

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

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

# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 24, 1892.

VOL. 9  
No. 27

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED	
Niagara Falls and that sort of Thing..	8, 9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Parliamentary	6
News of the Week	6, 7
Poetry—Not Too Late	8
June	8
Industrial Notes	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—My Friend's Story	12, 13
Mining	14, 15, 16
Draughts—Checkers	17
Chess	17
City Chimes	18

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY  
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now Blaine has been weighed and found wanting, and Harrison has tipped the scale of the Republican convention, people are beginning to make forecasts as to the chances of the Democratic nominee. Harrison's four years of office have given him an opportunity to make many friends, but he has likewise created many enemies, and it is thought that upon the whole he has rather lost than gained in public opinion.

We hope that many of the ladies of Halifax will enter heartily into the course of lessons to be given here under the auspices of the Ambulance Association. Everyone should know how to act in case of an accident which may endanger life or limb, and the useful information as to treatment and care, which will be given during the short course of lectures, should be taken advantage of by all who have the necessary time and the small fee at their disposal.

The Bishop of Durham has been using all his personal influence in bringing about a reconciliation between the striking coal-miners and the Durham mine-owners. The misery caused by the strike has been widespread, much valuable trade has been diverted from England on account of the scarcity of coal, which is required in almost all factories, and hundreds of laborers at various crafts have been thrown out of work on account of this strife between labor and capital. The highest praise should be given to the worthy Bishop, who has mediated so successfully between the parties at variance, and who has used his personal popularity and his clerical authority to such good advantage.

The question as to whether the World's Fair shall or shall not open on Sunday is still agitating the more Puritanic-minded of our friends across the border. A large signed petition has been forwarded to Senator Vest, in which the signers pledge themselves not to vote for any member of Congress who supports any plan of opening the exhibition on Sunday. The petition represents a narrow-minded section of the American community, and the threat conveyed is a contemptible one. We do not see what objection can be made to the suggestion of throwing open the beautifully ornamented grounds, the art galleries and in fact any portion of the gigantic exhibit in which labor would not be required. A Sunday spent on the Fair grounds, within hearing of sacred choirs and bands, might in all probability be more beneficial to the thousands of sight-seers than the same day spent in "wicked Chicago."

In our last issue we referred to the death of Captain Stairs, the brave young Halifaxian, whose fame has already become world-wide and whose future bore promise of such brilliancy. The immediate relatives of Captain Stairs have not accepted the report of his death as being absolutely correct. According to his letters it would seem a practical impossibility for Captain Stairs to have been at the mouth of the Zambesi at the time of his reported death. When we recollect the false reports which have reached Europe and America with respect to Livingstone, Stanley, Emin Pasha and other penetrators of the Dark Continent, it would not be surprising were a similar report circulated about Captain Stairs. We sincerely trust that the hopes of the relatives of this young officer may be realized, and that Stairs may yet live to do honor to his name and to his native city.

Within a few days the stream of American travel will commence in good earnest, and the land will be overrun with the pleasure-seeking tourists. These annual visitors will mean a great deal to this Province, and we should vie with each other in trying to impress our visitors with the beauties and resources of our country. These American tourists are free handed, they are accustomed to good accommodation and are willing to pay for them. If this travel is to continue to grow year by year our transportation companies and our hotel keepers must see to it that the travelling facilities and hotel accommodation are up to the mark. The immediate cash value of a tourist is small as compared with the character of the impressions he receives, and if these be favorable who can say what limit is to be placed upon the effect of his report. We have plenty of advantages which wide awake Americans will not be slow to appreciate, and our latent resources need American push and American capital to develop them a they should be developed.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling now appears as the apostle of the British soldier. The woes of Tommy Atkins have been ably portrayed in his "Barrack-Room ballads," and he will probably succeed in directing some consideration to the treatment of the red-coats. A pithy line will sometimes do more than an eloquent essay in catching and holding the attention of the public, and Kipling gives not a few crisp epigrammatic touches to the social side of "soldiering," which cannot be without effect. A good instance is:

"It's Tommy this and Tommy that,  
And chuck him out, you brute!  
But it's a saviour of his country,  
When the guns begin to shoot!"

And rarely has as sarcastic a pathetic jingle been written as,

"It's Tommy this and Tommy that,  
And Tommy, how's your soul?  
But it's the thin red line of heroes,  
When the drums begin to roll!"

Sir Edwin Arnold has expressed himself with critical freedom as to the moral make-up of the women of Japan. He declares that they are wonderfully developed spiritually, and that they are more susceptible to culture than most women. In fact, viewed through the poet's rose-colored glasses, the slim, almond-eyed Japanese maiden seems almost an angelic creation. Strangely enough the father, brothers and husbands of these divinities are represented as being a most reprobate lot, and altogether unworthy of these fair creatures. Sir Edwin's criticism has not passed without comment. It has aroused the missionaries to Japan, who protest that there is great need of improving the morals of these idealized women, who have but slight reverence for the matrimonial tie, and whose behavior is neither better nor worse than that of the men. A Japanese lady-writer hotly resents the patronage which is vouchsafed her countrywomen—and as for the much-slandered Japanese men—since Sir Edwin has decided to make his permanent home in Japan—he will have to fight his own battles with them.

Brazil is enjoying the full privileges of an enlightened republic. Many of her people look back with regret to the summary deposition and consequent death of the aged Dom Pedro, under whose guidance Brazil was at least a united kingdom. For the last year or so one despotic ruler has succeeded another, and the longed-for freedom has been removed a degree at each accession. Senor Jose Carvalho, a prominent naval officer, summarizes the reasons which have caused the change from a monarchy to a republic to be so disastrous. He says that the people have no proper conception of a republic, that they have neither political education nor republican ideas, that they have too little patriotism and too much personality and mercenary feeling, and that the lack of discipline in both army and navy is a disgrace to the State. The direct cause of this outburst against authority is to be found in the fact that Vice-President Perollo has just transported a large number of the most distinguished, cultured and wealthy citizens of Brazil to Amazonia, a forsaken spot, where the bad climate will abruptly end the lives of these political offenders.

A new cannon projectile, though harmless in appearance, is destined to change many long established military tactics. A young Italian has invented a candle, which when projected from a cannon, will, on striking, produce an intense light, equal to that of 10,000 ordinary candles, thoroughly illuminating the enemy's position or fortification.

A curious lawsuit is being carried on in Montreal, in which the crown prosecutor, Mr. Archambault, has taken a writ *against* the Queen. The suit arises over a ten-cent journal, *La Fortune*, the organ of a well-known lottery concern. Each copy of the magazine is numbered, and every purchaser stands the same chance of drawing a prize as if he had bought a regularly numbered lottery ticket. And yet the worthy Q. C. claims that *La Fortune* is only "an ordinary journal."

There is an excellent case for the S. P. C. A. in Calcutta. Every year the native infantry regiment stationed at Calcutta are compelled to practice a most unnecessary cruelty. There are usually about 1600 native prisoners in the Alipce jail, and, each year, the building is surrounded by the regiment, who fire ten rounds of blank cartridges in quick succession at the stone walls. The confused men shiver in superstitious terror at the uproar. This method of intimidation can never be popular with the native soldiers, it shows little respect for the strong police force whose duty it is to guard the prison, and it is another instance of the always disgraceful procedure of striking a man when he is down.

It is gratifying to note that a systematic effort is now being made to establish a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association in Halifax. Many of these branches exist throughout Great Britain and her Colonies, and as their work is of a practical nature, the results have always proved beneficial to the communities in which they are established. The object of the Association is to qualify its members to render prompt and skillful aid in cases of emergency, and there can be no doubt that many a life has been saved and much suffering averted by the timely assistance of those who have been trained by the Association. The Halifax centre will probably establish branches in all our leading Provincial towns, thus widening and deepening the stream of practical knowledge which has its source in sympathy and its outlet in the broad sea of misfortune to which all flesh is heir.

The appeal which the colored people of Kansas are making to Congress does not speak well for the much-praised administration of justice in that Land of the Free. The authorities have found it practically impossible to put a stop to lynchings in some of the Southern and Western States, and many colored offenders have had summary justice, or injustice, dealt them by excited mobs. The African residents of Kansas, therefore, petition that each State be made responsible for all non-judicial killings within its borders—that is, the heirs of the lynched men shall be able to collect damages from the State. This law, if properly enforced, would speedily put an end to lynchings on strictly economical grounds, for the tax-payers of the State would resent being made to suffer for the misdoings of a band of desperadoes, and public opinion would swiftly discourage this illegal, barbarous and expensive method of administering the death penalty.

