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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.

The revelations that have been made in the committee rooms at Ottawa are causing the name of Canada to be associated with corruption, but it is of little use for the people and the press to morn over the national disgrace. The way in which to wipe it out will be to eject from office every man, no matter what his political party may be, who is proved guilty of boodling. The action of party organs in maintaining silence, or endeavoring to extenuate any delinquency on the part of men on their side of politics, is not only grievously wrong to the country, but it is extremely foolish from a standpoint of self interest. The fullest publicity should be given to all damaging evidence no matter whose ox is gored. Surely neither of the great parties of Canada would desire to retain in its ranks men who are capable of bringing disgrace upon their party and upon their country. Nothing should be kept back; the most complete investigation should be courted wherever suspicion lies, and if nothing is proved wrong no harm will have been done.

The name of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway's new fast train is the "Flying Bluenose," the engine is the "Kentville," the two first-class coaches are called respectively "Pomona" and "Fleur-de-Luce," most appropriate names all, but we regret to see that the drawing-room car is to be called, in honor of our own city, the "Haligonian." THE CRITIC has always considered this appellation incorrect, much preferring the better sounding and more appropriate term "Halifaxian," which is invariably used in these columns. If the name of our city were "Haligon," we could understand calling the people "Haligonians," but as it is "Halifax," we must be "Halifaxians," and there is no reason whatever for miscalling us, except the fact that some one made a mistake at first and others are following the example. So long as the misnomer was not permanently attached to anything we would say little about it, but we wish it were possible that the new Pullman drawing-room car for the Land of Evangeline route could be named anything else than what it is. We would be only too glad to see the active, progressive and popular management of the road in question honor our city by calling the best car it owns after it, but unless the name can be "Halifaxian" we shall only feel regret. The new train will equal any of the fast trains on the Canadian Pacific, and will cost about \$40,000.

The recent New England press pilgrimage through Nova Scotia is beginning to bear fruit. Most gratifying reports of the trip are appearing in the papers whose representatives accompanied the excursion, all praising our Province and people, and giving Nova Scotia as a summer resort their hearty endorsement. The Boston Journal says: "The trip was most instructive as well as entertaining. Nova Scotia had done herself proud. All her citizens had thrown open their hearts as well as their doors to the friendly invaders, and the kindest expressions of good will for the people of the United States were heard on every hand. The newspaper men passed a formal vote of thanks for the hospitalities extended, but the words could not fitly express the thoughts that actuated them." This sentiment is repeated in all the reports we have read so far, but the remark of Mr. Thomas F. Anderson in the *Globe*, anent the need of better summer hotels, which was apparent everywhere, should be chiefly borne in mind. Mr. Anderson says, "As entertainers the people of Nova Scotia are 'out of sight.'" If, as Hood says, half of the pleasure of having a rout is the pleasure of having it over, certainly we Nova Scotians should feel gratified that our efforts to make the press excursion pleasant have resulted so well. Such kindly words as our American friends are giving us well repay us for any trouble we went to on their behalf.

The boodling revelations at Ottawa should be a warning to the people of Canada not to permit corruption at the lowest round of the ladder if they wish to have purity at the top. The selling of votes is a pretty sure indication that things are not as they should be, and we know that this is done. The people should refuse to be bought, determining to elect their representatives upon their merits, and being honest themselves would expect, and see to it, that boodling should not be the prime object of those whose duty it is to manage the affairs of the country honestly and economically. The *Toronto Week* hits it off well when it says, in speaking of the distribution of public funds, "It is painfully apparent that this baneful idea of 'patronage' is at the bottom of much of the wrong doing which is wasting the national resources and bringing disgrace upon the Canadian name." There is no reason, apart from the general crookedness of political ways, why the business of the country should not be transacted with the same degree of economy and uprightness as any private concern, but it appears that nearly all the men who enter the political arena do so more for the purpose of feathering their own nests than for anything else. The exposures now being made may, and we hope will, have the effect of purifying the political atmosphere which has grown foul, and that the future representatives of the Canadian people may know that they are expected in their high offices to be above suspicion.

An address recently delivered by Mr. A. Frank Richardson before the Convention of the National Editorial Association at St. Paul, Minn., has awakened wide spread interest in the methods by which advertisers are cheated out of their reward by the substitution of imitations of genuine articles by unscrupulous dealers. He referred particularly to celebrated patent medicines, soaps, dyes, etc., things principally sold at drug stores, and his paper was a distinct arraignment of the drug trade for the particular form of fraud under consideration. Mr. Richardson did not undertake this task without due preparation. He first bought in various stores a lot of preparations got up to imitate other well-known articles with a view to trade on their celebrity. All will agree that if a person goes into a drug store and asks for Dr. Hood's, Carter's, Ayer's, Pierce's or Dr. Anybody Else's remedies, he ought to get them and not some worthless substitute recommended as "just as good." Mr. Richardson takes the ground that as to the advertisements in the papers is due in a large measure the demand for remedies whose merits thus become widely known, the press is in duty bound to look after the interests of its patrons and use its influence to crush out the fraud. The druggists everywhere, of course, deny the impeachment, and declare that they sell no substitutes, but at the same time they say that the root of the evil lies in the competition of dry goods houses which cut into the trade and sell medicines, and also the cutting of prices, which makes it necessary for druggists—other druggists of course—to sell cheap imitations in order to make a greater profit. There is much truth in all this, but it appears to us that the consumers of medicines run a tremendous risk in buying and taking medicines that are not thoroughly reliable, and that they ought to insist on having what they ask for. No doubt the selling of medicines by dry goods houses is deeply aggravating to druggists, who would scarcely care to retaliate by keeping a selection of needles and threads for use. The manufacturers of "standard" articles owe it to themselves and their patrons, to combine and prevent frauds by which the public health is endangered, and there is no doubt the press will assist its patrons to obtain the just reward of liberal advertising.

The war in Chili still continues, but progress on either side is slow. Most of the "special" and other reports we receive are false, or so mixed as to be of little value. Evidently the "monumental liar" is not confined to the northern hemisphere.

The *Inventive Age* says it is strange but true that in this 19th century of Christ and his gospel of peace, the most highly valued inventions are those which add to a nation's facilities for killing men. They are also, we judge, the best assurances against war.

Two weeks ago we made a reference in these columns to the charge of plagiarism against the Bishop of Iowa, saying at the same time that all judgment must be reserved until a thorough investigation is made. In another column of this issue we publish an article on the subject, taken from the *Living Church*, which presents the other side of the question, and we feel confident that the readers of THE CRITIC will be glad to hear what Dr. Perry has to say on his own behalf.

The complete census returns for England and Wales give some interesting facts; perhaps the most startling being the news that there are nearly a million more women than men. The total population of the United Kingdom (37,700,000) now nearly equals that of France. London, with its 4,211,056 souls, exceeds the population of Scotland by 211,056. Glasgow still maintains its position of being the second city in the United Kingdom. The actual increase in England and Wales is 3,026,572.

We are pleased to see that the *Bridgetown Monitor* recently copied a note on the check-rein from our columns. We are also glad to be able to say that during a trip through the Annapolis Valley this summer we took particular notice of the horses, and we saw very few wearing check-reins, and not many with blinkers. Evidently the people of the Valley know how to treat horseflesh. Another thing we discovered was that a great many people had read "Black Beauty," a book that all owners of horses should read. The few check-reins we saw were on horses attached to stylish traps, in which, not infrequently, a lady sat.

We always like to see a maiden servant neatly attired, with her costume becomingly completed with a white cap and apron, and we always thought that the custom was one appreciated by the girls themselves. It seems we are mistaken. A strike is imminent in London among domestic servants over this very point, and a test case brought into court has resulted in a verdict for wrongful dismissal. She was told to go or wear the cap, which she and the other servants who are revolting considered a badge of servitude. This may be said to cap the climax. It is expected that a serious outbreak against home rule will result on this victory.

Even in the Salvation Army we hear of friction, and female vanity, allied to an old superstition, is at the bottom of it. The rules of the organization prohibit display in dress, and the lassies generally admit that it is sinful to wear jewelry. The wearing of earrings, is, however, a practice which many of them cling to, claiming that the practice is good for the eyes. This is an old superstition that still survives among the lower class even in Nova Scotia. An order from the Salvation head quarters has been issued forbidding any further infringement of the rules on this point, and announcing that no further excuses will be listened to. The strife will not be long.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that after an absence of twenty-five years from the British shores the visit to Portsmouth of the French Evolutionary Fleet, which will take place during the last week of the present month, should almost follow the visit of the German Emperor. In official circles in England much satisfaction on that account is felt at the extensive preparations which are being made for receiving the strangers warmly. The Mayor of Portsmouth will banquet the officers in the Town Hall; the crews will be feasted at the expense of the citizens, and both the navy and the army are projecting separate entertainments on an elaborate scale. An effort is also being made to induce the Admiralty to add to the good effect of these hospitalities by sending a fleet to the Solent to meet the Frenchmen.

The discussion over the picture "St. Elizabeth of Hungary's Great Act of Renunciation" actually reached the House of Lords. Lord Stanley of Alderney declared the picture to be objectionable and offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics, and questioned the action of the committee of the Chautrey Trustees in purchasing it. Viscount Hardinge, as one of the Committee, explained that they were empowered to purchase any pictures belonging to the British School, and the Marquis of Salisbury, who disavowed any responsibility on the part of the Government for the action of the Trustees, made a humorous speech with regard to the matter. He said he had not seen the picture in question, his only idea of it being derived from the sketch in *Punch* representing Zaco exhibiting her back to the London County Council. He alluded to the fact that in France and Italy a great many paintings of sacred subjects which fall far short of the nineteenth century idea of clothes are exhibited without shocking the feelings of the public, and expressed his belief that the painter of the picture under discussion had not the slightest intention of wounding the religious susceptibilities of any section of his fellow-countrymen. It appears to be a tempest in a teapot, and we cannot see why such a storm should be raised over a painting that, from all accounts, is no worse than many another.

An English paper says that in consequence of the insurance action recently brought to recover the amount insured on the late Mr. Maybrick's life, in which the Maybrick children have a revisionary interest, Mrs. Maybrick will be able to have practically a new trial in a civil court on the charge of murdering her husband. According to the law, supported by a large number of decided cases, the fact of the conviction of an accused person is not proof as between other parties, and only as between the prosecutor and the prisoner. This fact will enable Mrs. Maybrick at the trial of the action, which is not finally disposed of, to compel the Insurance Company to prove that she did murder her husband, and they will be obliged to produce the doctors and other witnesses called as to the arsenical poisoning of Mr. Maybrick, and Mrs. Maybrick herself could be produced as a witness. Unless the Insurance withdraw their defence, the trial, which will take place during the November sittings, will be one of the most sensational and unprecedented on record, and will be practically a new trial of a charge of murder in a civil court.

The general dissemination of literature antagonistic to the prevailing religious beliefs of the various Christian denominations of the day, is a thing that ought to be frowned down. Without the bond of common belief and gathering for worship, the majority of mankind would fall into a state of depravity far below the condition of affairs, and we are thoroughly convinced that the spread of literature calculated to weaken or obliterate the religious belief of such people as may come in contact with it would be productive of great evil to a state or nation. Apropos of this, we have received, addressed to "Editor CRITIC, Halifax, Nova Scotia, N. B.," a pamphlet bearing the following on its title page:—"A Lecture by Prof. W. J. Woolsey, entitled *The Churches and the Pews*, before a large audience in St. Paul, Minnesota." We erroneously imagined that this pamphlet was of a religious nature, but were speedily undeceived. It contains enough of truth to enable it to have serious effect on minds easily swayed, and thus the hideousness of the way in which subjects regarded as sacred by the greater number of people are treated of might be passed over by those who are inclined to be unorthodox. We have no quarrel with the man who conscientiously believes or disbelieves anything with regard to religion, but we most energetically protest against anyone trying to rob his fellow men of any of the consolations of religion as they accept it. Agnosticism can be of little comfort to anyone, and why men who have arrived at that condition of hapless unbelief and unfaith in anything wish to influence others is more than we can understand. Pure religion and undefiled is what the world requires, but even the religion of to-day, worldly, corrupted and overgrown with superstitions as it may be, is a better thing than no religion, or a religion such as many iconoclasts would recommend. The pamphlet under consideration is not of agnostic tendencies, but it would fain sweep away the dearest beliefs of the Christian church and treats them with contempt and ridicule; at the same time it holds up as a substitute a church of humanity that will grow in unison with the principle of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. This proposition would come with a better grace from some other source than the pamphlet before us, which turns a battery of fluent blatancy upon belief in orthodox religion. Those who wish to purify religion must see to it first that they and their methods are pure.

