also built a railway twelve miles and a half long from the works to Black Rock. The Bridgeville works are owned and operated by the 'Pictou Charcoal Iron Co.' and consist of one stack of twenty-five tons capacity, with necessary blowing plant, etc., and a range of twenty charcoal kilns. A siding has been laid to the works from the line of the New Glasgow and Intercolonial Railway.

"Operations at the Coxheath Copper Mines in Cape Breton were suspended during the year, and it is said that in the near future they will be reopened and operated on a large scale. The old established mining industries, such as gold, coal, iron ore, gypsum and manganese, are being carried on as heretofore. This may also be said of building stone, granite, grindstones and mineral waters.

"In the Province of Quebec I visited the asbestos district of Black Lake and Thetford, and the gold mines on the Chaudiere and tributaries. Asbestos mining seems to have been somewhat overdone, the result being that several of the works are closed to enable the owners to dispose of heavy stocks which have been carried over; to do this there has been a very considerable decline in prices. In the Chaudiere gold district work was progressing on the Gilbert River under the management of Mr. W. P. Lockwood, and development work was being actively carried on upon the Du Loup and Millstream, as well as in Ditton township farther to the south-west.

"In Ontario I was engaged principally in correcting our lists of producers of structural and other mineral materials.

"Boring operations were being carried on as in 1891 over considerable areas in the south-western part of the province, notably in Welland and Essex counties, with very favorable results, large flows of gas having been found at several points. In Welland county oil had been found in two areas, the flow being from the Medina white sandstone."

"Mr. Brumell returned to Ottawa on the 7th of November." The total cost of the season's explorations under the division of Mineral Statistics and Mines was \$3,665.

DIGBY COUNTY MIRACLE.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN SEA CAPTAIN.

*Captain James McKay Tells His Story of Suffering and Release—His Recovery Was Despaired of, and He Longed for Death—"The Darkest Hour is Just Before the Dawn," and With it Came a Ray of Hope—Health and Strength Again Restored.*

From the Weymouth, N. S. Free Press.

Probably one of the best known men in Digby County, N. S., is Captain James McKay, of Tiverton. The Captain is known among ship owners, as a first-class mariner and

pilot, has been chiefly engaged in the West Indies trade, and has been fortunate with the vessel under his charge. Some three years ago, Captain McKay had a very severe attack of la grippe, which gradually developed into more serious troubles, until his life was despaired of. It was with deep regret that his employers and friends saw him sink gradually under a terrible disease, until his death seemed only a question of a few weeks. At this time, when physicians could do nothing for him, he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by that wonderful medicine was restored to health and strength. Captain McKay's almost miraculous recovery created no little amazement, and so much interest was manifested in it, both in his own

village and in the adjacent places where he is so well known, that The Free Press thought the matter of sufficient importance to the public to get a statement of the facts from Captain McKay, and accordingly detailed a reporter to interview him with that end in view, when the following facts came into his possession:

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

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

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

"Seemingly not. They gave advice, sent medicine, and rendered their bills promptly, so that I think they derived the most benefit, for under their treatment I did not improve a bit. At last I suff red terribly, was only a burden to my friends, and actually longed for death, which all thought was soon in store for me. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn. I had become so bad that I hardly cared how soon I slipped my cable, for I was now almost completely paralyzed, but at this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton, whose case had been somewhat similar to mine, came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought that there might be a chance for me, though I confess I had at that time but very little faith in any medicine. To make a long story short I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon found that they were helping me, and their continued use put me on my feet again, and I went to work after months of enforced idleness, to the great astonishment of my acquaintances who never expected to see me round again. Since that time I have recommended Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills to several persons who have used them with good results, and I feel it my duty to advise their use by people who are run down or suffer from the effects of any chronic ailment. I believe they saved my life, and you may be sure I am grateful."

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

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form, intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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

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CITY CHIMES.

A WORD TO THE GIRLS.—A copy of the *Boston Traveler* came to my notice one day this week, and a short item particularly attracted my attention. For the benefit of my girl readers, or rather for the benefit of their mothers, I am going to have it reprinted here:—"Are you planning to fill the house this summer, girls? Are you going to have all sorts of good times? That's all right, but who is to do the extra work? Who is to stay in the hot kitchen sizzling dainty desserts, you or mother? I can tell you who will want to do it, who will get up early to mix biscuits and sit up late because it won't look well to go to bed before the rest—mother. But girls take care, if it is a young man who is spending a few days at your pretty home, that he doesn't get a glimpse of your mother in her old print helping the girl get dinner, and then come upon you in fresh muslin on the front veranda. He won't say anything, but he'll keep up a tremendous thinking. Let your guests see that you honor your mother, and don't try to pretend that one servant does the work of two." How very suggestive this paragraph is. Halifax people are noted for their hospitality, and at the present season a large number of our city houses have visitors. This is just as it should be, but in houses where but one servant or perhaps no servant is kept, these visitors make extra work. Who is doing it, girls, you or you patient, unselfish mother?

A POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.—An immense crowd enjoyed the music furnished by the H. G. A. Band on the Parade Square on Monday evening, and the ice-cream parlors did a lively trade.

THE THEATRE.—The Harkins Company closed a very successful season at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, and this week the Stetson Company has occupied the stage. This Company is a strong one and "The Crust of Society" is well put on, but as to the pleasure given by the performance opinions widely differ. The story enacted may be only too true to the tragedy of the lives of many, but to say the least the moral tone of the play is not elevating, and while a large number of Halifaxians who have attended the Academy this week have been fascinated by the wickedness of "The Crust of Society," and entertained by the sensational performance, not a few have been rather shocked. In the acting of Miss Zeffie Tilbury as the charming adventuress, Mrs. Eastlake Chapel, and of Mr. Arthur Lewis as Oliver St. Aubyn the most critical would with difficulty find a flaw. These two have the most important roles in the cast and they perform them most creditably. Mr. Charles M. Collins as Cavendish Comyns M. P., also takes his part most acceptably, and the other members of the company have attained a high standard. The engagement closes to-morrow evening.

HALIFAX WEATHER.—It may, in fact I admit it does, get decidedly tiresome to be asked continually if this isn't in your opinion lovely weather, but tell me, isn't it? Very warm yet cool is a slightly paradoxical statement, but it nevertheless applies to the delightful weather of the past week. The hot July's sunshine does not reign supreme, for refreshing ocean breezes claim their share in the make-up of our days, and the result is perfection. The Americans who have forsaken the sizzling heat of Boston, New York and thereabouts, and have landed in this old city of ours are enthusiastic in their appreciation of our climate, while our own people who have come from "the states" for a visit at home are more than ever pleased with the land of their birth.

AMOS KEETER.—A large number of Halifaxians are rusticaing just now. The children have their vacation, the school teachers are taking a rest, and "city folk" may be found in all of the numerous beautiful summer resorts of our province. Well, life in the country is very enjoyable, but it has its drawbacks, not least of which may be counted the tiny torments, mosquitoes. They are little, but, oh my! It may be interesting to know the construction of the "skeeter's" fang, as given by a scientific journal; the sensation experienced when this fang is buried in one's flesh needs no description. It is said that the beak of the mosquito is simply a tool box, wherein the mosquito keeps six miniature surgical instruments in perfect working order. Two of these instruments are exact counterparts of the surgeon's lance, one is a spear with a double barbed head, the fourth is a needle of exquisite fineness, a saw and a pump going to make up the complement. The spear is the largest of the six tools, and is used for making the initial puncture; next the lances or knives are brought into play to cause the blood to flow more freely. Is it any wonder this creature has power to cause such intense concentrated agony in a simple bite?

HALIFAX SPORTS.—The cricketers and lacrosse and tennis players of the city are having a flourishing season this year, and some very interesting games are being put up. The yachting fraternity are also having some fine sport, and are looking forward with interest to to-morrow's race for the United Bankers' cup.

A PERFECT PICNIC GROUND.—I recently had the pleasure, an exceeding great pleasure, of a day at Cow Bay Beach, and would like to sing the praises of this beautiful spot long and loud. A drive from Dartmouth to the beach, a distance of nine miles, is very pleasant, the scenery from some points being beautiful indeed. Of course the road is not the smoothest, but it leads to one of the loveliest spots that Nature has bestowed upon the fortunate residents of Nova Scotia. A beautiful grove of trees with tables and seats for the convenience of picnickers, on one side a pretty lake partially covered with lilies, and on the other the gigantic breakers of the Atlantic

roll in on the broad sandy beach; could any reasonable mortal desire more a good hotel and better transportation facilities would make the place more popular, but a hotel full of guests would not add to the pleasure of the picnic parties, to whom the seclusion of the resort is one of its attractions. As a place to spend a day's outing Cow Bay has no equal in or around Halifax or Dartmouth.