M. Pasteur, of hydrophobia fame, is still devoting himself to the welfare of his suffering fellow-creatures. He is now about completing a course of experiment of inoculation as a preventative of, or remedy for, epilepsy. The experiments have been so successful that the clever doctor has decided to open an epileptic class for the benefit of the poorer people of Paris. Apart from the many charges of cruelty in the vivisection of animals, there has seldom been a scientist who has been so loyally supported by the press. Even those who condemn many of his methods speak with high praise of the man who for so many years has given himself up entirely to the study of alleviating human sufferings.

The new Intercolonial time-table will meet with very general approval, at least at this end of the railway. The farce of having two express trains leave Halifax within twenty minutes of each other and passing over the railway between Halifax and Moncton is to be done away with, and instead a combination I. C. R. and C. P. R. train is to leave Halifax in the evening and upon reaching Moncton be broken up into two trains, the one proceeding to Quebec, and the other to St. John and Montreal. This will give the travelling public a night train to St. John, a convenience which the experience of the past winter has taught us to appreciate. The time-table in other respects contains very few changes upon which comment is necessary.

The Russian Government is continuing to stamp out all national feelings in the Baltic Provinces to compel the people to accept the Russian language and to insist on the establishment of the Greek church. The Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the adoption of the Russian language in many schools which have hitherto been privileged to use the language of their own Province. Government examinations will be held instead of those usually given by the faculty at the University of Dorpat, Livonia, where the whole course of study will henceforth be under Government surveillance. All secret societies are prohibited, and the Students' Clubs are forbidden to receive new members, so that they too will soon cease to exist. Some day, the inflexible will of the Czar, which has never learned to bend to the needs of his people, will be broken short by his righteously rebellious subjects.

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

Some of the campaign songs of the coming Presidential Elections are American to the back bone, and although the Blaine men seem to have obtained a monopoly of the taking air "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," yet the songs of the Harrisonian are far more catching. "Grandfather's Hat" is a stirring production. It explains in vigorous rhythm that the hat of old "Tippecanoe" Harrison is neither too tight nor too large for "Uncle Ben." Another Harrisonian melody with a lively negro chorus (which it was hoped would be successful in capturing the colored vote) booms the President on the ground that "He trod on the British Lion's toe" and "Protected the fur seals." "Blaine, Blaine, Jim Blaine from Maine" rejoices in a jubilant chorus—

"Tin-tin-American tin!  
That's the stuff will make us win!  
All on account of McKinley's tin."

But as after events inform us, it is "Jim that goes out while Ben goes in."

The floods and washouts along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, which have entailed a loss of some forty millions of dollars, are being very seriously considered by the American press. On the ground of the great Mississippi being a national benefit, it is demanded that the people who have made their homes in its fertile valley shall be protected at the national expense. The present heavy losses fall entirely on five States, while the advantages conferred by this great natural thoroughfare are by no means confined to them, but are common to all States in the Union. It is now proposed that a permanent Mississippi River Improvement Association be formed, which shall include all the leading engineers and capital of the valley. It will be the duty of the Association to secure Congressional aid in improving the river fronts, and in preventing the possibility of repeated inundations. The scheme is an excellent one, and its basis seems firmly grounded on a proper national pride.

The United States Congress is not content with cutting off Chinese immigration, but at present a special commission has been appointed to consider the best measure for checking the annual overflow of European immigrants, who, though neither paupers nor criminals, are still an undesirable addition to the population. The *Boston Traveller* points out the wisdom of this move and informs us that "one of the British dependencies," presumably Canada, will soon follow the American fashion of restricting immigration. With all due respect to our Boston friends, we protest that our already excellent laws on this complex subject are not modelled by any known Statute of the United States, but that on the contrary, we will be pleased to see Congress copying our code of laws. The *Traveller* is also in fault in its statement that the people of Queensland resent the importation of foreign laborers, and that they are considering methods of putting an end to it. Unfortunately, the Kanaka Labor Traffic is most popular in Queensland, being upheld by the Governor and Assembly, and it is only through the intervention of philanthropists that any protest has been made.

Labor strikes and differences between labor and capital have become so world-wide that the leading commercial bodies in the British Empire have decided to make the matter of the conciliation of these disputes one of the chief subjects for discussion at the approaching congress of the Boards of Trade. There can be no doubt that one of the causes of stagnation of trade is the labor problem. While labor is dependent upon capitalists for the fixed and circulating capital with which to carry on business, the capitalists are likewise dependent upon labor for their profits. Under present conditions capitalists have become timid and hesitate to employ their means in any investment the profits of which depend upon labor. On the other hand labor begins to appreciate the strength which it has derived from organization, and as this power is not always under the control of cool heads it is sometimes used to the disadvantage of labor itself. Whatever may be said in favor of Boards of arbitration or Boards of conciliation, there are many who believe that the true remedy for the differences between capital and labor is to be found in co-operation, and we trust that this phase of the question will be fully considered at the coming London congress.

The speech of the Hon. David Mills condemning the passage of the redistribution bill is one of the strongest denunciations of the measure that has yet been made upon the floors of parliament, and is evident that Mr. Mills is deeply concerned as to the results of this now famous bill. Mr. Mills has the courage of his convictions and he warns parliament and the country that the measure will lead to the bitterest political warfare that Canada has ever known, and he further intimates that the outcome may endanger the very existence of the Canadian nationality. We have read the speech with deep interest, and with Mr. Mills we deeply regret the breaking up of the old historic county lines; but Mr. Mills has failed to show how it is possible to retain these lines as the boundaries of constituencies and at the same time adhere to the principle of representation according to population. If this principle has been adhered to as fully as we believe it has, we cannot understand how the passage of the redistribution bill is fraught with the dangers which Mr. Mills predicts. The difficulty in this country is that party lines enter so largely into political discussions that it is almost impossible for an independent bystander to obtain a correct idea upon any question. Black is white, and white is black, according to the party spectacles, and we presume that it is hopeless to look for any unanimity of opinion upon any question among men whose supposed distinctive difference of opinion lies in their belief or disbelief in the policy of protection.

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

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## ROSES OF JUNE.

Twine not for me these crimson queens of bloom  
That make Damascus gardens a delight;  
Wreath not the royal blossoms that perfume  
The star-bright spaces of Egyptian night.

Nor yet the Italian rose that garlanded  
The brow of Petrarch's Laura, nor the flowers  
That warred in merry England white and red—  
Till Joy's head drooped and Sorrow knelled the hours.

But pluck from yonder hedge-row in the field—  
As pure as sweet, as delicate as fair—  
The dearest boon these days of Junetime yield,  
The pale wild-rose that Sylvia loves to wear.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The flower known as the bachelor's button must be the one that does not stay on long.

"Your bill," said the tailor, "is overdue." "That's bad English," replied the customer; "you should say over dun an' I'll believe you."

A little girl went into a fancy goods store in Saco the other day and asked the proprietor if he had any 10-cent baby stockings 13 months old.

There are people who seem to have an idea that they attract attention in heaven for their piety every time they buy a dish of ice cream at a church festival.

It is a great shock to a young married woman to realize that when her husband comes home it is not to tell her how much he thinks of her, but to get something to eat.

Tact.—Young lady, timidly, to Shopman: "I should like to look at some false hair, please." Shopman (experienced): "Yes, ma'am. What color does your friend want?" Sale effected.

Samson had long hair; Samson slayed his thousand. Most of the quack doctors whose pictures are in the papers have long hair; most of the quack doctors—But, mercy! whither are we drifting?

"How is that little mining scheme of yours getting along? Any money in it?" "Any money in it! Well, I should say so! All of mine, all of my wife's, and about three thousand that I got from my friends."

I heard her whisper in her dream—  
Oh, voice so soft and sweet!  
Its melody would make it seem  
That heaven and earth did meet.  
I heard her whisper—'twas a name!  
It quite upset my plans;  
For 'twas a name I could not claim—  
It was the other man's.

A TOO PERSUASIVE BORROWER.—A Negro being asked what he was in jail for, said it was for borrowing money. "But," said the questioner, "they don't put people in jail for borrowing money." "Yes," said the darkey, "but I had to knock de man down free or fo' times before he would lend it to me."