The need now is for uniformity in divorce laws. This want is the more plainly recognised when we consider the startling diversity among those now on the statute books of the neighboring republic. If the practice is to be permitted at all, for goodness' sake let us have some uniformity. That the institution of marriage is in the very greatest danger appears to us beyond dispute, and the subject requires the immediate and thoughtful consideration of our Statesmen. Unless some action is taken, and such action should be restrictive, we will rapidly drift back to most primitive habits—very pleasing to some, as we have been brought to think from the present conduct of a certain part of the population whose lax ideas are evidently supported by the majority, for the majority indirectly give their support by tolerating the present disgraceful state of affairs. Something must be utterly wrong if a man, well-known in New York society, is enabled to remove to a western State for the express purpose of ridding himself of a wife, because he had become infatuated by another woman, and not for the slightest crime on the part of the wife. Such cases can be easily brought to mind, and there are hundreds whose shocking motives never come to light. In Wisconsin, a married person who has resided in the State for twelve months after desertion by his or her spouse, is, as a matter of course, granted a divorce, while in Colorado a separation may be obtained still more easily. It is conceded that the so-called model republic furnishes more divorces than any other nation on the face of the earth. While five hundred couples are being there married, it is estimated that thirty-one couples are being divorced. The worst is, that the number is steadily increasing, and other countries are becoming far more lax than is desirable. As things are, marriage has little solemnity; we can try married life for a time, say a couple of years, it will be a change, and if it becomes at all irksome, by establishing residence in a certain State we can break the bond and, pleasant prospect! become again married as soon as convenient. What a charming, archaic state of affairs such is! A fair proportion of the evil is caused by the present practice in the States of bringing up the daughters to regard matrimony as a mere bargain, to be driven with the coolest mercantile shrewdness. The results of such unions are evident. We must try to remember that marriage is just as sacred as ever. The present laxity is repulsive in the extreme.

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**K. D. C. COMPANY,
New Glasgow, N. S.**

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

MOTHER GOOSE BRO'T FORD.

LIB. II. CDE 23.

"Hickory, dickery, dock,
The mouse ran up the clock,
The clock struck one and the mouse ran down,
Hickory, dickery, dock."

Hickory, dickery, dock,
'Tis a bellicose old clock,
It enjoyed the fun of striking one.
Hickory, dickery, dock.

Hickory, dickery, dock,
Had two run up the clock,
I'll take my oath 'twould 'a' struck 'em both,
Hickory, dickery, dock.

Hickory, dickery, dock,
When there is no mouse to knock,
The clock runs down to look for one,
Hickory, dickery, dock.

Hickory, dickery, dock,
'Tis a boxer, is the clock,
With its hands in place before its face,
Hickory, dickery, dock.

"A hon out west has just laid an egg as big as a bowl." First time we ever heard of a bowl-egged hen.

TRADE SECRETS.—Customer: "How much is that medicine worth?"
New Clerk: "I'd get fired right out if I told you that, sir."

Young Bohrer (diffidently)—Yes, Miss Lucy, they do say I am clever at baseball. Lucy (yawning)—I should so (yawn) dearly love to see you make a (yawn) home run.

Elementary Instruction in Cookery—Young Lady: "And now, Jane, what's the next thing to do, after putting the meat and potatoes in the stew-pan?" Village Girl: "Please miss, wash the baby!"

A SHARP RETORT.—Irritable old chap (at a dinner party)—"I wish to heaven I had a gentleman opposite me!" Cool guest (on the other side of the table)—"Why should you wish such a thing? You cannot be more opposite to a gentleman than you are at present."

NO ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.

This world is but a vale of woes,
Where mortal man is shown
That with the prettiest girl there goes
The sharpest chaperone.

Among the late Archbishop Magee's "good things" the following is entitled to an honored place: He lamented that the law of progress in church ritual compelled him to walk in processions, and even sometimes to stand in a cold north wind, while the choir sang "O Paradise, O Paradise."

HE WAS THERE.—Artist—"Here is a very suitable picture, Mr. Gibbs. It represents Rev. Mr. Goss, the missionary, in the centre of a group of cannibals." Descon Gibbs—"I see the cannibals, Mr. Turp, but where is the missionary?" Artist—"Didn't I just tell you he was in the centre of the cannibals?"

WOULD NEVER DO.—A New Zealand bank has established an annex in a railroad car, which travels about receiving deposits from the country towns. Such an institution may do in New Zealand, which is an island, but in this country it would afford the cashier too great facilities for getting to Canada.—U. S. Exchange.

Whoever is wise is apt to suspect and be diffident of himself, and upon that account is willing to "hearken unto counsel;" whereas the foolish man, being, in proportion to his folly, full of himself and swallowed up in conceit, will seldom take any counsel but his own—and for that very reason, because it is his own.

A man put on a pair of woollen stockings over his silk ones on a cold winter day. At night he pulled the stockings off without separating them and was astonished by a crackling noise and even the sparks of electricity which followed. When he drew the silk stockings out of the woollen ones the electrical attraction was so manifest that the stockings would incline toward one another when held some distance apart. It happened that the silk stockings were black and the woollen ones of light color, but when he tried the experiment with both stockings of the same color, there was no electrical manifestation.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN PARROT.—There is a parrot in St. Louis, which exclaims, whenever a man enters the room:—"You're drunk, sir, and had better go away. I don't want to see you till you're over it." People wonder how the bird catches on, but the explanation is simple; it doesn't know how to say anything else, and of course in making the remark to every man it frequently gets near home. One gentleman who called thought it was the lady of the house speaking, and rushed out of the parlour. She sat down to write a note of explanation to him, when to her amazement a servant brought her a note from the gentleman she was writing to, in which he stated that he acknowledged with humility that he had perhaps taken too much wine with his dinner, but had hoped on calling on her that she would not have detected it. As she had done so, however, he offered his most abject apologies and a prayer for forgiveness.

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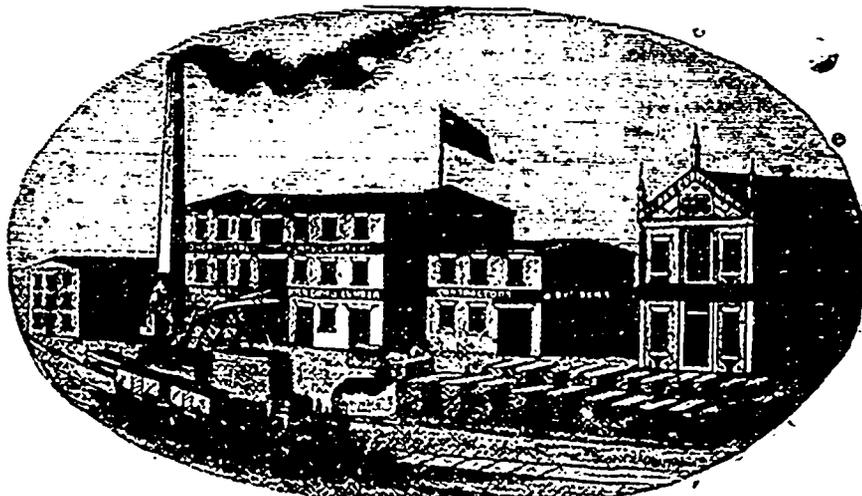
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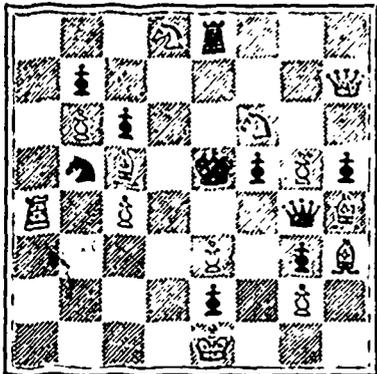


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CHESS.

PROBLEM NO. 79.

By James Stont, London, England.
From *London Evening News & Post*
BLACK 10 pieces.



WHITE 13 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME NO. 80.

Game played July 6, 1891, between
E. H. Friedewald and A. T. Davison
at the Toronto Chess Club.

EVANS GAMBIT.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| E. H. Friedewald. | A. T. Davison. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 B to B4 | B to B4 |
| 3 P to QKt4 | B takes P |
| 4 P to QB3 | B to Q3 |
| 5 P to Q4 | QKt to B3 |
| 6 Kt to KB3 | P to KR3 a |
| 7 Castles | Kt to B3 |
| 8 Q to B2 b | P to KKt4 |
| 9 Kt takes KtP | P takes Kt |
| 10 B takes KtP | P takes P |
| 11 P to B4 | B to K2 |
| 12 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 13 B takes BP ch | K takes B |
| 14 Q to B4 ch | Kt to K3 |
| 15 B to B5 | P to Q4 |
| 16 P takes Kt ch | B takes P |
| 17 P takes P | Q takes P |
| 18 Q to KB4 e | QR to KKt f |
| 19 P to KR4 | B to B4 ch |
| 20 R to B2 | Q to Q8 ch |
| 21 K to R2 | B to Q3 |
| 22 B takes Kt | B takes Q |
| 23 R takes B | R to R2 |
| 24 Kt to Q2 | Q takes Kt g |
| 25 B to Kt5 ch | Q takes R ch |
| 26 B takes Q | R takes P ch |
| 27 White resigns. | |

NOTES.

- a Mr. Davison generally plays here Q to K2 followed by P to K R3.
b Not good, R to K1 better.
c This sacrifice is not good, B to Kt P is the better move.
d Not good, Q to Kt 2 would be better.
e White strives hard to keep up the attack.
f Well played.
g A good move. He gets more than the value of the Queen.—*The Week*.

CANADA

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Speaking of the June number the *Calgary Daily Herald* says:—"Twelve such numbers constitute the best dollars worth of literary matter to be had in Canada."

The *Week*, of Toronto, says:—"The last number received is a credit to Canadian journalism."

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HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 619.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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. Mills Frazer.

The Canadians won £586 this year at Bisby, the largest amount ever won.

The opening of the St. Clair tunnel has been fixed for the 19th September.

The Dartmouth public reading room has been closed during the week for cleaning.

A firemen's torchlight procession is one of the attractions talked of for exhibition week.

The horse races at the Mooseroath Driving Park, St. John, N. B., take place on September 23rd, 24th, 25th, 28th and 29th.

A delegation of English farmers is on the way to Nova Scotia to report upon the agricultural resources and capabilities of the country.

"Canada's International Exhibition" takes place at St. John, N. B., from September 23rd to October 3rd, and promises to be successful.

It is now said the session of Parliament will last until the first of October, and that afterwards a re-constitution of the Cabinet will take place.

It is said that a good source of water supply by gravitation for Spring Hill has been found in a brook six miles from the town at an elevation of 135 feet.

A woman named Whale has been killed at Mitchell, Ont. Her husband was suspected of the crime, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Whale.

The government of Manitoba has issued a crop bulletin which says, "I is safe to say from the reports to hand that the prospects were never better in the history of the province."

The Presbytery of Halifax met on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The evening business was the induction of Rev. Thomas Stewart to the charge of St. James' Church, Dartmouth.

Active operations have been begun on the water works at Middleton. Some eight or ten men have been engaged during the past week constructing the reservoir. The citizens can now feel assured of an ample supply of water at an early date.

The members of St. Mary's Young Men's T. A. & B. Society held their annual picnic on Monday. The procession through the city was a most creditable turn-out. The 66th brass band and the Hibernian fife and drum corps furnished music.

Miss Cameron, daughter of Major-General Cameron, of the Royal Military college and a granddaughter of Sir Charles Tupper, was married at Kingston, Ont., on Friday last to Mr. Gray, an English civil engineer. The match is said to be a runaway one.

The Eastern Steamship Company's new steamer *Premier* arrived in port on Monday morning. She is first-class boat and will be sure to please the public. The *Premier* went on the route between Halifax, Port Mulgrave, Charlottetown and intermediate ports this week.

The law school opens the first of next month, and the lectures in arts will commence about the middle of the month. Dalhousie will not have quite so many freshmen from Pictou Academy as usual, but a large number will come from Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.

The railway employes' picnic on Tuesday was "immense." The train was composed of twenty-three cars, all comfortably filled. No prettier place than the Victoria Park at Truro could have been chosen for the outing, and the excursionists must have thoroughly enjoyed it.

We are glad to note that round trip tickets are being issued by the Canada Atlantic line, the W. & A. Railway, and the Yarmouth line to Boston, passengers going one way and returning the other. This will give the opportunity so many people want to see a good deal without extra expense.

The season is prolific of sensations, the latest of which is the application of J. A. M. Aikins, of Winnipeg, son of the ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba for a divorce from his wife, who is a daughter of the late Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. A. W. McLellan. Aikins charges his wife with desertion, adultery and bigamy.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association commenced at Bedford Range on Tuesday. The number of competitors is increased over previous years, the weather has been fine and the shooting good, so our "boys" may feel gratified with the success attending the meeting. Ladies have been present in force and lend an additional charm to the occasion.

President Van Horne has returned to Montreal from London and gives an emphatic denial to rumors circulated to the effect that the C. P. R. and G. T. R. are taking steps towards amalgamation. Sir Henry Tyler, president of the G. T. R., in an interview positively states that no changes will take place in the management of his road by the displacing of any of the head officials as rumored.

A reliable correspondent of the *Yarmouth Times* writes: On Thursday the 6th inst., the Tusket Wedge schooner *L'Etoile* was laying to, codfishing off Seal Island, in 45 fathoms of water. The captain, Martin Pothier, felt a bite and caught what he thought to be a codfish, but when he got it to the surface found he had hooked an immense mackerel. It measured 25 inches from nose to crotch of tail and ten inches round. It was taken with a cod hook and line. Probably the largest mackerel ever taken on our coast.

The Allan Line Company have just completed arrangements with the British Post Office authorities, whereby they will resume the carrying of the mails between Great Britain and Canada. The arrangement went into force a few days ago and will be continued till the end of the season. At the time the Dominion subsidy for the mails expired the British Postal authorities took the carriage of the mails from the Canadian lines and gave them to the New York Line. It is understood that the rate for the service is the same as was paid the New York line.