THE MASONIC FAIR.—If the Masonic bazaar to be held next month proves a success, and there is every reason to believe that it will, a large amount of credit will be due to the energetic efforts of the ladies who have taken the affair in hand. Mr. R. P. Greenwood has had not a little difficulty in carrying on the practices for the march, in which some 80 ladies are to take part, it being almost impossible to secure regular attendance at the meetings called for this purpose. However, no one doubts the success of this feature of the fair's programme. The ladies in charge of the booths are sparing neither time or trouble to ensure the complete success of their department, and the Masonic Fair promises to be the event of the summer.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOVER'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following explains itself:—

454 Main Street,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
June 27th, 1893.

TO WILLIAM FORSYTH, Esq.,  
Halifax, N. S.

DEAR SIR.—I would like to meet you at Toronto about the 11th September in a match of thirty games for the championship of Canada, each to pay his own expenses and the get-receipts to be divided between us, and the Toronto Draughts Club will give a good trophy which will be worth competing for. If you will meet me as above telegraph me and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,  
(Signed) ED. KELLY.

To which Mr. Forsyth telegraphed the following reply:—

"I accept and will meet you in Toronto at the date named."  
(Signed) W. FORSYTH.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 338.—The position was: Black men 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 22; white men 12, 13, 18, 20, 21, 31, black to play and draw.

22—25	25—30	9—14	14—17
31—26	19—15	8—4	21—14
14—18	30—25	22—18	18—2
26—22	15—8	15—11	12—8
18—23	25—22	6—9	3—12
22—18	18—15	13—6	drawn.

GAME 223—"AYRESHIRE LASSIE."

Played recently between W. Walker (blacks) of Shubenacadie and W. Forsyth (whites) of Halifax.

11—15	6—10	10—15	8—12
24—20	21—17	28—10	30—25
8—11	5—9	6—15	12—28
28—24	29—25	17—14	20—16
9—13	4—8	1—5	11—20
22—18	25—21	27—24	18—2
15—22	2—6	12—16	9—18
25—18	24—19	31—26	22—15
10—15	15—24	16—19	drawn.
26—22	32—28	23—16	

a White was hard pressed here, but there was just one way of escape, though Mr. Walker thought that he had downed the champion.

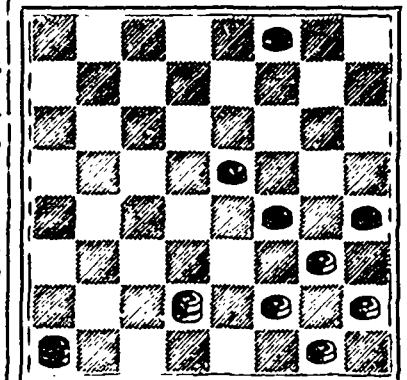
TO CORRESPONDENTS

OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.—Your solution to problem 335 is received. At your twelfth move instead 22 18 white can win by 14 10.

J. F. G. P. O. box 14, Summerside, P. E. I.—Your solution to the same problem is at hand. Where you leave off the trunk as drawn, white can force a win, and white can also win on the line of your Var. I.

PROBLEM 340.

By James Wyllie, Champion of the World. From the *Glasgow Herald*. Black men 3, 15, 19, 20, king 29.



White men 24, 27, 28, 32, king 26. White to play and win.

This is a very fine problem. To the player whose solution reaches us first we will give a copy of the *American Checker Review*. Now, boys, don't be a month about it this time.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

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

	Par of Share.	Buy:	Sell:
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	100	171	175
Bank of N. America.....	243-33	151	154
Merchants Bank .....	100	140	144
Union Bank .....	50	122	125
People's Bank.....	20	116	118
Halifax Bank.....	20	116	118
Bank of Yarmouth.....	75	122 1/2	...
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.	70	102 1/2	...
Com. Bank of Windsor.....	40	108	...
Acadia Fire Insurance Co. ...	20	137	140
Halifax Fire Insurance Co. ...	20	134	137 1/2
Eastern Assurance (25% pd.).	100	50	65
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 1/2 pd)	100	...	75
R. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds.	100	99	100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	100	102 1/2
(50% pd. up)			
N. S. Telephone Co.....	20	103	107
Halifax Gas Light Co.....	40	95	97
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds.....	500	...	100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	15	20
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.	100	65	90
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	75
N. S. S'l' & F'ge Co., pref'd.	20	...	100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	95
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.....	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.....	100	...	100
Yarmouth S. S. Co.....	100	...	70
Coastal Steam Packet Co.....	100	...	90
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	90
N. S. Sugar Refinery.....	500	...	...
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds.....	500	102	102 1/2
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds.....	1000	115	122
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds.....	250	...	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.....	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd. ...	50	...	100
St. of Nova Scotia Ry. Co. ...	50	30	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd. ...	100	...	100
McDugal's Distillery Co.....	100	...	100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	500	...	100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co. ...	...	...	99