"Oh, Miss Brown, who was that homely young lady you were with this afternoon?" "That, sir? That was my sister." "Oh—ah—I—I beg ten thousand pardons! I ought to have noticed the great resemblance! That is—that is—" Then he wished an earthquake would happen right then and there.

Hard to Answer.—"I want to ask one more question," said little Frank as he was being put to bed.

"Well?" acquiesced the tired mamma.

"When holes come in stockings what becomes of the piece of stocking that was there before the hole came?"

A NEW NAME.—"What shall we name baby-sister?" asked a mother of her little four year-old daughter. "Call her Early, mamma; that's a pretty name." "Early! that is not a little girl's name." "Oh, yes, it is. Don't you remember reading to me about a little girl who was to be the May Queen, and who wanted her mother to call her Early?"

## A CERTAIN SIGN.

There's a lazy, lollin' feeling in the deep an' dreamy days,  
The wind a kiss is stealin' from the violets in the ways;  
An' now the red woodpeckers are drummin' more an' more,  
But t' best of all is checkers by the village grocery store.

Ah, me there ain't no sayin' what fun is in that game,  
When a feller gits to playin' an' mos' forgits his name!  
Though one good sign of springtime is tax sales on the door,  
The surest sign is checkers by the village grocery store!

The Hon. Edward Everett, when a young man just out of college, was invited to give an oration in the city of Salem. At the dinner, Judge Story called up Mr. Everett by the following sentiment: "Fame follows applause where ever it (Everett) goes." Mr. Everett rose instantly and gave the following, "The members of the legal profession! However high may be their aspirations, they can never rise higher than one Story!"

Mr. A. W. Colpitts, Jolicure, N. B., writes:—"It is just seven weeks to-day since I began the study of Simple Shorthand. I wrote 132 words a minute on memorized sentences and 92 words on new matter." Lessons by mail.

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



## POWER &amp; CO.,

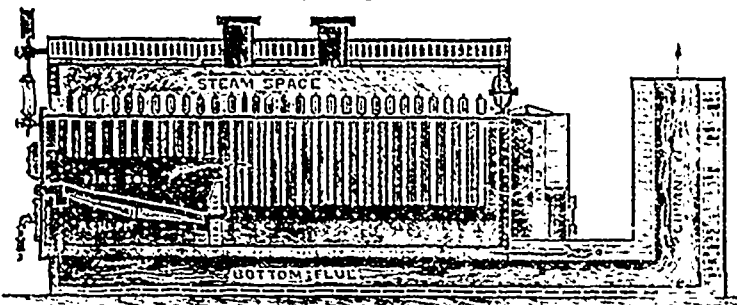
Manufacturers of Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron Goods, for Steamships, Railways, Factories, Tanneries, Lighthouses, &c.

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

Nos. 289 &amp; 291 BARRINGTON and 132 &amp; 134 UPPER WATER STS.

The Celebrated **KINGSLEY BOILER.**

THE BEST OF THE AGE.



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

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

If it is your intention to purchase a boiler, we strongly advise your calling upon and interviewing any or all of the well known firms in this city:—Messrs. T. KASKINE & SONS; WARING, WHITE & CO; JOSEPH FOWLER; ARMSLENGTH BROS; WHITE, COLWELL & WHITE; S. & M. USGAR and GEO. F. CALKIN.

For Circulars, Prices, etc., Address:

**KINGSLEY BOILER CO., Ltd.**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINE, for Mining, etc.

HOISTING PLANTS,

Gold Mining and Mill Machinery.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**W. W. HOWELL & CO.**

121 and 123 LOWER WATER STREET.

**W. & A. MOIR,**

Mechanical Engineers &amp; Machinists.

Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

— DEALERS IN —

MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

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

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Sir Richard Cartwright called the attention of the Government to the charges recently published in the *Toronto Globe*, and expressed his opinion that the Government should investigate the same. Sir John Thompson said that these charges were not new, and that the Caron commission would have the matters referred to fully under its consideration.

It has been decided to no longer allow the officers of the inside Customs service to participate in the receipts from seizures made by them. It is to be regretted that any Government officials should continue to participate in such receipts. The experience of the business community with the Customs detectives has been so unsatisfactory that it is time the Government took some action with respect to these gentlemen.

The Redistribution Bill is moving slowly forward in committee, and is being passed with slight alterations. The members are enjoying the luxury of three sessions a day, and considering the tax upon nerve power and time that is demanded, it is small wonder that the representatives favor an increase of the sessional indemnity.

## FACTS ABOUT DYSPEPSIA.

**W**RONG action of the stomach and liver occasions dyspepsia. Dyspepsia in turn gives rise to bad blood. Both these complaints are curable by B. B. B., which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, and tones and strengthens the entire system, thus positively curing dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood and similar troubles.

## 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. Milne Fraser.

The interior of the Halifax post office is receiving a much needed coat of paint.

Lusby's tannery at Amherst was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss about \$2,400, insurance \$1,400.

The annual Maritime convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. will be held in St. John on the 28th, 29th and 30th July.

The butter manufactured by the Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co. last week was all that could be desired.

The *St. John Sun* is about to issue another supplement depicting Moncton, its industries and prominent citizens.

Harlow's trunk factory at Shelburne was burned on Tuesday. The loss is estimated at about \$12,000, partially insured.

Lady Elizabeth Louise Monck, wife of Lord Monck, formerly Governor General of Canada, died on Thursday of last week.

A meeting takes place to-day at Government House to organize a Halifax centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Rev. W. B. King preached his farewell sermon in St. Luke's Cathedral on Sunday last on the occasion of his departure from Halifax.

The ponies brought from Sable Island last week by the *New-Hal* were sold by Shand on Wednesday, and averaged about \$15 each.

An Ottawa despatch says Hon. Edward Blake has accepted a seat in the British House of Commons and will sail for England shortly.

The fifth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. opened at Ottawa on Saturday under the presidency of Mrs. Foster, of Knowlton, Quebec.

At last the carettes are running, and if within a reasonable time a proper time-table is arranged they will be a great convenience to many of our citizens.

The French ship *Arethuse* left our harbor yesterday for Arichat, thence to Charlottetown, Carleton, Bay Chaleur, Quebec, Montreal, Sydney and St. Pierre.

The Opera House at Moncton has been painted inside and thoroughly renovated, and is now considered one of the prettiest Opera Houses in the Maritime Provinces.

The town of Newcastle, N. B., was visited by a serious fire last week. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000 and the insurance at about \$1,000. Ten buildings were destroyed.

Miss Leach, of the Halifax Ladies' College, leaves this week to enter upon her new duties at the Elmira College in New York State. Miss Leach's departure is universally regretted.

Detective Skeffington of the Intercolonial has been fined \$8.00 and costs or thirty days in jail for assaulting a boy at Moncton. This case has created much interest in the railway town.

Auctioneer Shand advertises a sale of lots on Pepperell Street to-morrow afternoon. These lots, which are admirably located, have many attractions for those who wish to build in the suburbs.

Middleton's first newspaper is to be issued the first week of July. It is stated that Nova Scotia has more newspapers in proportion to the population than any other Province of the Dominion.

As an outcome of the discussion in the City Council in re the violation of the Building Act the mayor has been instructed to enforce the law in all cases of violation reported since June 30th, 1891.

An electric gong has been placed at the railway crossing at the foot of Victoria street in Amherst. Connected with the railroad rails in two places down the line, an approaching train when passing over the connections makes the electric connection with the gong, thus causing it to strike and warn persons that a train is approaching.

The Grand Trunk Express bound for Montreal ran into a washout on Monday morning near Hillhurst, resulting in the death of four employes. The conductor and the mail clerk are badly wounded.

On Wednesday about forty ship laborers at Richmond loading deals struck for more pay and shorter hours. There are five barques loading, and all work has been stopped until a settlement is arrived at.

The Provincial Legislature of Quebec has voted \$50,000 for the sufferers by the recent cyclone, which swept through the agricultural districts in the vicinity of Montreal and the eastern townships.

The second C. P. R. excursion to the Canadian Northwest left on Monday evening. The party expected to reach Winnipeg this morning. The next excursion train leaves the Maritime Provinces on Monday next.