The Oddfellows are preparing for a concert and reception in the Public Gardens on Tuesday evening next, the object of which is to assist in procuring funds to beautify our city by the erection of an Oddfellow's temple now under course of construction. The gardens will be illuminated, and the bands of the Leicestershire regiment and the 63rd rifles will furnish music. If the night is fine, there will doubtless be a very large attendance, and those who have so often spent delightful evenings in our lovely gardens will have an opportunity to repeat their experience.

Edmonton is now in communication by rail with the rest of the Dominion. The last spike of the Calgary and Edmonton road was driven on the 25th ult. by Mr. Donald Ross, one of the first settlers in that far-off district. There has been a great improvement in the means of communication in the territories since 1885. In that year, the troops whose destination was the Edmonton district, had a long weary march of weeks from Calgary, only approached in difficulty by the toilsome progress of the column headed for Prince Albert. Now both these places are reached by rail. Both are the centre of good agricultural regions, and without doubt both will show rapid progress now that easy means of access are provided. The road, which is about two hundred miles long, has been built within a year.

The resignation of Hon. Frederick Douglass, United States Minister to Hayti, has been accepted.

Queen Victoria sent a message of condolence to President Harrison and the family of the poet Lowell on the death of the latter.

The result of the trial of Charles O'Connor Hennessey, of the New York Evening News, for the publication of the details of the execution of four criminals by electricity, will be watched for with interest by all editors of papers. The law of New York says such details shall not be printed by the newspapers. The newspapers on the other hand claim that such a law is an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the press, therefore unconstitutional.

Baron Hirsch is negotiating with the Turkish Government to rent land along the railway in Asia Minor for a Jewish colony. He offers £400,000 yearly for the land.

The two leaders in the Manipur massacre of the British officials in March last were hanged at the gates of that capital on August 13th. The two men were members of the reigning family at Manipur, one being the Sepahputty or commander-in-chief of the Manipur army. An immense crowd of natives witnessed the hanging.

Russia has issued a ukase forbidding the export of rye from that country on and after the 27th inst. The deficiency in the rye crop in Russia is over 60 per cent, and this means that instead of exporting, Russia must import rye or some other food stuff in its stead, for rye may be called the national food in the dominions of the Czar. The crop raised this year is said to be over 20,000,000 quarters short of the quantity needed for home consumption. Germany and England could hardly expect to share the pittance with Russia. Instead of 70,000,000 quarters of rye, which the Russians consume yearly, they will have to be content with less than 50,000,000 quarters. The deficiency must be made up in some other food stuff, and wheat will be too dear. European countries will scramble for the crops of Canada and the United States. Germany has always imported an immense quantity of rye from Russia; in fact rye is the chief sustenance of the poor in Germany. The result is that the price of rye in Berlin has risen almost to the value of wheat, and the workmen are beginning to agitate for the repeal of the heavy grain and breadstuffs duties imposed by Bismarck a few years ago. Such an extreme measure as this ukase has not been adopted in Russia since the Crimean War.

The Province of Quebec Lottery !!

The popularity of the Province of Quebec Lottery has just received a new aliment. On Tuesday last, the 4th inst., a carpenter, of very moderate means, by the name of Justin Benoit, of Weedon, Wolfe County, bought a lottery ticket. The drawing took place the next day, Wednesday. On Saturday, Mr. Benoit received the official list of prize winning numbers. As he had purchased but one ticket he soon found out his number on the list and to his great satisfaction, saw that he had won the first Capital Prize of \$15,000.

This morning he presented himself to the head office with Mr. Charles H. Létourneau, wholesale hardware merchant, of St. Paul Street, and Mr. Samuel Bourgeois, merchant, of St. Hyacinthe. The check in payment for the prize had been previously filled up and was therefore at once handed to him. This good news having soon spread around, a crowd immediately gathered before the Lottery doors to congratulate Mr. Benoit on his good luck. A few persons escorted him to La Banque du Peuple, where he deposited his check. This pleasing fortune could not have fallen under better care; Mr. Benoit is an orderly and sober man to whom this unexpected fortune will not alter the good character. He has left his money in the Bank and means to live on the interest. He will consequently bequeath to his family a beautiful capital.—*The Montreal Herald*, 12th August, 1891.

ALL TOURISTS!
and all others who eat irregularly or hurriedly should never fail to have a bottle of "Dyspepticure" at hand, a small dose in a half wineglass of water, after meals, prevents all discomfort. This remedy is highly prized by all the travelers who have used it,—they are never without
"DYSPEPTICURE"



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Balloon Ascensions with Parachute Drops.
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Splendid Programme of Horse Races (by Moosepath Driving Park Association) Purse over \$3,000.00.
Other attractions too numerous to mention.
For full information address,

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WITH HIS ROYAL
MARIONETTE MINSTRELS &
Magic Show!

Prices to suit the times.
Admission 25 Cts, Reserved Seats 35.
DOORS OPEN 7.30. WONDERS 8.30.

A service was held in Westminster Abbey on Saturday last in memory of James Russell Lowell. It was not expected that it would be held until Sunday, and in consequence many Americans who would have liked to be present missed it.

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By Col. J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON, M.A., A.B.C.
The above work from the pen of a nephew of the deceased Statesman, which was mainly written during his lifetime, and under his supervision, will be the ONLY authentic and complete account of Sir John's public and personal career. It will comprise about 1,100 pages, and will be splendidly illustrated, and in every respect a fitting memorial of the late Premier, and an invaluable contribution to CANADIAN HISTORY.
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SAILS FROM
HALIFAX every WEDNESDAY
Morning at 8 o'clock, & from
BOSTON every SATURDAY at
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Passengers by Tuesday evenings train can go directly aboard the Steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale at all the principal stations on the I. C. R. in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The "Halifax" carries Canadian and U. S. Mails.
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Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Mainland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

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BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

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101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

IF we expect to prosper we must be honest with each other.

YOU want full value for your money, no matter what you buy.

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WHAT annoyance & ill luck are caused by inferior goods.

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 Bound in Cloth and Leather.
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This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and is especially put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent skin and blood remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GURFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, proprietor Agent for Laurance's Axi-scut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises Telephone Call 163

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1 and 15 July,	4 and 18 November,
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3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
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1 Prize worth	15,000	\$15,000 00
1	5,000	5,000 00
1	2,500	2,500 00
1	1,250	1,250 00
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5	250	1,250 00
25	50	1,250 00
100	25	2,500 00
500	15	3,000 00
500	10	5,000 00
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100	25	2,500 00
100	15	1,500 00
100	10	1,000 00
999	5	4,995 00
999	5	4,995 00

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SONG.

The sweetest songs are those
 That few men ever hear,
 And no men ever sing;
 The clearest skies are those
 That farthest off appear
 To birds of strongest wing;
 The dearest loves are those
 That no man can come near
 With his best following.

-- Jean Ingelow.

THE PATHWAY OF GOLD.

In the light of the moon, by the side of the water,
 As I sit on the sand and she on my knees
 We watch the bright billows, do I and my daughter,
 My sweet little daughter Louise.
 We wonder what city the pathway of glory,
 That broadens away to the limitless west,
 Leads up to—she includes her of some pretty story
 And says: "To the city that mortals love best."
 Then I say: "It must lead to the far-away city,
 'The beautiful City of Rest."

In the light of the moon, by the side of the water,
 Stand two in the shadow of whispering trees,
 And one loves my daughter, my beautiful daughter,
 My womanly daughter Louise.
 She steps to the boat with the touch of his fingers,
 And out on the diamond pathway they move;
 The phalop is lost in the distance, it lingers,
 It waits, but I know that its coming will prove
 'That it went to the walls of the wonderful city,
 'The magical City of Love.

In the light of the moon, by the side of the water,
 I wait for her coming from over the sea;
 I wait but to welcome the dust of my daughter,
 To weep for my daughter Louise.
 The path, as of old, reaching out in its splendor,
 Gleams bright like a way that an angel has trod;
 I kiss the cold burden its billows surrender,
 Sweet clay to lie under the pitiful sod;
 But she rests at the end of the path, in the city
 Whose "builder and maker is God."

--Homer Greene.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MRS. SLICK'S HOME-COMING.

"Yes," said Mrs. Slick, "I've often laughed at it, and it's no surprise neither. You see, when I married Sam he was aobastin' like show ha was affittin' up for me, and when we got home arter doing up of the honey moon, he looked real proud, and says he 'Mrs. Slick, I reckon my mother couldn't have beat me in getting you everything that any woman wants who's agoing to housekeepin'.' 'Well,' says I, 'we'll see,' and we began an exploration of the premises. It were a sight muddy, and says I, 'Sam,' says I, 'where's the door mat.' 'Sure enough,' says he, 'I didn't put that on my list.' 'All right,' says I, 'let's see the kitchen.' 'Here it is,' says he, 'athrowin' open of the door, and in we walks on to a carpet kivered with lilochs and white roses. I says nothin', for I didn't want to hurt his feelings, and I goes straight to the dresser. 'What's that?' says I, 'apintin' to a silvery-lookin' thing that looked as tho' its nose had been chopped off short. 'That's,' says he, 'that's a silver water jug, and I got it at an auction on a bargain.' I says nothin', but I made a note on it in me mind that I'd swap that affair off to the first peddler for a good common-sensed crockery jug. 'And what's that?' says I, 'apullin' out a drawer and pickin' up a thing as looked for all the world like a bonnet shapo. 'That,' says he, 'why that's a patent egg-beater, and it's warranted to do the work in a jiffy.' 'Sam,' says I, 'achokin' of me temper, 'Sam, I'm agin' Yankee notions, and you'd better saved your money and bought somethin' sensible.' I saw he was atakin' of it to heart, and so, says I, 'show me the dinin' room.' As we went in, my soul! will I ever forget it. A side board big enough to have come out of the ark, and stretchin' clean across the side of the room; a great awkward square table big enough for a family of eight, and chairs with heavy fat seats and spindle legs. 'Ain't that a lovely set,' says Sam. 'Sam,' says I, 'it's quite apparent to my mind that you weren't born in a dinin' room. Why, those chairs are an eye-sore, as to that side board, you'll have to build a house, and a big one too, if I'm to give it house room.' Sam looked cast down like, and I he'd up on him and we went to the parlor. 'This is the livin' room,' says Sam, 'and so I thought we'd not have a carpet, because there allers awarin' out.' 'All right,' says I, but will I ever forget the furniture. A long satin covered lounge, a hair-cloth arm-chair, a three-legged table with a yellow cloth, a low chair with a back so high that it seemed to have outgrown its strength, a what not, with square shelves, four oak chairs done up in brown holland, and a pair of curtains of a faded out green color. I was sick, I was, but I smothered my feelings, and asked Sam to show me our bedroom. As we went upstairs, I noticed that a piece of ugly cocoon matting was nailed to each step, but I said nothing and went straight ahead. 'There,' says Sam, 'athrowin' open of the bedroom door, 'ain't that the puttiest oilcloth you ever clapped your eye on?' I looked round the room and saw a big bed lookin' like a mountain, for a body would have to get up on a chair to get into it, and on the wash-stand were a tin can full of water and a thing that looked like a soup tureen for a basin. Nothing but soft soap as I'm alive, and a glass decanter full of musty water. The set of drawers wasn't too bad, but poor Sam, he had laid himself out on the chairs. There was a rocker with a top that would give you a crook in the neck, and it was done up in scarlet velvet, and the sittin' chairs covered all up in white satin. Sam was tickled with the look of the room, and I boiled my temper down and kissed him, and then I said, 'Samuel Slick, I reckon your a fine feller, or I wouldn't be Mrs. Slick, but

your no house keeper, and that's a fact.' I tried soft sodder, and we went aboardin' for a time, and Sam, he had an auction, and the women came in flocks and bought the stuff for more than Sam paid for it, and then I started into a new house and got things ship-shape, but I never let on to Sam what my bridle feelings were when he first took me home."

THE BISHOP OF IOWA.

For some reason the Bishop of Iowa has been singled out for special rebuke as an active opponent of the consecration of Dr. Brooks. Certain "lowd fellows of the baser sort" have sought revenge for his supposed activity (he has been confined to the house for some weeks by an accident,) by publishing broadcast an accusation of plagiarism in his book, "Life Lessons from the Book of Proverbs," published some thirty years ago. If it is necessary to publish a refutation of the charge, the following, dictated to a representative of *The Davenport Democrat*, is sufficient:

In the brief preface of the work I expressly disavowed the claim to originality, and referred to the lectures as drawn from my reading as well as experience. The illustrations and arguments, though intended to be in my own language, were necessarily from books and commentaries in the hands of every one. In the special case referred to in the associated press despatch, it is evident that in printing the book, either from the newspaper report of the day used as "copy," or from carelessness in not following the original MS., particular acknowledgement was inadvertently omitted. As at the time of receiving the proofs, ten years after the delivery of the lectures, I was on my summer vacation and moving from place to place, the original "copy" was not sent to me with the proofs, and I did not have the opportunity of comparing the one with the other. In fact, I did not see all the proofs themselves; and changes and condensations were made at the printing office, for which I was not responsible. The absence of quotation marks and references in the paragraph referred to is due to these circumstances. There may be other like instances in the book, but as I have never claimed for the work any other originality than the idea of grouping as I did the Proverbs for illustration and comment, I have never given the matter special thought. The plates of the work are not mine, and no opportunity for revision or correction has been afforded me. In fact, I had almost forgotten the existence of the book. I have written more than a score of books and nearly or quite a hundred monographs and pamphlets since this juvenile production appeared. The critic of my "History of the American Episcopal Church," in *The Nation*, referred to my carefulness in the use of quotation marks and in acknowledging the sources of my text as "exasperating," and I am confident, even if some paragraphs or even pages of the work, prepared over 30 years ago, may accidentally have been unacknowledged, that I have fully shown to the world both that I have original ideas and words at my command with which to clothe them.—*The Living Church*.