The closing exercises of the Convent of the Sacred Heart took place on Saturday last. The assembly hall was prettily decorated with plants and flowers, and the work of the pupils was satisfactory in every respect.

The new railway station at New Glasgow is nearing completion. It is a fine brick building, furnished with steam heating apparatus, and will doubtless be a source of much satisfaction to the people of that flourishing town.

The relatives of Captain Stairs, notwithstanding they have made thorough enquiries, have been unable to get the slightest confirmation of the Halifax hero's death, and they now believe that the report of his demise through fever is without foundation.

E. Buckles, of New Glasgow, charged with stealing nine barrels of flour from R. McGregor and Sons of that town, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment. Buckles has a large family of small children who have the sympathy of the community.

Robert Harris, the distinguished artist of Prince Edward Island, has been commissioned by the N. B. Government to paint a life portrait of Sir Leonard Tilley for their parliament building. Sir Leonard is now at Montreal giving sittings for the work.

A party of some 33 Chinese came into the city by the C. P. R. on Sunday, being shipped in bond from Hong Kong to Havana. They were an intelligent looking lot of men and seemed quite happy and contented. They took passage in the *S. S. Beta* for Havana.

The *New York Critic* says:—"Mr. Bliss Carman, the young Canadian poet, has resigned his editorial position on the *New York Independent* to accept a position with *Current Literature*, where he will assist Mr. Harold Godwin, who has lately taken charge of that magazine."

A Lynn paper of recent date says: A party of newspaper people made the trip a week or two ago—a flying trip to Yarmouth and returned, and they thought so well of everything they saw and did that half of them are planning to go up again this summer and spend their vacations.

Dr. James E. Creighton, a native of Pictou County, and a former student of Dalhousie College, has been appointed associate professor of philosophy at Cornell University. Nova Scotians rejoice in the distinction that is being attained by their fellow-countrymen at Cornell and other universities.

The suit of Mayor Thomas of Truro vs. the Legislature of Nova Scotia, ended on Saturday. Thomas claimed \$50,000 damages. The jury awarded \$200 and costs. The case will be appealed at once to the Supreme Court en banc by the Legislature and carried to the Privy Council if necessary.

The St. John high school girls are rejoicing in the fact that all who applied for matriculation as associates in arts at McGill were successful. Nine girls passed the test. Six are admitted to the McGill faculty. Miss Ward, who leads the St. John contingent, takes the fourteenth place in the McGill general average.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the erection at Toronto of the monument to the memory of Sir John Macdonald, have resolved to invite some of the leading sculptors in Canada and England to present designs for the proposed monument, the cost of which is not to exceed \$15,000.

The extremely hot weather our Boston friends are having is causing the tide of summer travel to turn to our coast. The excursionist parties who have visited Nova Scotia within the past year have done much to tell abroad the advantages of our land, and we may during the summer expect many visitors. It goes without saying that all who may come are welcome.

The steamers *Olivette* and *Halifax* of the Canada Atlantic line will commence the tri-weekly service between Halifax and Boston on June 28th. The sailings will be from Halifax every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 a. m., and Saturday at 10 p. m. From Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon. These steamers will carry a regular United States and Canadian mail.

Mayor Keefe has received a communication from Mr. Keating of Boston informing him that a party of journalists will come to the city on the *S. S. Olivette*, arriving here probably on the 29th inst. As the journalists intend writing up the city it behooves Halifaxians to do their best to give the strangers a favorable impression of our city and our people. There will also be a number of railway men in the party.

The temperance people have hit on a novel scheme. Tickets have been issued to all total abstinence children, on which they are to write their names. The tickets are to be exhibited in a room at the World's Fair; to give an object lesson in the views of the continent's rising hope on the liquor question. In some N. B. towns these tickets have been issued through the Sunday Schools.

Nearly everyone needs a good spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best. Try it this season.

The flagship *Blake* came out of the Dry Dock on Saturday last. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons visited her while she was in the dock. She was photographed by Notman.

Subscriptions are being solicited in Truro for the purpose of adding several improvements to Victoria Park. This property is capable of being made a magnificent pleasure ground.

Truro wants a land, or at least a portion of the citizens think the town quite able to support a band. Several less pretentious towns have excellent bands, and Truro must look to her laurels.

On one of the most prominent sites in Canso, and beautifully overlooking the harbor, stands the new "Sailors' Rest," built by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of that place. The building measures 30 by 50 feet, is well lighted, and fitted up with tables, upon which are found magazines, paper, stationery and games. This building has cost \$1,400. A debt of \$500 had to be incurred in order to complete it.

Rumor says that a number of Annapolis men have formed a syndicate for the purpose of searching for Captain Kidd's treasure, supposed to have been buried long years ago within the precincts of the old garrison at Annapolis. Much time and money have already been spent, fruitlessly, in efforts to discover this fabled wealth, and the residents of Annapolis must be indeed sanguine if the rumor already referred to has any foundation.

Montreal telegrams state that rain fell in torrents for forty-eight hours the first of this week, and terrible destruction has been done to crops all through the Province of Quebec. Streams have overflowed and all low lying fields are deep under water. Railways in several places have been washed out, and communication by rail with various points cut off, all the New York and Boston trains for Montreal were stopped by a washout at St. John's, Que.

The *Sussex Record* says:—"The butter and cheese factory at Sussex is now in full operation, and will turn out about two hundred lbs. of butter and four hundred lbs. of cheese per day. This factory is fitted throughout with the latest improved machinery and operated by specially trained workmen. The company propose to send to St. John daily fresh butter in small packages, sweet cream in glass jars, buttermilk in oak cases, and skim milk as well. This new departure, we trust and believe, will succeed, and as some of the best business men of Sussex are promoters of this enterprise, success is practically assured."

Captain McGray's live lobster shipment to England has met with gratifying success. Of the 2,200 lobsters shipped, 1,000 were landed alive, the others having died from the effects of the heat of the Gulf Stream. On the next shipment a supply of ice will be carried. Despite the fact that lobsters were plentiful in the London market the live lobsters from Nova Scotia brought 18 to 22 cents each. Mr. McGray sent some samples of the lobsters to the Queen, through Gen. Laurie, and received the following acknowledgment from the Queen's Private Secretary:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 20, 1892.

DEAR GENERAL, I am glad to inform you that the lobsters from Nova Scotia arrived to-day for the Queen, and they will be served this evening at Her Majesty's table.

Yours faithfully, J. C. CAVELL.

Major General Laurie, 47 Portchester Terrace.

The *St. John Sun* has just issued a sixteen page illustrated supplement dealing with Fredericton and Marysville, N. B. There are over one hundred engravings, including views of the two towns and glimpses of adjacent scenery, views of the public and private buildings, and numerous portraits, the latter including those of Lieutenant Governor and Lady Tilley, His Lordship the Metropolitan of Canada, all the Members of the Provincial Government, and nearly all the Members of the whole Legislature, and all the Judges of the N. B. Supreme Court, each portrait accompanied by a brief biographical sketch. A quaint feature among the portraits is the picture of Sachem Gabe, the Micicete Indian guide who has piloted the Prince of Wales and many other notables by stream and forest in New Brunswick. Views of Fredericton's famous Cathedral, the N. B. University, Normal School, Government House, Victoria Hospital, all the Churches, and a number of Historical Views also embellish the issue. Perhaps the most interesting pages are those which treat of Marysville, the marvellous town built by Alexander Gibson on the Nashwaak, with its great Cotton and Lumber Mills, and of which a series of large views are given. All who desire to learn something concerning these towns should secure a copy of this valuable publication.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the celebrated philanthropist, who is at the head of the philanthropic section of the English Women's Department in the World's Fair, according to the London press, will cross the Atlantic to attend the Fair, and will read an original paper on the subject of women's institutions conducted by women.

Recent statistics from St. Louis affirm that the loss in six states from the Mississippi floods totals up to \$29,100,000. Missouri loses \$11,000,000, Tennessee \$1,900,000, Arkansas \$10,000,000, Mississippi \$1,000,000, Louisiana \$5,000,000, Kentucky \$200,000. We in Canada are indeed fortunate, and should be accordingly grateful.

*Brainard's Musical World* for June contains a fine portrait and interesting sketch of Crouch, the author of the famous old song "Kathleen Mavourneen," and a large amount of other choice reading matter. It also contains "Kathleen Mavourneen" for piano by Richards; "Beiceuse" (Cradle Song for piano) by Renard; and "The Water Lily," arranged for piano by Otto Dressel. Besides these three piano pieces, it contains the latest popular success, "Song of the Nightingale," as sung by Marie Tempest in "Tryolean." The music in this number is alone worth \$2.00. Mailed post-paid for 15 cents in stamps, or three back numbers mailed for 25 cents. Published monthly at \$1.50 per year.

Mr. Emmons Blaine, son of James G. Blaine, died at Chicago on Saturday last of blood poisoning.

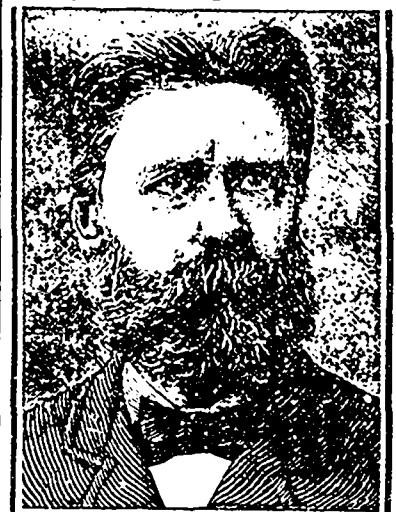
Mrs. French-Sheldon, the intrepid African traveller, has applied for space for exhibiting at the World's Fair the fine collection of curios and trophies she has gathered.

A number of the far-famed Kerry cows are to be taken from Ireland to Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair, for the purpose of presenting to the admiring gaze of visitors the spectacle of real Irish milk-maids and butter makers—pretty ones, of course—pursuing their avocation. At the Irish industrial village, too, which will be one of the interesting features of the Fair, will be seen native Donegal peasant girls, spinning wool in genuine Irish cottages, and dyeing it in the historic potato-pot on a real bog-peat fire.

Russia's lot is decidedly not a happy one. Drought is prevailing in Poltava, in the government of South Russia, and crops are being blighted. Sheep and cattle are dying from lack of fodder.

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

**SKODA'S DISCOVERY is King of Sarsaparillas.**



I. M. HARMON.

**Physicians and Nervines BOTH FAILED! NERVOUS PROSTRATION Of Years' Standing CURED BY SKODA'S!**

GENTS—Your President, Dr. G. C. Kilgore, will recall the fact that last June when in the City Drug Store in your City, I told him that on account of extreme nervousness I had been unable to attend to business for several years, and that I was then resting from all labor mental and physical. I was treated by Nature as a last resort, as Physicians and Nervines had utterly failed in my case. At that time I was troubled with Nervousness so badly that I could not sleep an hour some nights. I would have a crawling or creeping sensation in my limbs, that was more unendurable than any pain. My brain would feel as if I had been run over with a steam roller. If I tried to think upon any subject for ten minutes, I was unable to do so. Dr. Kilgore gave me six bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and three boxes of LITTLE TABLETS, and he thought they would greatly help me and he thought would cure me. I took the medicine according to directions and have since had no symptoms of Nervousness since taking the fourth bottle. I sleep well. My nerves are strong. Eat heartily, and am well. I have told scores what it has done for me. Respectfully, I. M. HARMON, Portland, Me.

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

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

Stanley, the explorer, has decided to stand as Unionist for a seat in the House of Commons for Sheffield.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons on Monday that all business would finish June 23th, and parliament could be dissolved the same day.

A late despatch from Zanzibar states that the reported death of Emin Pasha is incorrect. He has entirely recovered from the small-pox, and is enjoying good health.

The warning uttered in the despatches of the International Telegram Company a month ago against the danger of a visitation of cholera in Europe this summer seems daily more and more justified by events.

**5 PACKS OF CARDS, FREE.**

One Pack, May 1 C. U. Home. One Pack, Escort. One Pack, Flirtation. One Pack, Hold to the Light. One Pack, Our Sofa just Holds two. One sample book full of Novelties, all FREE, if you send 6c silver for postage.

A. W. KINNEY, H. C., Yarmouth, N. S.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

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

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**4 - CHEAP EXCURSIONS - 4**

TO THE **CANADIAN NORTH WEST!**

From all points in the MARITIME PROVINCES, to leave on

June 13th, 20th, 27th & July 18th, 1892.

Tickets good to return until **JULY 24th, 31st. & AUGUST 7th, 28th, 1892.**

For rates of fare and other information enquire of your nearest Railway Ticket Agent. Passengers are recommended by the Canadian Pacific Ry. to purchase their tickets via St. John and the Short Line as Colonist Cars will be waiting in St. John for their conveyance.

**D. McNicoll,** Gen'l Pass. Agent, Montreal. **C. E. McPherson,** Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. John, N. B.

**London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.**

Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals, Heatograph Copying Pads, Stencil Cutters, &c. **223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.**



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

**CASH**  
 FOR  
**CALFSKINS,**  
 and **HIDES.**

Hide Buyers,  
 Butchers,  
 Dairymen,  
 Can always obtain highest prices and promptest returns by shipping direct to us. We are the largest buyers of calfskins and hides in Boston. Prompt replies to correspondence. Deal with Headquarters. Always address

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

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

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

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

**MAX UNGAR,**  
 PROPRIETOR

**JAS. A. GRAY,**

Undertaker & Embalmer,

239-241 GRAFTON ST.  
 (Corner Jacob)

HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 319.

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

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

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.**  
 6 to 10 Bedford Row,

ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

FAST DIRECT ROUTE  
 -TO-  
**BOSTON.**  
 CANADA ATLANTIC LINE  
 -AND-  
**PLANT STEAMSHIP CO.**  
 Tri-Weekly Flyers.

**S.S. HALIFAX and S.S. OLIVETTE**  
 Carrying United States and Canadian Mails. The fastest and most luxurious steamers on the Atlantic Coast. Summer service commencing JUNE 28.  
**HALIFAX TO BOSTON.**  
 Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 a.m., and SATURDAY at 10 p.m.  
 Returning leave Savannah Pier, Boston, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at noon.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on International Railway.  
 For further particulars, apply to

**H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,**  
 NOBLE'S WHARF,  
 Halifax, N. S.  
 Or **RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**  
 Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,  
 Boston, Mass.

**WATERPROOF CAPE COATS.**  
 NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

Fancy Checked Tweed Waterproof Cape Coats, 52 to 58 inches long.

Black Cashmere Cape Coats. Black "Winchesters".

Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.  
 JUST OPENED AT

**FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,**  
 Opposite Halifax Club.

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**  
**LOTTERY.**

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

7 and 20 January	6 and 20 July
1 and 17 February	5 and 17 August
2 and 16 March	7 and 21 September
3 and 20 April	5 and 19 October
4 and 15 May	2 and 16 November
1 and 15 June	7 and 21 December

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

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
2 Prizes " 500	.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250	.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50	.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25	.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15	.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10	.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 " " 25	.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15	.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10	.....	1,000 00
333 " " 5	.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5	.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 000  
 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

NOT TOO LATE.

Have we not all, amid life's petty strife,  
 Some pure ideal of a nobler life,  
 That once seemed "well" to us? We have, and yet  
 We lost it in this daily jar and fret,  
 And now live idle in a vague regret,  
 But still our place is kept, and it will wait  
 Ready for us to fill it, soon or late.  
 No star is ever lost we once have seen,  
 We always may be what we might have been.

JUNE

What doth the bee in the clover,  
 Dotted the meadow-land over,  
 So softly croon?  
*Love is the word*  
*Everywhere heard*  
*In June, June, June.*

What says the breeze to the flowers?  
 What lips the vine to the bowers,  
 'Neath the fair moon?  
*Love is the word*  
*Everywhere heard*  
*In June, June, June.*

What is the butterfly singing  
 While through the garden close winging?  
 List to the tune!  
*Love is the word*  
*Everywhere heard*  
*In June, June, June.*

What sing the lads to the lasses?  
 What sings the sun to the grasses  
 When it is noon?  
*Love is the word*  
*Everywhere heard*  
*In June, June, June.*  
 - John Kendrick Bangs, in Harper's Week

NIAGARA FALLS, AND THAT SORT OF THING.