WHAT OUR CONTEMPORARIES SAY.

We have all read the story of the miller and his ass, where the miller tried to please everybody and ended by pleasing no one. When we undertook to select a tinted cover for *The Critic* and otherwise improve the paper, we profited by the experience of the miller, and aimed chiefly at pleasing ourselves. The following notices prove that in doing so we have with a few exceptions pleased our exchanges as well. From even South America comes a letter saying: "I have received *The Critic* in its new cover, and it looks well. Its 'insides' are better than ever."

The *Halifax Critic* is adorned with a pink cover, which gives it an aesthetic as well as a finished look. *THE CRITIC* is a good reliable family journal, and takes a common-sense view of most of the things transpiring everywhere.—*Brigdetown Weekly Monitor*.

The *Halifax, N. S., Critic* comes to us blushing a beautiful pink color, which reminds one of strawberries and cream. It says, "Our long-expected, promised and long-delayed colored cover has at last made its appearance. We have felt very pale-faced in the white one, and even hesitated to venture it at first, but the necessity of more space became so pressing that we had to enlarge and put up with white paper until we could get colored. We trust none of our readers have any particular prejudice against the color we selected. Among all the samples submitted to us we thought the pink the most pleasing color. It is cheerful and not trying to the eyes."—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

The *Halifax Critic* has donned a cover of very pleasing tint, which adds greatly to the appearance of that excellent journal. *THE CRITIC* has grown both in quantity and quality lately, and is now one of the best weeklies in the Province.—*Chignecto Post*.

The *Halifax Critic* has risen to the dignity of a colored cover, and a paragraph in the paper itself informs the reader that "pink" was chosen after deliberation as the most pleasing color for so sprightly a paper. In the meantime the paper maker seems to have played a prank upon *THE CRITIC*, for the cover is of the same color as the brick of which the city of St. John is constructed.—*Globe*.

THE CRITIC contained more than one paragraph in reference to its cover. Its readers were told of its coming, and were then told why it didn't come, and, finally, when it came there was the paragraph respecting the excellent choice made as to color. It is undoubtedly an original pink—just the color of P. E. I. oyster mud—and *THE CRITIC* knows all about that.—*Miramichi Advance*.

THE CRITIC came out last week in its new colored covering. The color selected is pink, and presents a cheerful and pleasing appearance.—*Lunenburg Argus*.

The *Halifax Critic* is adorned with a pink cover, which gives it an

aesthetic as well as a finished look. *THE CRITIC* is a good reliable family journal, and takes a common-sense view of most of things transpiring everywhere.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

The *Halifax Critic* has been very much improved in appearance by the addition of a pink-colored cover. *THE CRITIC* is a new way paper and a welcome exchange.—*Charlottetown Patriot*.

THE CRITIC makes its appearance this week in a very handsome cover. *The Mail* is pleased to see this evidence of its prosperity, and hopes that it will continue to be as bright and readable as at present.—*Halifax Mail*.

The *Halifax Critic* made its appearance last week in its long-expected and long-delayed colored covers and looked well in them. The addition is practically an enlargement to the extent of four pages, and all *THE CRITIC*'s contemporaries rejoice at this proof of its prosperity.—*Cumberland Leader*.

A. Milne Fraser, of the *Halifax Critic*, made us a call yesterday. *THE CRITIC* has recently come out in a new and attractive looking cover. Mr. Fraser has a paper to be proud of.—*New Star*.

Our valued contemporary, the *Halifax Critic*, is out with a handsome new cover of tinted pink paper, decidedly attractive.—*Weymouth Free Press*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

CONDENSED MILK FACTORY.—The canning factory at Kingston, owned by S. S. Forrest & Co., Halifax, was opened last week, George Shearer being manager. The business of the factory will be condensing milk, coffee and cocoa, and canning blueberries, beans, peas, tomatoes, corn and apples. The factory is already handling 4,000 quarts of milk a day, chiefly supplied by the farmers of Kingston, Melvern Square and Aylesford, who receive one cent per pound for it. The condensing is done entirely by machinery. One of the buildings is devoted to condensing, another to canning, and a third is used for packing room and tinsmith shop. An artesian well furnishes an abundant supply of excellent water.—*Western Chronicle*.

THE GRANITE QUARRY.—The work at the Shelburne Granite Quarry is being energetically pushed on, under the management of Mr. John Dee, the foreman, and the general superintendence of Mr. Henry Sorette. About fifty men are now at work getting out the paving blocks. The blocks are 8 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick. Fifteen hundred blocks are made in one day. Forty-five thousand are shipped every month to Halifax. A large number of blocks for monument bases are shipped to Yarmouth, Barrington and New Glasgow. A large quantity of granite for curbing and for street crossing for New Glasgow is now being prepared. The railway and the cars and the one horse locomotive are interesting features of the operations now in progress at the quarry. The railway is an indispensable factor in giving prosperity to the quarry operations. When, O when, shall we see the cars rolling into the town on this side of the harbor and bringing prosperity in their train?—*Shelburne Budget*.

The Dominion Government has completed a lobster hatchery at Bay View, four miles from Pictou, N. S. The intention is to save such quantities of eggs as are now thrown away at the lobster factory. The law forbids the capture of lobsters having eggs in embryo. By the artificial process these eggs are brought in by the fishermen in the various factories. They are then deposited in a series of glass jars, through which pure sea water is made to pass. Already several millions of young lobsters have been hatched and planted out in localities where the fishermen have been in the habit of catching the parent fish, and there are about 50,000,000 of young in the incubators. It is said other hatcheries will be established in the provinces. The method adopted is certainly novel.—*Colchester Sun*.

Estey

Is the name which we ask you to
remember when about to purchase
an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The investigations of the numerous scandals before the committees of the house and senate have resulted in such startling disclosures that the regular work of Parliament has been almost lost sight of.

On motion to go into committee of supply in the house of commons, Mr. Cameron attacked the Tay Canal and moved an amendment reviewing the facts and declaring that the work of extending the canal to Mr. Haggart's mill an undertaking by the government without parliamentary authority and unjustifiable.

After some discussion the amendment was defeated by 100 to 82.

On Thursday when Mr. Foster moved to go into supply in the commons, Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment condemning the acceptance of testimonials by cabinet ministers from contractors and others having dealings with government.

Sir Richard pointed out the impropriety of such presentations in his usual forcible way and at the conclusion of his remarks Sir John Thompson announced that the government would not oppose the amendment, and it was finally carried unanimously and the sea of Parliamentary disapproval now stands as a bar to future presents of this kind.

The house then went into committee of supply, taking up the grant of \$150,000 for increased railway accommodation at Halifax.

Mr. Bowell explained that a block now covered with buildings was to be purchased for additional station accommodation.

In reply to Mr. Davis, Mr. Bowell said that the expropriation of the property would cost \$450,000 and that the total cost of the improvement would probably reach \$600,000.

Mr. Fraser opposed the scheme as presented as visionary and impracticable. Sir John Thompson and Mr. Stairs spoke in favor of the grant and said the city of Halifax would co-operate.

The way of expending the money as explained by Mr. Bowell and evidently endorsed by Mr. Stairs and Sir John Thompson is directly opposed to the resolution for extension along the wharves passed by the Board of Trade, which at the same time condemned the scheme proposed by Mr. Bowell, and immediate action should be taken to have the wishes of Halifax in this matter laid before Parliament. Mr. Bowell's statement that the Government was not committed to any scheme for obtaining the increased accommodation for which the money was asked shows that there is still time in which to act, and as the extension is vitally important to the trade of Halifax, care should be taken to prevent the Government from adopting the wrong scheme.

The bill amending the North-West Territories Act was up for its second reading, and a number of clauses were allowed to stand for further consideration.

Replying to Mr. Sommerville, Mr. Bowell stated that of \$235,000 voted for subsidies to the Nova Scotia Central Railway \$227,000 had been paid.

Mr. Foster moved the house into committee on a resolution providing for the payment of a bounty on beet root sugar, which was opposed by Mr. Mills and others, but finally passed.

Sir John Thompson moved the second reading of a bill relating to the transfer of foreshores under certain conditions to Provincial governments, which passed without opposition.

On Tuesday in the House of Commons the clerk read the order of the house that Thomas McGreevy stand in his place on that day. As he was not present, on motion of Sir John Thompson the speaker was directed to issue a warrant for his arrest. Rather than appear and answer certain questions McGreevy has resigned his seat.

Mr. Borden brought up the Spanish reciprocity treaty with the United States, and Mr. Stairs and other members urged a speedy discussion on the question of Canada's position under the favored nation clause of the British treaty.

A motion censuring Minister Dowdney was defeated by 101 to 81.

The investigation into the Tarte-McGreevy scandal before the Committee of Privileges and Elections is nearing the end. Sir Hector's denial of all the charges preceded by his resignation was not materially shaken on his cross-examination, but some damaging testimony has been furnished by a contractor named Stairs, who testified that he withdrew his tender at Sir Hector's request.

The Senate Committee have unearthed a startling scandal in Quebec which directly implicates Premier Mercier, whose private debts are said to have been paid by money secured from railway subsidies.

The Public Accounts Committee by a strict party vote burked an investigation into some unsavory transactions in Mr. Chapleau's department, but their action only delayed matters for a time, as the public demand for a thorough investigation of all suspicious transactions could not be turned aside.

The investigation has been resumed, and on their own admissions, Andre Senecal, Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, and H. J. Bronskill, Superintendent of the Stationery Department, have been shown to have received considerable sums as bonuses from parties supplying type and stationery to the department.

COMMERCIAL.

There is not much change from last week, but harvesting is proceeding with generally satisfactory results; in consequence the hopeful feeling continues to prevail, and business generally is gradually improving in volume as well as in tone. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busy filling orders for the fall trade, and expect a very good sorting-up business. Leather men are doing a good jobbing business, but tanners are still complaining of the price of hides.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and so it is that the Provincial exhibition has rather a deterrent effect on present trade, for many buyers expect to come to the city next month and in person inspect and select from stocks of dry goods, groceries, etc. Meanwhile they are mostly only ordering from hand to mouth as actual necessities require, and their orders are mainly of a sorting-up kind. Remittances are not up to the expectations of some merchants, but it must be remembered that August is rather a harvesting than a remitting month. In Ontario the excellent crop prospects are being rapidly made into certainties, while in the North-West the critical time is drawing gradually to a close, so that if the early frosts only hold back a little longer the hopes of an abundant harvest will be fulfilled. The U. S. grain crop is an exceptionally large one, and is being gathered in excellent condition, while the latest reports from Europe now show that the yield will be about an average one. Under these circumstances the supply of the "staff of life" for the coming year will be plentiful and should be cheap.

The Boards of Trade are claiming the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause in the Anglo-Spanish treaty in reference to the new treaty between the United States and Spain respecting trade with the Antilles. We have no doubt that we are under it entitled to those advantages. The only question is as to the policy of claiming these rights just now. By mutual consent Spain and the United States—if we kick up a dust—may suspend the coming into operation of the new treaty for a few months. The Spano-English treaty will expire July 1st, 1892, and Spain may then decline to assent to a continuation of the "most favored nation" clause. In fact, in view of all the circumstances, it is very probable that she would consider herself in honor bound to do so.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Aug. 14.	1891	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	213	218.	149	177	151	7548	6503	7209	6428
Canada.....	25	29	9	24	34	1165	1024	1042	1104

DRY GOODS.—Last week's report can almost be repeated. Some travellers report that many country merchants are away on their holidays, and that business is, consequently, quieter. Then, again, the arrangements for excursion trips to Halifax in Exhibition week is limiting present buying, as those who intend coming in are postponing their orders as far as possible. Trade continues fair, but no rush is expected till the last of September, when the visiting merchants will be in the city. Remittances continue only fair.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for heavy metals is dull, and prices have generally a lower tendency. Canada plates are weak and again a shade lower. The bottom seems to have dropped out of the piglead market, and prices are 10c. lower than last week. Antimony has also fallen 2c. in sympathy with English quotations. Tin plates, both charcoals and cokes, are quiet but steady. There is no change in the position of wrought iron pipes.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local market shows no particular change. Buyers will not take except for actual want, but prices are steady with a fair jobbing business doing. The oatmeal demand continues slow. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn firmly held. Very little doing in either. Weather in England, some rain. French country markets strong. The Chicago wheat market has been very strong and advanced 3½c. to 4½c. Corn was active, but figures did not change. In New York wheat advanced 2c. to 3c. At St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee grain was active and slight advances were made.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues without change. The stocks of short cuts are small and in few hands, and in consequence holders are very firm in their views. In Liverpool provisions have remained without notable change. The Chicago market has been strong, and the hog market rules firm. Cattle and sheep were steady.