It was a glorious June morning, for a thunder-storm the night before had cleared the air, and as I set forth from the city of Toronto at seven o'clock, in the good steamer *Cibola* of the Niagara River Navigation Company, never was there fairer prospect for pleasant weather. A bridal party enlivened the scene on the wharf as the passengers were coming on board, and a plentiful besprinkling of rice on the upper deck made it quite impossible for the happy couple to conceal themselves from general observation. These things will happen, and as a matter of fact they are the life of a healthy community.

The surface of lake Ontario was sparkling in the morning sunshine, and a brisk breeze was blowing, as the *Cibola* plowed her way through the water, she threw to either side beautiful showers of spray in which a rainbow could be seen now and again, which added the finishing touch to the beauty of the scene.

The steamer *Cibola*, with her sister the *Chicora*, ply four times daily between Toronto and Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Lewiston on the American side. During the warm weather they are crowded all the time, but on the occasion of my excursion the number of passengers was not uncomfortably large. Captain McGiffen, the genial commander of the *Cibola*, is a great favorite with the travelling public, and I found him a jolly good fellow. He showed me over the handsome and comfortable Clyde-built steamer with pardonable pride, and then beguiled the way with conversation for some time. It takes but two hours to cross from Toronto to Niagara-on-the-Lake, and we soon found the first part of the journey drawing to a close. Before we reached my destination, however, the captain managed to raise a laugh among some of the passengers. A lady returning from California had in her possession a strange looking object which she was regarding with some solicitude. The captain remarked that that was a strange sort of bird, and on looking around I saw on the lady's hand a disagreeable looking toad. My curiosity was aroused and I asked permission to inspect it more closely. The owner of the reptile proved to be most affable and she informed me that it was a Californian horned toad, which she was bringing home as a pet. Having gained the information I sought, I returned to the captain's side, whereupon he begged to be excused for a few minutes. Returning a little later, he carried in his hand a bird cage covered entirely with paper. This, he explained, contained a "Canadian canary" and I could look at it. Lifting the paper cautiously I saw with surprise that the cage imprisoned an exceedingly pretty black kitten, and I surmised that the aforesaid canary must be inside said kitten. But no; this exhibition was merely to offset the counter attractions of the horned toad, and the ruse was very successful. The laugh went round, and "Canada forever" was the cry.

The traveller who for the first time goes to the Falls may expect to be puzzled and harassed by the confusion of names with which he will meet. Niagara-on-the-Lake is simply called Niagara by many people, and it is half-an-hour's rail journey from the Falls. Clifton is only Clifton on the Michigan Central railroad, the Grand Trunk calls it Niagara Falls, and Niagara Falls on the Michigan Central is Clifton on the Grand Trunk. The difficulty does not end here, for Drummondville, a little above the Falls, is called Niagara Falls village in distinction to Niagara Falls town, which, as I just said, rejoices in the two other names Clifton and Niagara Falls. The post office address of Drummondville is Niagara Falls south, and altogether from this peculiar state of affairs one would think the fool killer had not visited those parts for many years. Why on earth those people cannot select and stick to one good name for each place, it is hard to say. They should be compelled to do it, and thus save tourists a great deal of worry trying to find out which place they are at. One thing is certain, there is no mistake when one is really at the Falls; there they are, thereabouts they have been and probably will be, in all their grandeur and beauty for thou-

sands of years, and there the fascinated beholders will still find their eyes fastened, and their ears filled with the noise of many waters, until they are awed with the majesty of the spectacle. But to return, for I want to tell how to get there, so that some of my blue nose friends may have the benefit of my experience. By all means leave the steamer at the Canadian side, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and the Michigan Central train will be found waiting for passengers. This train is generally known as "Miles", in honor of Conductor Miles, who has been on the line for thirty years and is as well-known there as Joe Edwards is at home. He invariably makes himself agreeable to travellers, and if you just tell him I told you, he will point you out Brock's monument and other objects of interest as the train carries you through the beautiful fertile country, rich with vineyards and peach orchards. Brock's monument is situated on Queenston Heights and is visible at a great distance. It is considerably higher than Nelson's monument on Trafalgar Square, London, and is one of the things not to be missed on this trip.

There is no use trying to disguise one fact; it is expensive work going to the Falls. Steamer and train rates are as usual, but the hotels and divers' excursions and drives which are necessary, bring the gross amount up rather high. But expensive as it is, the sight is worth the money, and if the traveller be careful and able to walk a good deal, much can be seen at comparatively small outlay. The Clifton Hotel appears to me to be the best place at which to put up, for from it the Falls are in full view, but the Parkside Inn, a little further up the hill leading to the railway station, is also an attractive house. For my part, I had the good fortune to stay with friends at the beautiful village of Drummondville, near which is the historic battle field of Lundy's Lane, and under the guidance of my hospitable hosts, I saw the Falls from each side, from underneath, and in fact every way but over them. This latter is rather a dangerous experiment, and is invariably a person's last view of the Falls. Owing to the difficulty experienced in finding the corpses, great delay takes place in the funeral arrangements, and things are not at all satisfactory. It is pleasant to reflect that the Canadian side is not available for suicidal purposes; these sad affairs are managed from the American side where nature and art combined have made the fatal plunge a simple matter to accomplish.

As I was fully warned before seeing the Falls that they are disappointing at first, my delight was all the greater when my eyes beheld the unparalleled beauty of the scene. Words fail me to describe it Tennyson's line.

"Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn"

appeared to be appropriate to the view from a distance, but when close to the majestic water, as it magnificently swept over the cliff into the chasm below, I was impressed with the idea that it looked like huge broken crystals, with smaller ones sprinkled all over and between the large ones. I experienced none of that desire we hear so much of to throw myself into the Falls, but I found it difficult to tear myself away from its side, so great was the fascination.

The weather was perfectly splendid, and barring the heat, could not have been better for sight seeing. A drive through the lovely Canadian Park with the long name "Niagara Falls Queen Victoria Jubilee Park," and the beautiful and picturesque Dufferin Islands, occupied the morning, and we also made the trip under the Horse Shoe Fall. The novelty of the latter is worth going for, but no one can see much when they get there.

An obliging and pleasant young lady prepared us for the undertaking. We were shown to a lady's dressing room where our skirts were pinned up, yellow oil cloth leggings tied on below our knees and rubbers put on over our shoes. An outside garment of outlandish cut, and of the same yellow color completed the costume, which is not very attractive. About our necks towels were placed to keep the drip from getting in, and the painted hood was drawn close around our faces. So attired we went down in the elevator and crept along the path under the overhanging cliff until we came to the door of a tunnel. Through this dark passage-way, lighted by the oil lantern in the hand of the guide, deafened by the roar of the fall and almost blown away by the draft, we passed, until in a few moments we reached an opening under the fall. We could see nothing; the spray fell like a drenching rain, and quite enough of the Niagara river found its way into my eyes to make me retreat swiftly. A handkerchief was in the depths of my pocket in my turned up and pinned up skirt underneath that enveloping yellow oilcloth dress, so I merely winked and blinked and bore it. Anyone who goes under the Falls after reading this will be wise to put a handkerchief where it can be reached. This is all I can say about the downstairs part of Niagara Falls, there is not much to see, but every one who visits the Falls should go down if only to get the lower view there afforded. Returning to the upper air we divested ourselves of the garments and soon arrived at my host's residence, where a mid-day rest was right welcome. Late in the afternoon, the heat being less oppressive, we crossed the new Suspension Bridge and were soon under the stars and stripes. A walk through Prospect Park, Goat Island, Luna Island and the Three Sister Islands, jutting away out into the rapids, occupied about two hours and a half. A gorgeous cloudland formed a fitting background for the marvel of mad, rushing, tossing waters, and although distant thunder warned us that we might expect a drenching before long, we lingered during the twilight hours drinking in the scene on which, it may be, I shall not look again.

Gathering clouds and flashes of lightning at last started us on the homeward journey, and it was a privilege to have seen the Falls in so many aspects. Nothing could be more weird than the scene as we crossed the Suspension Bridge to Canada, and fortunately, although I saw them in the storm of wind and darkness and lightning, the rain kept off until shelter was reached. The next morning was fine once more, and I travelled down to the Park, where for half an hour I gazed on the picture which had such a fascination for me before leaving in the train for Buffalo, N. Y., in which city I had arranged to spend the day—Conductor Miles made the journey

there and back most interesting, by directing my attention to all interesting points along the exceedingly pretty route, and when I returned at five o'clock and we stopped at Falls View, there was a rainbow in the mist rising from the horse shoe—which, by the way, I regard as by far the most beautiful Fall.