BUTTER.—Locally the butter market remains unchanged. The supplies arrive more and more freely, but there is as yet no surplus of the finest qualities. We are pleased to note increased attention on the part of our butter producers to the importance and the monetary advantage of so preparing and packing their butter that it shall, when offered to their patrons, be clean, fresh, sweet and attractive. The average of the butter coming to this market so far this season is far ahead both in quality and in appearance of that brought here previously. It is nearly as easy to make a first-class as an inferior article, and it certainly pays far better. A cable from Liverpool says:—"Our butter market remains unchanged in condition, and values for creameries and imitations with a better enquiry for ladles. The arrivals of creameries so far are of a secondary quality and 80s. is top value. Imitations 75s.; ladles 66s. to 68s." In London there has been a marked increase in supplies of butter, resulting in an easier feeling all round, and the level of prices exceptionally high for the time of year has been broken, Danish, Dutch and French dropping from 3s. to 5s. per cwt. There is not much American here, ideas of exporters being a trifle too much ahead of sellers' notions, and prices are nominally unchanged. Irish is down in company with the rest. American is quoted 80s. to 88s. for creameries, 70s. to 76s. for factories, which is shillings above the price this time last year.

CHEESE.—There is no change to note in the local cheese market. Supplies, it is true, are small, but the demand is so very insignificant as to deprive the trade of all animation. In London there has been little alteration in the position. Demand continues quiet, and current rates leave little or no margin for importers, and there is no indication at present of a response to the firm feeling cabled from your side as being felt by holders who look for higher prices ahead. With the absence of any animation in demand sellers are anxious and willing to abate their notions of prices, and old stocks with new landings drop sensibly. Still the new arrivals, though large, move off fairly well, and it is not unreasonable to hope that bottom is about

reached, and that rates will tend upwards ere long. Prices are from 42s to 44s. up to 46s. for finest pale and colored, with 47s. for fancy parcels, inferior descriptions running down below 30s. American suffers in the adverse feeling and very low prices rule, finest *ex* Wyoming realising up to 46s., but lower grades selling down considerably below that figure.

Eggs.—Supplies of eggs are increasing in volume, but prices remain steady, as all offerings are moving out freely at about 10c. to 13c. in large lots. A London letter says:—"Arrivals of eggs have been small, but demand is quiet and prices here are unchanged, though with good inquiry at Liverpool, the long hundred is 3d. dearer, as it is also in Scotland. From inquiries I have been making in quarters thoroughly well informed on the matter, I learn that the business in Canadian eggs is looked on as a permanent feature of our future commerce. Consignments are coming forward in large quantities to Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol, the dealers at which ports say they are highly pleased with their appearance and packing, their customers endorsing their good opinion of them. The import of Canadian eggs was not very large at the beginning of the season, but during the past two months the trade in them has been very active, and it is believed by well-informed people here that exporters are well satisfied, and are likely to send all their surplus stock. It is not safe to say what people on your side think of the venture, though the large shipments speak for themselves, but advices received tend to show that the profit Canadian shippers are receiving are on the whole satisfactory. Consignments are coming forward to London, now confined in narrow limits, but I believe shortly to be on an extended scale."

APPLES.—Advices from different sections of this Province as to the probable yield of our apple orchards this season are conflicting, but a consensus of opinion points to the probability that it will nearly everywhere be below an average one. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* reports:—"Advices from different sections of both Upper and Lower Canada during the past week give unmistakable evidences of a large crop of both early and winter apples, some reports speaking of boughs lodging on the ground by the weight of the fruit. Several country shippers were in the city during the past few days making arrangements with firms here to handle their early varieties on consignment. Some dealers fear that prices will rule so low that growers will use them as food for live stock. On the other hand it is contended that reasonably low prices will create an increased demand that will absorb all receipts and obviate the necessity of flinging them to swine. At present there is every prospect of the coming season's business being a commission one in contradistinction from that of last year, when a good portion of our export trade consisted of shipments on direct orders from Great Britain. Letters received by last mail from Liverpool state that owing to the good crop of English apples it is expected that Canadian fruit will not be required in any large quantities in Great Britain until after Christmas; but our opinion is that if the price of apples on the other side is reasonable, consumers will be apt to patronize our winter stock in considerable quantities before Christmas, and we think it quite probable that some early stock will find its way to the English market. During the past week ample supplies of American apples have come to hand and been worked off at current market quotations. Canadian early varieties are arriving which are being pushed into consumption as promptly as possible."

SUGAR.—In refined sugar a good, brisk business is still in progress, but chiefly in executing previous orders. Prices remain steady. Owing to unfavorable beet crop reports, the English market rules firm. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* has the following on raw sugar:—"Moderation characterizes the expression of views on the part of holders of refined goods, but without modification of confidence or a lessening of the determination to make a strong stand upon the basis of about present valuation. Fractional variations may take place, it is admitted, but there seems to be no idea that any important or permanent shrinkage in value can occur, with chances favorable for a fuller line of cost. Cane supplies promise no greater than for some time calculated, and the backwardness of the beet crop is still an important feature in the face of promised steady consumption. Since yesterday the deal has been rather moderate and not showing much anxiety, yet a little looking around preserves a semblance of interest and keeps alive the hopes of holders. Sales on spot of 375 bags centrifugal at 3 7/16c for 96 test, and a cargo afloat for Boston at the same price. The stock in four ports of United Kingdom is 109,000 tons, against 90,149 tons same time last year."

TEA.—The past week has been a quiet one in tea, brokers complaining that there are so many merchants out of town that business is duller than at any time since the first of the year. In blacks and greens there is little change from the market of a week ago.

COFFEE.—The market rules steady, but brokers say the market is lifeless, owing to so many merchants being out of town on their vacation trips.

FISH.—There is nothing of interest to relate in this line since our last report. Though it is reported that cod, hake and haddock are plentiful on the banks near our shores, the scarcity of bait continues to hamper the operations of our fishermen. Some fair stops of herring have been made during the week under consideration, and as they are a good bait fish, the catch of other kinds will probably increase shortly. Mackerel are extremely scarce, and what few are taken are very small and of poor quality. The consumptive demand for cured and dried fish is small at this season of the year, and the export enquiry is merely nominal. Good reports continue to be received from the Newfoundland fisheries, as they have taken plenty of squid there, and these are the best bait for codfish. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Aug. 18,—"Dry cod \$5.25 per quintal; green do. nominal; nothing doing in other varieties." Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 18,—"The mackerel receipts the past week have been larger than for any other week this year, but the volume is small in comparison with the palmy years of the mackerel fishery. Codfish have also been in liberal receipt,

and prices of bank fish are easing off a little. Halibut have been in moderate supply. Trap fishermen have done nothing to speak of the past week. Fair catches of mackerel are reported off the main coast, but little is doing elsewhere. So far as heard from, but two vessels in the Bay have taken mackerel. New Georges codfish at \$6 50 a q'l for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.75 for large and 4.50 for small; shore \$6.25, and \$4.87 for large and small; dry Bank \$6 50; medium \$5 13; cured *ouk* at \$4 per q'l; hake \$1.87 to \$2 13; haddock \$3 50; heavy salted pollock \$2.37; English-cured do. \$3 25 per q'l; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; mod. split \$6; Nfld do. \$5 50; Nova Scotia do. \$5 50; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4 25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; alowives \$3 50; trout \$1; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do \$16"

Puttner's Emulsion has a delightful flavor, and agrees with the most delicate stomach — is free from dangerous minerals and narcotics and works wonders in restoring the sick to health.

GOLD LEAF FLOUR.

We want to say to the 5,800 subscribers to THE CRITIC, that **GOLD LEAF FLOUR** is second to no high grade winter wheat patent flour on the market. To the trade we must say you cannot purchase anywhere as good an article for the same money. It is a 75 per cent. patent, and if you have not had any of it you ought to have a trial car at once, and you will always want it.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.
R. SWENERTON, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Millers Sole Representative for the Maritime Provinces.

Be sure and ask for Prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS			
SUGARS.					
Cut Leaf.....	5 1/2	There has been a decided change since our last, and wheat is up equal to an advance of 25c. or 30c. per bbl. on flour. The idea of lower flour is now a thing of the past for this year, as Europe can take three times as much surplus wheat as can be estimated in the world to date. We make very few changes in our quotations this week.			
Granulated.....	4 3/4 to 4 1/2				
Circle A.....	4 1/2				
White Extra C.....	4 1/4				
Standard.....	3 3/4 to 4				
Extra Yellow C.....	3 3/4				
Yellow C.....	3 3/4 to 3 1/2				
TEA.					
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19				
" Fair.....	20 to 23				
" Good.....	25 to 29				
" Choice.....	31 to 33				
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38				
" Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39				
MOLASSES.					
Barbadoes.....	40	FLOUR.			
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	5 50 to 5 75		
Diamond N.....	48	High Grade Patents.....	3 25 to 5 30		
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5 10 to 5 20		
Cienfuegos.....	none	Straight Grade.....	4 90 to 5 00		
Trinidad.....	34 to 35	Superior Extras.....	4 75 to 4 85		
Antigua.....	34 to 35	Good Seconds.....	4 40 to 4 55		
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Graham Flour.....	4 90 to 5 10		
" Bright.....	47 to 65	Oatmeal.....	5 50 to 5 65		
BISCUITS.					
Pilot Bread.....	3 15	" Rolled.....	5 70 to 5 90		
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	3 50 to 3 65		
Soda.....	6 1/2	" In Bond.....	3 15		
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	" Rolled.....	5 50		
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	19 00 to 20 00		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.					
Apples, per bbl., Am., bbls.....	4 00	Middlings.....	27 50 to 28 00		
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	3 50	Cracked Corn " including bags.....	37 00		
Lemons, per case.....	5 50	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34 00 to 35 00		
Cocoanuts, new, pe 100.....	4 50	Moulce.....	30 00		
Onions New Berm. per crate.....	none	Split Peas.....	4 40 to 4 50		
" Egyptian, new.....	3 1/2	White Beans, per bushel.....	1 80 to 2 00		
Dates boxes, new.....	6	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3 90 to 4 10		
Raisins, Valencia..... new.	6 1/2	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	56 to 58		
Figs, Elene, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.	11	P. E. Island Oats.....	49 to 50		
" small boxes.....	9 to 10	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.			
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	7	PROVISIONS.			
Bananas.....	1 50 to 2 00	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11 50 to 15 00		
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	2 25	" Am., Plate.....	15 50 to 16 00		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.					
FISH.					
		Ex Vessel.	Ex Store		
MACKEREL—					
Extras.....					
No. 1.....					
" 2 large.....					
" 2.....					
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7 50				
" 3, Reamed.....	7 00				
" 3 large, Plain.....	6 50				
" 3 Plain.....	6 00				
Small.....					
HERRING.					
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4 75	5 50			
" 1 Fall Split.....					
" 1 Fall Round.....					
" 1 Labrador.....		none			
" 1 Georges Bay.....		3 00			
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3 00				
ALMONDS No. 1.....	3 75				
SALMON.					
No. 1, 7 brl.....		16 00			
No. 2, 7 brl.....		14 00			
" 3.....		12 00			
Small.					
CODFISH.					
Hard C. B.....	5 00	5 50			
Western Shore.....	4 50	4 75 to 5 00			
Bank.....	none	5 00 to 5 25			
Bay.....	none				
Newfoundland.....	none				
Haddock.....	3 25				
Hard C. B.....	3 50	4 00			
Bank & Western.....	3 25	3 75			
HAKK.....	2 50	3 00 to 3 25			
POLLOCK.....		2 00			
HAKK SOUNDS, per lb.....	1 1/2				
Cod Oil 1 gal.....	25	25c.			

Wheat Bran, per ton.....	19 00 to 20 00
Middlings.....	27 50 to 28 00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	37 00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34 00 to 35 00
Moulce.....	30 00
Split Peas.....	4 40 to 4 50
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 80 to 2 00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3 90 to 4 10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	56 to 58
P. E. Island Oats.....	49 to 50

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
PROVISIONS.	
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11 50 to 15 00
" Am., Plate.....	15 50 to 16 00
" Ex. Plate.....	16 00 to 16 50
Pork, Mess, American.....	15 50 to 17 00
" American, clear.....	18 50 to 19 00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15 00 to 15 50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	11 00 to 12 50
" Prime Mess.....	11 50 to 12 00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE	
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	20
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18
" old.....	7 to 10
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
" old.....	9 1/2
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10

SALT.	
Factory Filled.....	\$1 70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, 7 hhd.....	1 25
" Afloat.....	
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1 50
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1 40
" Afloat.....	none

JUDGE NOT.

(Continued.)

He could not have defined the sickening dread which made him hesitate before opening that letter; but he mastered the feeling, and tore open the envelope.

This was what he read, in characters blurred and trembling:

"I have left you. I saw you to-night with Lillian, your wife. You said she was. You have wronged me past all forgiveness. I can't write; I—

BERYL."

With the cry of a man whose very life is riven, Max Deverell flung his hands above his head, and fell down on his knees. The evil fate that had so relentlessly pursued him had crushed him at last; the dead hand gripped him still, and bore him down, down; he must wring out the lees of that bitter, brimming with another's sins; even this love, his glory, his salvation, was wrested from him by the hand stretched out from the grave to drag him to perdition.

An hour later Louise was sent for to the study, and by her master. The maid's answers gave little or no clue to the route Beryl had taken. Deverell went straight to a private detective, and the next day the cab which had taken Beryl to Charing Cross was discovered, and Beryl was traced to Charing Cross Station.

Max telegraphed to the chief of the detective police in Paris, where it seemed most likely his wife had gone, for she was a good French scholar; and the London detective made enquiries at Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven, with the result that no such person as he described had been observed among the passengers by the Continental boats; but this was, of course, negative evidence—Beryl might, after all, have reached the Continent.