To finish my experiences I had only to go up to the foot of the Falls in the steamer *Maid of the Mist*, and this I now did, being the only passenger on board. It was the last trip of the day, and as I sat on the upper deck wrapped in rubber garments, I had the whole thing to myself. One does not see the Falls until this trip has been taken, and the fifty cents charged is well expended. The frail-looking little steamer turns in the foam at the foot of the Fall, and for a timid person this is an anxious moment. Not being timid I did not fear, but reflected philosophically that it had been done safely thousands of times before, and that there could really be no danger.

This experience over, I prepared to return to Toronto on the following morning, but a heavy storm in the night made the lake very rough, so I forsook my plan of going down by the American side to Lewiston and taking the *Cibola* there, and came safely back by the Grand Trunk Railway. This was my only disappointment, but as I avoid, on principle, sea-sickness whenever possible, there was no help for it.

C. F.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Oxford foundry and engine works of Woodstock, N. B., is one of the most flourishing establishments of this flourishing town. The manufactories consist of engines, boilers, flour, oatmeal, saw mill machinery, gas plants and cheese factory supplies. This foundry is known throughout the whole Dominion by reason of the excellent character of the engines, boilers, mill machinery, etc., that for nearly 40 years have been turned out by the energetic proprietor, R. Whitelaw. Employment is given to a large staff of skilled workmen, who are kept very busy.



Rev. James P. Stone of Lower Cabot, Vt. formerly of Dalton, N. H.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman long influential in New England, now spending well earned rest in Cabot, Vt.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for many years past, with great benefit. We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various ailments, almost all of whom have certified to great benefit by its use. We can

**Honestly and Cheerfully** recommend it as the best blood purifier we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also, we deem Hood's Pills and Olive Ointment invaluable. Mrs. Stone says she cannot do without them." REV. J. P. STONE.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastondale, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for 30 years have suffered with troubling sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians saying I was suffering from gangrene and had but

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago as a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am in better health than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is better than gold." "I cheerfully verify the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 30 years." J. M. HOWARD, Druggist, Eastondale, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

**JOHN PATTERSON,**  
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,  
For Marine and Land Purposes  
**Iron Ships Repaired.**  
SHIP TANKS GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and a  
kind of SHEET IRON WORK.  
ESTIMATES given on application.  
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 16, 64th Victoria.

Leases for Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, & Other Mines & Minerals.

GOLD AND SILVER.

PROSPECTING LICENSES up to 100 areas (each 150 feet by 250 feet), issued at 50 cts. an area up to 10 areas, and 25 cts. afterwards per area, good for one year. These licenses can be renewed for second year, by payment of one-half above amount.

LEASES for 20 years to work and mine, on payment of \$2 an area of 150 feet by 250 feet. Renewable annually at 50 cts. an area in advance.

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

LICENSES TO SEARCH, good for one year \$20 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2 1/2 miles long, and the tract so selected may be surveyed on the Surveyor General's order at expense of Licensee, if exact bounds cannot be established on maps in Crown Land Office. Renewals for second year may be made by consent of Surveyor General, on payment of \$20.

Second Rights to Search can be given over same ground, subject to party holding first Rights, on payment of \$20.

LICENSE TO WORK.—On payment of \$50 for one square mile, good for two years, and extended to three years by further payment of \$25. The lands selected must be surveyed and returned to Crown Land Office.

LEASES are given for 20 years, and renewable to 80 years, at annual rental of \$50 for square mile. The Surveyor General, in special circumstances warrant, may grant a Lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

ROYALTIES.

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,352 lbs.  
Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.  
Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs.  
And other Minerals in proportion.

APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office open at 1 p. m.

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
Surveyor General.



## COMMERCIAL.

Abundant crops this season in Nova Scotia appear to be assured, and this is a pleasant feature in the situation. Present indications are that a bountiful harvest will reward the tillers of the soil. It is satisfactory to note, however, that this is not being discounted by free buying, and that purchases in all lines are being made with a good deal of caution. In fact the prominent feature of business just now seems to be the small orders that are coming in, showing that purchases are being made of only immediate wants. The conditions of trade, especially in the retail departments, render overstocking quite unnecessary, and a slender but well assorted and displayed stock is essential to the success of a modern dealer. The smaller the stock can be kept in order to meet the requirements of purchasers, the more pronounced is likely to be the reward of the merchant. Stocks can be so readily replenished with fresh goods that buying ahead or in anticipation of possible future demands is foolish, and can only result in gradual accumulation of old and unsealable materials.

All the staples which enter into the cost of living are selling to-day cheaper than ever before in the history of this country, and still the cry is for cheaper goods. The universal trend of all business interchange is toward cheapness, and now there is scarcely an article of necessity or luxury that is not being produced and sold at less cost than ever before known here. A dollar has a greater purchasing power than at any other time since its adoption as a measure of values. Is this cheapness beneficial? Does it really contribute to the prosperity and comfort of the people? Does it really add to the prosperity of that class of citizens who are supposed to be benefited by it—the consumers and the laboring class? Is this nation, as a whole, in a more prosperous condition by reason of this era of cheapness? We are aware that, upon the impulse of the moment, these questions would be answered in the affirmative and that the negative proposition would seem almost a paradox. Yet we believe that the latter reply would be the correct one, and that the era of cheapness is being carried to too great an extreme at the present time for the good of the masses and the general business prosperity of the country at large. We believe that if profits were heavier and more assured in all lines of manufacture and business than they now are, labor would be better employed and command a higher wage than it does at present, and that the result would follow of a greater prosperity to all lines of business and to all classes of citizens than the country enjoys under existing circumstances. Cheapness tends to inferiority, not only in the quality of the article produced, but also in the labor necessary to its production. The same tendency to cheapness leads the retail merchant to employ cheap and inexperienced help in his store, and the result is that cheapness in manufacturing and in handling articles tends to a general reduction of the price of labor. Inferiority in the quality deceives and defrauds the customer, and, as a rule, makes the cheap article more expensive to the purchaser in the end than the dearer article of better quality would be. Cheapness constantly offers a premium upon inferiority and adulteration, so that the consumer in the end is generally cheated more in the quality than he is benefited in the price. These results prove that cheapness is not always beneficial or desirable. We believe that to-day there would be a degree of prosperity among all classes of citizens and a more vigorous and healthy tone to all branches of business if the prices of all manufactured staples were not forced down so close to the actual cost of production. Cheapness may be a benefit to those who already have the dollar with which to purchase, but to him who has to acquire the dollar first, it is a detriment in that it lessens his opportunity for earning that dollar. As the latter class predominates in the citizenship of this country we take the position that cheapness is not beneficial.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., NEW YORK, June 18, 1892.—“During the past week, much of the business on the Stock Exchange has grown out of the efforts of the ‘bear’ operators to get out of the false position in which they had placed themselves by over-discounting the worst probabilities connected with the late storms and the crop situation. Large amounts of ‘short’ contracts have had to be covered, and that in the face of buying orders from London and also from outside operators. Apparently, the ‘short’ interest has been mainly covered, except in one or two specialties, such as Rock Island and C. B. & Q.; and the demand thus induced has caused a general advance in prices. The rise in values has brought out a moderate amount of long stock, which for the moment checks the upward movement; but the predominant feeling is one of increased confidence.

The report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the growing crops removes the past misgivings as to the prospects of wheat. The general average condition of winter wheat is reported as 88.3. It is to be remembered, however, that since the date of this report the weather has been stimulating and generally favorable through the entire wheat belt; so that a report as for the present date would, in all probability, present a still higher average condition. In 1891, the June condition was 96.6. As the acreage of this year is about the same as that of 1891, any difference from last year's extraordinary crop must arise entirely from variations of condition. As to spring wheat the area is about the same as last year; but some doubts have been entertained respecting it in consequence of the storms having delayed the planting. It was therefore a much more welcome exhibit than had been expected when the official report gave the average condition on June 1st as 92.3, compared with 92.6 last year. As the indications stand to-day, therefore, it would seem safe to estimate the reduction of the winter and spring crops from last year's figures as not exceeding 100,000,000 bushels. If to this were added the unusual surplus carried over from last crop, it would appear that the total available supply for the new year is likely to closely approach that of last season.