Cautiously worded advertisements were inserted in French, German, and English newspapers; but when the first of them appeared the fugitive was in mid-ocean, and she was not very likely to see the English papers in New York, unless she made a point of doing so; even then she had several days the start of the newspapers that contained Max Deverell's advertisement.

Meanwhile, scandal began to wag its tongue loudly. Thanks to Mrs. Weston, the story was about everywhere that Max Deverell had a *niid d'amour* a little way out of town, and that his wife had left him in consequence.

So far Max was infinitely relieved. It was his name that was aspersed, not Beryl's, and he made no further effort to maintain the fiction (which, indeed, could not have lasted many days) that his wife was visiting friends or relations.

The gossip about himself he neither owned nor denied—in fact he practically "let judgment go by default," for he made no appearance in society at all.

"No wonder," said society, mighty virtuous about the man who was "found out;" "he's ashamed to show his face."

Some thought Beryl had shown "proper spirit;" others, Mrs. Weston among them, thought it was a pity she did not remain and overlook her husband's peccadilloes, "as other women did."

"So ridiculous, my dear," said Mrs. Weston, "to go off in that way, and make a scandal. That comes of marrying a girl not brought up in the London world. If Max Deverell had married in his own set, he would have had a wife who knew how to put up gracefully with the inevitable."

And Max Deverell, proud though he was, scarcely cared that his name was bandied from lip to lip as the hero of a shameless intrigue. If only he could get Beryl back, he felt that he could endure anything the world might say or think of him.

Bitter self-reproach was added to the anguish he suffered.

"I was wrong—I was wrong," he said to himself again and again. "I ought to have confessed all at the very beginning; and now perhaps it is too late. Someone must have seen me at the cottage, and directly, or indirectly, it came to Beryl's ears. She went there to discover what she could—to prove me true or false with her own eyes, before she condemned me, and she saw and heard enough to stagger the most perfect faith. But, oh, Beryl, if you had but charged me to my face with the sin against you, my darling! You must have been mad when you fled from me—ay, no wonder. Heaven help me! The fault was mine—the fault was mine!"

CHAPTER XIII.

A MOTHER'S DARLING.

Friendless and hopeless, Beryl Deverell stepped on the quay at New York.

The weather was bitterly cold; the snow lay on the ground.

The girl drew the hood of her fur cloak over her head and hurried away on foot as fast as the frozen slate of the ground and her own inadequate *chaussure* permitted her; for, of course, she was not shod for such weather as this.

When she had got some way from the quay, she stopped a policeman, and asked to be directed to a respectable lodging-house.

"But it must not be expensive," she added, "for I am poor."

The officer looked at her curiously.

Her handsome fur cloak did not look like poverty; her tone and accent were refined, and, as he at once perceived, English.

However, it was no business of his whether she spoke truth; she was young and alone, so he gave her the address of a woman who took lodgers, and where she could board if she chose.

It was in a street turning off East Street, and, therefore, far from fashionable; but Beryl was content to know that it was inexpensive and respectable.

"The boarders will not be just your style, ye know," said the policeman, who, though a Republican, knew as well as the bloest of Tories that the young English lady was a thorough-bred; "but they're respectable."

"Thanks," Beryl said, "I daresay I shall get on with them." But she had no intention of mixing with them, exciting curiosity and remark, besides she was hardly in a mood for the society even of her equals, far less her inferiors.

Mrs. Manning was willing to receive Miss Margaret Calton, and a small back room, the rent of which suited Beryl's resources, was allotted to her.

Mrs. Manning was not surprised that her new lodger elected to have her meals served separately.

The English lady would be decidedly out of her element with the boarders at 507 — Street.

"You'll like some tea," said the landlady kindly, seeing that the stranger looked pale and weary. "I'll bring it along right away."

"Thank you so much. I shall be very glad of some tea."

In ten minutes Mrs. Manning appeared, and being of a talkative disposition—most landladies are—she proceeded to chat to her lodger.

"I've a countryman of yours in this house," she said; "he's sick now, poor fellow, and the doctor don't speak very hopeful of him. A gentleman, too; you can tell that easy enough."

The speech aroused in Beryl a certain languid interest.

She felt so utterly crushed and forlorn that the mere mention of a countryman of her own being in the same house with her claimed her sympathy.

"A gentleman!" she said. "I suppose he has brought himself down in the world by some means."

"That's it; it's an old story, ain't it? He lies in the room below yours. Sort o' low fever; 'reg'lar breaking up o' the constitution,' the doctor says. I do what I can for him; but I'm so busy."

"Has the poor fellow no friends?"

"None as he'll own to, anyway. He says there's nobody to care whether he lives or dies. I must run now to get the boarders' tea" and the good woman trotted away.

Three days passed, and Beryl was still incapable of forming any plans.

She was not ill in the sense of being physically prostrated; but her mental powers were numbed; she lived a blind, mechanical life from hour to hour, and yet there was always the acute wish which kept burning within her like a living fire.

Through all she clung with a desperate tenacity to her love for the man who had wronged her. It seemed the most cruel part of her suffering that she loved him still, that if he had come to her she could not trust her strength to repudiate him.

She had asked several times after the Englishman in the room below, and had been told each time that he seemed to get no better.

On the fourth night of her stay in the boarding-house she was sitting, about ten o'clock, by the table, staring into vacancy—her frequent habit—when she heard a gentle tap at the door.

"Come in," she said, and Mrs. Manning entered.

"Miss Calton," she said, "Mr. Groves" (the name the Englishman went by) "has been took much worse, and he's just asked me if you'd step down for a little while. I told him about you being here, and being English, and I fancy he's got something on his mind as he wants to tell you. Beryl rose.

"I will come at once," she said, and followed Mrs. Manning downstairs.

In a small and scantily-furnished room, lighted by an oil lamp, on a narrow bed, lay a man who was obviously almost dying. It was difficult to guess his age, for sickness and a dissolute life had laid their hands heavily upon him; but something in his aspect made Beryl think he was not really past the prime of life. He was fair, and must once have been good-looking, and even before he spoke, it was clear to Beryl that Mrs. Manning had been right in saying he was a gentleman.

With a heart full of pity, the girl approached the bed; the man scanned her the while with bright, eager eyes.

"You are very good to come," he said slowly, but quite clearly, "very good."

"Don't say that," said Beryl gently; "I shall be glad if there is anything I can do for you."

"I am sure you will be." He waited until Mrs. Manning had retired, closing the door, then he added: "Will you sit down here? Thanks," as she sat down in a chair by the bedside. "The woman told me you were English, and a lady. I thought I could tell you what I have to say. You know how to carry out my wish. Are you going back to England?"

"I don't know; I hope so, some day."

"I shan't. I shall die here. Just as well, I couldn't go back, anyhow; that's one thing," said the man, with a recklessness that was painful from one in his state. "Look here, did you ever hear of a man named Harley, the forger?"

"No," said Beryl.

"You might have. I'm the man. You don't shrink from me! You're an angel! Look here, young lady. I was a mother's darling. That was my curse; but for that I might have been a better man. My mother just worshipped me, and almost hated my eldest brother; but he bore all the burden of my devil's games. I don't know how many times he saved me from disgrace—for the honor of the house more than for love of me, I know; but still he did it."

A strange tightness was gathering round Beryl's heart as she listened; the story was in some respects so like another she had heard.

As the sick man paused, she gave him some of the brandy-and-water that stood in a glass by the bedside. He thanked her, and went on:

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"Never mind details; there's no need for them, and they'll tire you. My brother had paid my debts till he refused at last to pay any more. I had to hide from some of my creditors, and I went down to a country place under the name of Harley, and there I met a rich old merchant, who took to me and made me welcome in his house. I was a plausible sort of fellow; bad lots generally are. There was a girl in the house, a sort of nursery-governess, and I was fool enough to fall in love with her. Marrying wasn't my style, but the girl was good, and so I married her secretly under my assumed name. She just doted on me, poor lass! but I soon got tired of her. Still, I had to keep her, and I daren't appeal to my brother again, and for such a cause; so, driven to desperation, I forged old Melton's name to a bill for a good stiff amount. It was found out, and I was pursued, and fled to my wife's house. When I told her what had happened, she went off in a dead swoon. I never saw her again; but I know when she woke from that swoon her mind was gone. So I had that sin on my soul also."

Once more he paused. Beryl's hands were clenched together, the labored throbbing of her heart seemed to choke her.

"Go on!" she said hoarsely. "Go on!"
"Give me some more of the brandy."

She obeyed; but her hand shook so that some of the liquid was spilt on the coverlet.

"There's not much more," said the sick man, his voice growing more feeble. "I got away before I was discovered, and went to my brother, and he got me out of the country within a few hours. I have been here ever since. Naturally Groves isn't my own name. Now, you see, I'd like my brother to know that I'm done with. I guess it would be a sort of relief to him. Young lady"—he put his thin hand on hers, gripping it hard—"that man has suffered all his life for my sake, even now he's taking care of that poor girl of mine. I wouldn't rest in my grave if the shame he's hidden wore to come out after all. Will you swear to a dying man not to tell what I have told you to any but one man, if I give you his name?"

"I swear," said Beryl steadily. "I know his name already!"

The man started, and looked at her in wonder.

She was sick and dizzy with emotion; only the absolute need of self-command for the sake of a dying man gave her strength to preserve some outward composure, and even then a man in the full possession of his senses must have perceived that she was intensely agitated; but the weakness of approaching death blunted all his faculties; he wondered only in a vague way.

"You know his name?" he repeated. "Well, what is it?"

"Max Deverell, and you are Clinton Deverell."

The sick man looked at her fixedly.

"Yes," he said slowly; but you have sworn you will tell only him—only him! You know where to find him, go to him and tell him. You will do it?"

She fell on her knees and bowed down her face.

Oh, the terrible anguish of her remorse! Oh, the sickening rush of joy!

Could even Max's great love forgive the wrong she had done him?

"I will go to him," she said, in a choked voice, "and tell him all—all!"

"Thank you. I know you'll keep faith with me."

His hand sought hers; she clasped it in both her own.

"That's kind," he said faintly, and closed his eyes, "My poor Lillian!" he added, after a moment. "It's better so, she'll never know what a worthless wretch she loved!"

He was silent for a little time. Then he said—and each time he spoke it was with increased effort:

"It'll be all right when I'm gone. There are no papers, nothing to show who I am. They must bury me as Tom Groves. You understand?"

Beryl raised her head.

"Won't you let me send for a priest?" she whispered.

He moved his head in sign of dissent.

"No use in that now; it's too late. I don't know that I'm penitent, you know, but I'm infernally sorry for Max—and poor Lillian. I say, you won't leave me, will you?"

"No," she answered gently. "I will stay with you."

Shortly after this the landlady came in softly to see how the patient was, and saw at once that "the end was not far off," as she put it.

"I'll stay with you," she said in a whisper, and sat down at the other side of the room.

Clinton Deverell only spoke once or twice after that, muttering incoherently about "Max" and "Lillian;" and about one o'clock he fell into a stupor, and in that state died just before the dawn.

Son of an ancient and noble house, born to honor and esteem, living in dishonor and shame, dying in obscurity, and alone, save for the mercy of strangers, in a third-rate lodging in a foreign city, an exile and a criminal, "a mother's darling!"

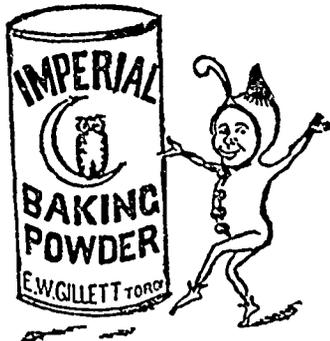
But at least, Beryl said within herself, Max Deverell's brother should not have a pauper's grave.

Later in the evening she sought Mrs. Manning.

"Mrs. Manning," she said, "I must return at once to England; but if I leave you money will you see that this man is not buried as a pauper? Stay, does he owe you anything?"

"Well, he did; but never mind that."

(To be Continued.)



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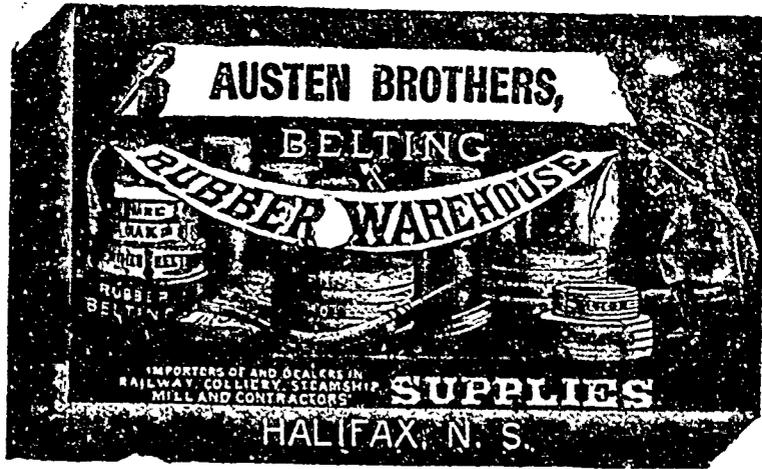
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MINING.

CHLORINATION.—The extracting of gold from its ores, by the process of chlorination, is receiving a great deal of attention from metallurgists and mining men in the Western States, England and Australia, the existence of so many low grade and refractory ores necessitating some such method. Stated simply, the process consists in dissolving the gold in the crushed ore by chlorine gas, forming a soluble compound, which can be leached out and the gold separated by precipitation, effected by adding sulphate of iron to the liquid in which the chloride of gold is dissolved. The process though simple in principle is not easily applied to ordinary ores, because they usually contain compounds which hinder the proper action of the chlorine gas on the gold and leave the gold in the tailings. Another reason largely the result of the first stated, is that the time needed for the working of charges of ore necessitated in most mills too large a plant for extensive and profitable working of the process. To express it more clearly the process is too slow and costly to satisfy impatient investors who begrudge putting in plant liable to change. In most cases the chlorination process follows crushing, concentration and wasting of the ore. As no very radical improvements are expected whereby crushing can be to any great extent more easily, quickly or cheaply done, the processes of concentration and chlorination are those in which improvements and reduction of expense are looked for. Most of the methods of chlorination now in use are valuable to that extent in which their details or improvements simplify or quicken the process, and prevent the losses of gold and reagents used. One direction in which the chlorination stage is expected to be radically improved is by the combination of the principle of chlorination and the process of electrolysis, a familiar example of which is seen in the silver-plating and nickel-plating business. Some investors claim that they have discovered methods by which electrolysis is made the prime mover and corrective of processes by which the chlorination, deposition, and amalgamation of gold and silver is attained in a speedy and inexpensive way, without previous concentration and wasting of the crushed ore. This claim appears probable now that electrolysis is cheaply and successfully used in the separation and refining of silver, and aluminum is produced by the same principle, at one fourth of the cost of the old way. This silent and mysterious process called electrolysis, by which the electric currents separate the materials put into the vat, and transforming them into other bodies, arrange and store them in beautiful and orderly forms, is one of the triumphs of chemical electricity. Should such processes of extraction of metals be improved as outlined above, we may expect to see very radical changes in the works in the gold districts of our country. That the system of battery and table amalgamation by which the gold of Nova Scotia is obtained must in time fail to meet the needs of the gold mining industry of the Province is very evident, and we would advise those who have ores of low grade or carrying different metals to fully inform themselves as to the characteristics and contents of their ores, and put themselves in a position to take advantage of the benefits to be derived from improved processes. As a matter of fact, mining in general is becoming more profitable every year through intelligent study of the industry backed by the generous support of well-judged investment.

The mining outlook in gold is fairly good, the old properties, such as the Salmon River, the Oxford, Fifteen Mile Stream, the Annand, Moos River, South Uniacke and others, still yielding steadily and in some instances largely. In Yarmouth County, promising properties in the Kempt and Carleton districts are now scarcely heard of, and work, if it is prosecuted at all, must be of a prospecting nature, as no gold returns are being received at the Mines Office. The same state of affairs exists in the eastern districts, and the many noted mines in Guysboro County and east Halifax are mostly idle or worked on a small scale by prospectors. There is here a grand chance for the profitable investment of capital, and we are astonished that some wealthy companies are not established to reopen and work some of the good properties of the districts. In Oldham Mr. Hardman has started up with a new mill and plant, and quite extensive mining operations are being carried on at Waverley. At Mooselands Mr. Stemsborne, manager of the Mooselands Gold Mining Company, is sinking a main shaft east of his tunnel on the 8½ foot lead, and everything looks promising. Mr. Turnbull, at Renfrew, is pushing matters, and work is also being prosecuted at South and Central Rawdon, Caribou, Tangier, and Millisgate, and very extensively in Queen's County, so that there is considerable activity all around the field. The small number of returns at the Mines Office is accounted for by the fact that so many properties are undergoing repairs and improvements, and the result of the honest, conscientious work now being done should soon result in large yields of gold.

UNIACKE.—The Phoenix mine is advertised for sale.

ISSACS HARBOR.—A local company, in which Capt. S. Gifkins is interested, is prospecting on the east side of Issacs Harbor for gold. The property or locality is known as the "skunk's nest," and so the scent should be strong.

BRIEFS FROM THE DIGGINGS.—"I never seen so good gold in Whiteburn taken in one day," said a Whiteburn miner to our reporter the other day, when describing what the tributors were doing at the Rosignol (or West) Mine.

Since Manager Partington has taken hold of the Whiteburn Mine (the old Hall-Owen property) the Mine is showing up splendidly. The owners, who have not been here for two years, arrived on Thursday to see the property.

The Queens Co. Mine has shut down for a short time. We learn that the two Mines at North Brookfield are to be started up shortly. The mines at Molega are all doing good work. There is talk that the Minneapolis mine at Molega will soon start up again.—*Gold Hunter.*

GOLD AND SILVER MINING IN THE UNITED STATES.—An industry better paid and more productive than any other so far reported.—The Superintendent of the census has sent to the Government printing office the material for the first part of the mining volume of the eleventh census. A bulletin on this subject was issued from the census office. The inquiry into this important field has been made by Special Agent Richard P. Kothwell, editor of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. The bulletin says:

Gold is produced in extremely small quantities by a vast number of independent miners, often from remote and almost inaccessible sources. The prospector, as a rule, carefully conceals the source whence his gold came, fearing lest others interfere with his claim. While the average annual production of each of these prospectors or miners is small, the aggregate amount is considerable; but no full or accurate statistics of this portion of our gold production can be obtained.

Gold is produced mainly by a few large accessible mines, from which it is easy to get statistical information. The production of bullion during the year 1889 was: Gold, 1,590,869 ounces, United States coining value, \$32,886,744; silver, 51,354,851 ounces, United States coining value, \$66,396,988; total, United States coining value, \$99,283,732. In gold this is nearly 28 per cent. of the world's product and in silver 41 per cent.

The number of gold and silver mining claims or locations, commonly called mines, in the United States, is practically beyond computation. Tabulating only such mines as made returns of production or labor statistics reduced the list to 6,004. The number of employees, amount of wages paid and average number of days employed during the year were as follows:

Employees.	No. employed.	Aver. per day.	Aver. No. days employed per year.	Aver. wages per year.
Above ground.				
Foremen or overseers.....	1,592	\$4 21	215	\$905
Mechanics.....	3,283	3 57	244	871
Laborers.....	17,121	2 65	193	512
Boys under 16 years of age.....	82	1 05	172	181
Below ground.				
Foremen or overseers.....	1,357	4 21	237	998
Miners.....	29,222	3 13	236	739
Laborers.....	4,062	2 47	240	593
Boys under 16 years of age.....	43	1 54	207	319
Office force.....	873
Total number of employees.....	57,635

Expenditures during the year, including wages, value of supplies, etc., were \$63,451,136. The total value of mining plant was \$465,960,566, made up of the following items; buildings, \$7,565,918, railroads on surface, \$1,475,674; machinery, \$14,985,215; underground improvements, \$95,806,648; mine supplies, \$3,919,480; cash, \$4,112,810, and estimated value of mines exclusive of above items, \$338,094,821. The value of mills and reduction works was \$20,362,772. Total value of mines and works, \$486,323,438. Of the 6,004 mines on which returns of production on labor statistics were made, 266 were reported idle, 1,009 were reported working but not producing bullion, 28 as producing over \$500,000 worth of bullion, 44 as producing \$250,000 to \$500,000; 107 as producing \$100,000 to \$250,000; 95 from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 437 from \$10,000 to \$50,000, 1,408 from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and 1,610 less than \$1,000.

From the statistics it appears that the labor employed in the actual production of the precious metals is both extremely well paid and very productive, better paid and more productive in fact than in any other industry thus far (May, 1891) reported in the bulletins issued by the Eleventh Census. The average earnings of all persons employed at the gold and silver mines (57,635) was \$725 a year, while the average output per man amounted to \$1,723 a year. In the granite quarrying industry, according

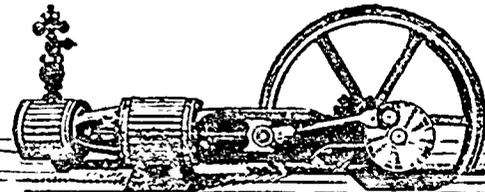
to the census report, the average value of the output for each person employed in 1889 was \$648, and the average wages a year \$446. The miners generally work on contract so much a ton, a foot or a drift, or a cubic yard, while laborers underground are paid by the day, which accounts for the great difference between the earnings of the two classes.—*Tribune.*

WINE HARBOR.—The first electrical mining plant in Nova Scotia, consisting of hoisting gear, pumps, drills, etc. etc., has been shipped from Halifax by the Edison General Electric Company, through F. T. Freoman, their agent, and will be placed on the Palgrave Mine, in which Mr. H. K. Fisher is largely interested.

The clean up of the North Star Company was very satisfactory, resulting in an average of two ounces to the ton. A new bed has been found which is promising.

In the Exchequer Court the action against Mr. Fisher for obstructing Navigation in Isaacs Harbor by allowing cartings from his mine to run into the harbor is being tried.

COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINE, for Mining, etc.



HOISTING PLANTS,
GOLD MINING &
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Write for Prices.

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121 to 123
LOWER WATER ST.

THE WINNERS

—OF THE—

PROVINCE of QUEBEC LOTTERY

The two last drawings of this popular Lottery have caused great sensation in the public. On the 15th of July Mr. Wm. Boag, chief clerk of the Albion Hotel, won the prize of \$5,000.00 which already is a pretty fair amount; but last Wednesday's drawing brought something better to the owner of the ticket No. 36703. A carpenter called Justinien Benoit, of Weeden, P.Q., won the first capital prize of \$15,000.00, as shown in the following certificate:

I hereby certify that I was the bearer of the ticket No. 36703 which drew the capital prize of \$15,000.00, at the drawing, the 5th instant, of the Province of Quebec Lottery; that I presented my ticket this day to the head office, and that I was paid immediately.
Montreal, 11th August, 1891.

JUSTINIEN BENOIT,
Weeden, Wolfe County, Que.

Witnesses:

C. H. LETOURNEUX, Wholesale Hardware Merchant,
St. Paul Street, Montreal.
SAM. BOURGEOIS, Merchant,
St. Hyacinthe, Que.

These fine strokes of good fortune are not the only ones which the Province of Quebec Lottery have experienced since one year only that it exists. During this short lapse of time it has given sixteen drawings, and to summon but a few names among the numerous winners, we will mention the postmaster of Folly Village, Nova Scotia, Mr. D. F. Lyton, prize of \$500.00; an anonymous also \$500.00, which he caused to be collected through Mr. Leclerc Notary of Montreal, Mrs. Leon Gireau, 31 Anglesea Square, Ottawa, \$1250.00, an Accountant by the name of Godol, Dorchester St., Montreal, \$1250.00, Hon. Mr. Turcotte, of Montreal, \$1250.00, Mr. J. Malcomson, of Toronto, \$500.00, La Banque du Peuple \$2500.00 for one of their clients.

We need not say that the prizes \$500.00, \$250.00, \$50.00, \$25.00, and a large number of others of less value have been won a great many times.—*The Montreal Gazette, 13th August, 1891.*

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THE ONLY DEVELOPED COPPER MINE IN THE WORLD of proved large value, located practically at tide water and beside coking coal—consequently sure to become a cheap producer.

\$1,000,000 OF 20 YEAR 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Interest payable in May and November at the office of the **AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.**

\$350,000 of bonds already sold and devoted to purchase and development of the properties. \$350,000 additional now offered at par and accrued interest from May 1st, 1891, with 50 shares of stock as bonus with each \$1,000 bond. Proceeds to build Concentration and Smelting plant. Remaining \$300,000 of bonds reserved for future increase of capacity.

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41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

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IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

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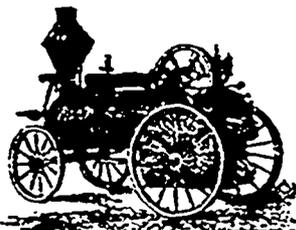
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OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,** 62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue C and prices.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., July 31st, 1891.

Within the last few months I have purchased promiscuously, at RETAIL GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected same to Chemical Analysis. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

ANALYSES OF NOVA SCOTIA COALS AND OTHER MINERALS
By E. GILPIN, JR., A.M., F.G.S., INSPECTOR OF MINES, ETC.

[From the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Session of 1890-91.]

(Concluded.)

9. Magnetic Iron Ore, from Kemptville.
Metallic iron..... 58.20
Silicious matter..... 11.50
Sulphur and Phosphorus..... Trace.
The ore is said to occur in a vein three foot wide.
10. Sample of Red Hematite from Greener Mine, George's River, Cape Breton County.
Vein said to be from six to nine feet wide, and is situated on high ground, near deep water on the Bras d'Or Lake. As will be seen from this analysis, the ore is of excellent quality. The rock in which it is found is, I believe, of Lower Silurian age. The slates, etc., composing this horizon are in this locality very full of finely disseminated peroxide of iron.

Moisture.....	1.10
Iron oxide.....	89.30
Silicious and clayey matter.....	7.82
Lime.....	.07
Magnesia.....	.88
Phosphoric Acid.....	.20
Sulphur.....	Trace.
99.97	

Metallic Iron.....	62.50
Phosphorus.....	.09
Sulphur.....	Trace.

11. Manganese Ores, Walton.

Soft Black Ore.

Manganese (available oxide).....	90.15
Iron oxide.....	2.55
Barytes.....	1.12
Moisture.....	2.05
Silica.....	2.80
Phosphoric Acid.....	1.02
Lime Carbonate.....	Tr.
99.69	

Hard Brown Ore.

Manganese Oxides.....	85.54
Iron Oxide.....	1.18
Barytes.....	.89
Silica.....	3.27
Phosphoric Acid.....	.34
Moisture.....	8.54
99.76	

12. Sample of Limestone, Pictou County.

Carbonate of Lime.....	85.25
Silicious matter.....	7.00
Water.....	.95
Sulphur.....	Trace.
Phosphorus.....	"
Iron.....	"
Manganese.....	"
Magnesia.....	"
Alumina.....	"
100.00	

The limestone may be considered as of fair quality, and adapted for use in the process of iron smelting.

Who's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, Geo. E. T. Hasclino, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

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That is six doors south of Duke St.,
MOIR, SON & CO.

are at present situated. They have imported New Apparatus, and are manufacturing on the premises a choice variety of Cakes, Pastry and Candies. These are good. 1st, because of good workmanship. 2nd, because the best materials are used, and 3rd, because of constant hourly freshness.

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ALL GRADES

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Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

LEITCH BROS.
FLOUR MILLS,
OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

DRA

All co should be Editor, V

Prob Black n white r White t 17 14 10-17 Mr. 1 only co has been

The a recent of Auc Guntho Mr. R. had th the first of ten p won fr the rez 11-15 23 18 8-11 27 23 10-14 23 19 14-23 19 10 7-14 26 19 11-10 19 15 4-8 24 20 16-19 20 16 2-7 30 20 14-14 32 2 9-11 27 2 a T in Got F. Du as foll 16 1 7-3 22 1 13-2

Black



Wh king J

This proble repres superi

ll

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

NEWS.

PROBLEM 235.—The position was: Black men 9, 10, 13, king 25, 29; white men 17, 18, 22, 26, king 32. White to play and win.
17 14 26 23 18 14 32 21
10-17 17-26 9-27 w. wins.
Mr. McGill, Yarmouth, sent us the only correct solution to the above that has been received.

GAME 115 "Cross."

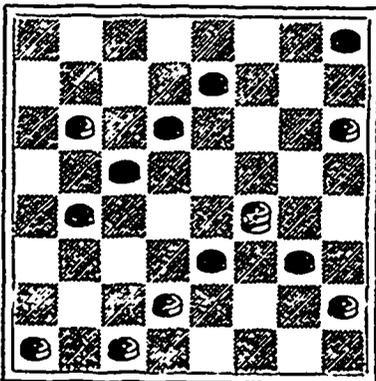
The following game was played in a recent match for the championship of Auckland N. Z., between Mr. R. Gunthorn (holder of the title) and Mr. R. Henderson. Mr. Henderson had the blocks and, consequently, the first move. The match consisted of ten games of which Mr. Gunthorn won five, Mr. Henderson two and the remainder were drawn.

11-15	18-27	25-22	22-26
23 18	31 24	18 14	5 1
8-11	5-9	22-18	26-30
27 23	24 20	14 9	1 5
10-14	19-24	18-14	30-26
23 19	28 19	9 5	5 1
14-23	9-14	19-23	26-23
19 10	26 23	5 1	1 5
7-14	14-18	23-26	14-9
26 19	23 14	1 5	5 14
11-16	6-10	26-30	18-9
15 15	15 6	5 1	21 17
4-8	1-26	30-26	23-18
24 20	19 15	1 5	17 13
16-19	12-19	26-23	9-14
20 16	15 11	5 1	black
2-7	7-16	23-18	won.
30 26	20 4	1 5	
14-18	26-30	13-17	
32 27	25 22	5 1	
9-13	30-25	17-22	
27 23	22 18	1 5	

This forms a well-known problem in Gould's "Book of Problems," by F. Dunne. White to play and draw as follows:—
16 11 25 2 15 10 6 9
7-30 30-26 23-18 drawn.
22 17 29 25 2 6
13-22 26-13 8-11

PROBLEM No. 237.

By the late Dr. Dean.
Black men 4, 7, 10, 14, 17, 23, 24.



White men, 9, 12, 26, 28, 29, 30, king 19.

Black to play and win.

This position belongs to the class of problems known as "strokes" and as representative of its class has few superiors.

Halifax Printing Co.,
168 Hollis St.
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"Nicely, Thank You."
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Which cured me of CONSUMPTION.
Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.
Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.
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Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.
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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
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CITY CHIMES.

What lovely cool weather August is favoring us with this year. Some find it almost too cool, but when in every New York paper we find accounts of the intense, overpowering heat, causing many deaths every day, we can well appreciate and be grateful for our pleasant summer breezes. The thunder storm of Sunday afternoon caught many unwary ones, and only the wise man who always carries his umbrella was to be congratulated. On Monday also many luckless ones were out without their armor on and consequently several summer frocks lost their beauty and freshness. Tuesday was lovely, but alas! the numerous boating parties who started out in the evening were driven in before nine o'clock by the black clouds which soon covered the moon and her magnificence. The rest of this week has been very fair, and while we have such delicious cool air we will not mind a few showers, but enjoy to the full the bright days and brilliant evenings. Any way one may choose, but within doors, these charming nights are to be intensely enjoyed by all lovers of the beautiful and picturesque. Byron said, "summer indeed is a very dangerous season," and adds, "the sun no doubt is the prevailing reason," but we beg to differ, the moon has much more dangerous effects, we fear, on the minds and hearts of our sentimental young couple, and it has been said they are not to be held responsible for young lot slip under the influence of the full moon. At any rate Halifax harbor and adjoining waters presented a most entrancing scene on several evenings this week; and, judging from the merry voices echoing o'er the waters, it may be confidently asserted that many hearts were gay, and happiness reigned supreme.

We appear to have nothing new to note this week. Tennis, cricket and base ball still hold the attention of our athletic friends and interest in these sports seems unabating. Several of our city tennis players, both ladies and gentlemen, have been in St John this week taking part in the tournament there. The two days' cricket match between the Garrison and Wanderers played on Friday and Saturday of last week resulted in another easy victory for the Wanderers, they winning by one run and seven wickets to spare. Baseball still has the field and a very interesting game was played on Saturday afternoon on the Royal Blue grounds between the Excelsiors and the Crecents, resulting in a big victory for the former. The Metas and Clippers play to-morrow on the same grounds the 13th game of the Amateur Baseball League series, and much interest will doubtless be shown by all lovers of this old but fascinating game.

Wednesday afternoon was delightfully fine for a sail on the harbor, and the party of about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who accepted the invitation of the Provisional Directors of the Eastern Steamship Company to accompany the steamer *Premier* on her maiden trip to Chebucto Head and return, enjoyed every moment of the time. A start was made at about 3 o'clock from Central Wharf, and after taking a turn around the *Tourmaline*, the *Premier* steamed out to Chebucto Head. Good time was made, the whole trip only taking about an hour and three-quarters. For those who required refreshment, ices and cake were served in the saloon, but the delightful sea breeze to be enjoyed on deck proved more attractive to a good many people than the more material blessings down below. The steamer is new, built on the Clyde, and appears to be in every way well fitted for the service to P. E. Island. The state-rooms on either side of the saloon are comfortably arranged, and everything about them is spotlessly clean. The engines work smoothly, and there is none of that shaking that often adds so much to the inconvenience of a sea trip. The seating accommodation for so many guests was rather limited, many people having to stand, but the day was so fine and the breeze so bracing that one could scarcely complain. It would have added much to the comfort, however, if a number of extra benches had been provided. The decks were not quite as clean as they might have been, but we suppose the work of scrubbing them up to the requisite degree of whiteness and freedom from tar was more than could be accomplished since Monday, when the boat first arrived. Captain Kelly is to be congratulated on having such a fine steamer under his command.

Just at this season of the year the sunbeams are at their brightest, the flowers in the full perfection of their beauty, and the whole natural world seems decked in festal robes, but sad to say, there are very many in our own city, as well as in others, who are deprived of the glories of the season. The pure summer air and invigorating breezes cannot reach the beds of many sick and weary, old and poor among us, and of the work done among these unfortunates by the good Christian workers we are sure none is more acceptable than that performed by the flower committee of the different churches. These committees are composed mostly of young girls, some very young, who make up into tasteful bouquets the flowers that kind friends send in, and armed with these offerings, start off on their mission of love, going into the most wretched hovels oftentimes, and taking a gleam of brightness with them, leave with some tired one a refreshing, cheering memory of bright faces and kind words, and the perfume and beauty of the flowers left in these dull rooms does more good than many more substantial but less beautiful gifts. To the Poor House and Hospital also these "ministering angels" go regularly, and their coming is eagerly looked forward to from day to day. More flowers are wanted, though it is wonderful how many are sent every day by thoughtful friends. Much interest is awakened through these visits to the poor, and when the floral season is over the visitors find other ways to brighten some heavy hearts and cheerless homes, and thus the good work in Halifax goes on.

Public opinion throughout the provincial towns appears to be against the young lady baseballists who are to play in this city versus a Mutual-Social

nine on the Wanderers' Grounds to-morrow afternoon. Steady-going, non-sensational Halifaxians may be shocked at such a new departure from the so-called proper sphere of woman, but time will tell, and perhaps it may be just as wise to reserve comment until we have some ground for judgment, though 'twill be safe to say we think a pronounced question mark might well follow the word "lady." The Mutual-Social picnic advertised for Monday next will no doubt be a successful affair, and well attended.

A very pleasant reception was given on board the S. S. *Halifax* on Monday evening, when Captain Hill and officers entertained a select company of gentlemen, prominent citizens of Halifax, at dinner. The occasion was marked by the presentation of a very handsome gold-headed cane, accompanied by a highly complimentary address, to Mr. B. W. Chipman, the retiring President of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Company. During the evening many brilliant speeches were made, and time passed all too quickly for both entertainers and guests, who will long remember the occasion as an exceedingly pleasant one.

Much to our surprise we find among our numerous friends who have lived in Halifax for years, a few who say they have never been to Cow Bay. Well, we are sincerely sorry for them, and heartily recommend to all the genuine enjoyment to be derived from a day on this delightful beach. Each year these grounds are growing more popular, and this summer quite often as many as four hundred persons have visited the beach on one day. A very pleasant, pretty drive from Dartmouth brings us to the shore, and here we find under tall shady trees several tables erected for the convenience of picnic parties. Each party makes its own fire, and the kettle hung on a pole over the crackling blaze soon begins to sound business-like; then while the young people wander off on the sands, the chaperones, with a few assistants, prepare dinner, which is far from being unwelcome after the bracing drive, and "the all softening, overpowering knell, the tocsin of the soul, the dinner bell," is eagerly responded to by all. After satisfying the inner man, which, be the scenery never so magnificent, seems to demand first attention of picnickers, we feel with the poet that "fate cannot harm us, we have dined to day," and turn our minds to striving to take in the beauties of the broad Atlantic beating on the pretty sandy beach. Here, truly, is grandeur, power and beauty beyond description. The ceaseless rolling in and breaking of the huge waves have a fascination for all lovers of the restless, dissatisfied ocean, and an afternoon spent in thus enjoying life at Cow Bay beach is decidedly a profitable investment of leisure time. The luxury of lying upon the sand, after a good dip in the briny deep, can only be appreciated by those who have experienced it, and even if not inclined to bathe, one finds much to love in the strong venturous waves that creep stealthily up the shore and then slowly glide back to join the great monster about to break into a miniature waterfall. As one young lady most enthusiastically termed it—"oh this is bliss." Many Americans compare Cow Bay beach most favorably with the noted watering places of Massachusetts, and had we only some one with enough enterprise to erect a summer hotel, bathing houses, etc., we see no reason why this charming retreat might not be taken advantage of as a most healthful and delightful place in which to spend the summer months away from the toil, heat and dust of the city.

Our young men should know that the initial ring has become exceedingly fashionable in New York. A leading jewelry paper says it is to day as much an essential part of a fashionable young man's outfit as a colored shirt or russet shoes, and in consequence jewelers are enjoying a gratifying demand for them.

The Exhibition Committee are doing their best, or nearly their best, to push matters and awaken interest in the fair to be held in the Exhibition buildings on the last of next month. If we are to compete with the St. Johners we must be wide awake, for they are booming their exhibition for all it is worth. We trust that all who can further the interests of our Province will not neglect this opportunity, and that Halifax will be more than filled with visitors during Exhibition week, who will on returning to their homes carry lasting impressions of the almost unlimited resources of Nova Scotia.

Lovers of mystery and magic are to be treated to a week of wonders at the Lyceum, beginning on Monday next. Zera Semon, the magician and ventriloquist, who has always received an enthusiastic welcome in our city, is coming again and his audiences will without doubt be very large. This wonderful man does all he advertises, and his entertainments are exceedingly interesting and attractive.

The work of extending the Street Railway is progressing rapidly, the new line of rails is nearly completed and before many weeks we hope to see all in running order. This is going to be a great convenience to many citizens and the success of the enterprise is assured. Very few people, even most energetic pedestrians, will walk up the hills of the northwest end of our city, when for five cents they can ride. What about the carottes? Have they been given up, or are we to have them later. No one seems to know anything about the date of their expected arrival, not even the Carotte Company itself.

A prominent man of Ingersoll, Ontario, writes: "Having given your K. D. C. a thorough trial, and under the most unfavorable circumstances for it, I am now prepared to testify to its merits. The first dose stopped all discomfort from the sour stomach I was suffering from, and have not had but slight symptoms of the same on two or three occasions since. I divided the portion you gave me as a trial with two other sufferers who were afflicted in a different way from myself. In their case they were afflicted with pains in their stomach after eating. The first dose or two worked wonders in their case so that the fame of your preparation is spreading abroad here, and I am receiving inquiries from afflicted ones."