In the minor cereals also the showing of the official report is very satis-

factory, as will appear from the following comparison as for June 1st. Rye in 1892, 91, in 1891, 95.4; oats in 1892, 88.5, in 1891, 85; barley in 1892, 92.1 and in 1891, 90.3. The corn crop still remains in so much uncertainty that it is out of the question to venture upon any approximate estimate in respect to it; the most sanguine reports, however, do not pretend to compare it with that of last year. The acreage is likely to fall below that of 1891, and although it is generally reported to be making good progress, yet the lateness of the planting can hardly fail to expose it to more than the usual risk from early frost. This fact holds the stock of the corn railroads in suspense.

The situation of the cotton crop cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The official report gives the condition as about the same as a year ago, 85.9 against 85.7. The same report places the decrease in the area planted as 10.6 per cent., which we take to include the destructions of crop caused by floods; but as this estimate is based upon planters' information it probably more than states the actual decrease. As the prospect stands at the moment, therefore, the decrease in this crop is not likely to come at all near to what is needed to put the cotton trade in a safe and normal position. It must be remembered, however, that the rate of yield last year was much above that of previous years, being 32 pounds per acre above the average of the seven next preceding years.”

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for year to date.			
	June 17, 1892	June 17, 1891	June 17, 1891	June 17, 1890	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	161	187	230	144	234			
Canada	28	36	27	18	28			

DRY GOODS.—The city retail trade is unusually brisk, the stimulus of warm weather having induced liberal buying of summer goods of all kinds. Orders from travellers in the country and from country firms continue to come in rather slowly, and generally for small lots, showing that great caution is being exercised in buying stocks for future requirements. At the same time travellers report that the prospects of the harvest are exceedingly bright. If these prospects are fulfilled business in the fall will be very good. Prices continue firm all round, and most lines of foreign goods show a tendency toward higher prices. The advance in colored goods noted last week is fully maintained, and is quite likely to be, as under the syndicate arrangements only one factory is now turning out these goods. Payments are better, but there is still room for improvement.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market has shown little change on spot during the week, but cable advices indicate a trifle lower tendency on makers' brands. Business has been confined to jobbing sales. Bar iron remains quiet and scrap iron is unchanged. The only interesting feature in an otherwise quiet market is the continued advance in tin. English cables quote this at £103 per ton against £101 5s. last week, but private cables give even a greater rise, as they state that it jumped up £2 at a single bound at the beginning of the week. Tin plates are unchanged, but if the boom in ingot tin is maintained, the natural result should be an advance in prices of plates. At present holders are firm. Copper shows a lower tendency. Warrants are quoted at 41s. 7d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has been dull in the local market and though prices are unchanged there is nothing doing. Oatmeal and feed are featureless, with values the same. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat quiet but steady; corn weaker. Beerbohm's total stocks at Odessa, French ports, Berlin, Dantzig, Stettin, in first hands in the United Kingdom and continent added to Bradstreet's total available in the United States on June 1, was 120,170,000 bushels against 90,694,000 bushels last year and 84,610,000 in 1889. In Chicago wheat has been dull, but on the whole, an advance of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. has been secured. The feeling there in corn has been one of great strength owing to the heavy rains on the weather map. The speculative offering was moderate, while the demand was heavy. The price advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has ruled dull and uninteresting with prices unchanged. In Chicago provisions have been very strong with more doing. All the leading articles were actively dealt in at a higher range of values, but the extreme prices were not maintained. Hogs, cattle and sheep remained steady.

BUTTER.—There has been no change in the local butter market, except that prices have been perhaps a little firmer. A London letter says:—“The market for butter is in a state of collapse, the hot weather completely demoralizing trade, while the ever increasing out-turn of Irish helps to make matters worse as regards prices, which have tumbled generally from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. this week, and are expected to go lower still as the supplies from the sister isle assume plethoric proportions. The Irish butter now coming forward is of superb quality, but the makers do not seem to have got hold of the idea of imparting the necessary firmness to their product, while the extent of unnecessary water in some parcels is such as to make dealers with sensitive customers tremble for their trade, as superadded water is finable. Friesland lies low at 80s. to 84s., while the erstwhile proud Dane feels happy if he can get up to 106s. for his product. Business is dull everywhere; but the cessation of the mad struggle in the North, which paralyzed not only the coal industry, but all the allied and dependent industries, and caused a loss of half a million in traffic receipts alone to one railway company, will, doubtless, have an effect on the trade there, and we may expect to see a revival in the provision trade all round. It is no matter for question or worthy of joke when over 100,000 men in one district are practically starving, and provision dealers in the localities affected, putting on one side the loss they have been at in giving credit, have been almost ruined by the dropping off in consumption, and say they never remember such a disastrous crisis. It may be a little while yet before the Durham coal cutters enter on a struggle with their masters because they are asked to abide by agreement and submit disputes to a Board partially appointed by themselves.”

CHEESE.—The local cheese market has been rather dull, and it is difficult to describe the exact position, but it may be put as about the same as last week. In Montreal prices are nominally unchanged, but holders are very firm and profess to be confident of an advance in the near future. This confidence does not appear on the surface to be justified by the condition of matters all around. The prospects are that larger quantities will be manufactured this season than ever before, and there seems to be no probability of any marked increase in the consumptive demand. A London correspondent writes:—"A steady consumptive trade is doing in cheese, which shows an upward tendency this week, old choice parcels selling at 58s. to 63s., while new is taken pretty freely at 52s. to 54s. In Liverpool up to 62s. is paid for Septembers, white being first favorite, and new being disposed of at from 50s to 54s. per cwt. Prices are way down below this in Glasgow, where holders are said to be willing to part with Septembers at 56s., and where newly landed stuff slowly goes into distribution at 51s. to 53s."

EGGS.—The movement here in eggs has been very slow and the market shows no change. Stocks on hand are already quite heavy, and no outlet for profitably disposing of them presents itself. In case lots they are worth about 8c to 9c per dozen. A letter from London, G. B. says:—"Heavier arrivals of eggs have left gorged stocks at the close of the week, with prices down for some selections 6d. per long hundred; buyers coming in slowly. In Liverpool stiff imports, too, hamper sales, which tremble in the balance at last week's quotations, rates being from 3d. to 6d. lower at Hull, and the same at Newcastle. In Glasgow the market has been exceedingly dull, and no inducement receivers could hold out to buyers would tempt sales to any extent, so that prices have undergone a depreciation of from 2d. to 4d. on the general list and from 6d. to 8d. per 120 on the superabundant Irish coming in. A shipment of Canadian eggs arrived early in the week, and sold at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per ten dozen, in 30 dozen cases. These are all very well on a poor market and may have been just the thing at this time; but the cases are too small as a general rule, and it would be advisable, when sending below the large cases, perhaps, to adopt the 600 plan. Messrs. Stevens Bros. advise me of another consignment expected, which they fear will not do so well as those mentioned above."

FRUITS.—There has been a fair seasonable trade doing in green fruits of all sorts—the hot spell being especially beneficial in the case of oranges and lemons. Dried fruits have been rather quiet this week, but values are given in the face of light supplies. There has been quite a jobbing trade in Valencia raisins, while currants have moved out in a steady way. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"Some fairly large sales of raisins have been made both here and in Toronto during the week, one firm having sold about 1,000 boxes, which leaves their stock pretty low, as are stocks generally; the price was 3½c, which is ½c higher than could have been got a couple of weeks ago. In New York, nothing of at all decent quality can be got under 2c in bbl, while layers are even higher, being worth as much as 4c. These prices prohibit any supplies being sent into this market until a considerable further advance takes place. For currants there has been a good enquiry, and as advices from Greece say that bad weather has greatly damaged the crops, the market is very strong. It is reported that some of the largest holders of currants in New York have withdrawn their stocks from the market, until there are further particulars as to the amount of damage to the crop. Spices are very quiet and low, and there is a marked absence of speculative buying in the English market. We quote:—Currants, provincials, 4½c to 4¾c in bbls; do. 4½c to 4 5-8c in half bbls; do. 4½c in cases; currants, Patras, 5c in bbls; do. 5½c in cases. Raisins, Valentias, common brands a little out of condition, 3½c; do. sound common, 3½c to 3¾c; do. superior, 4c; do. choice brands, 4½c to 4¾c; raisins, layers, 5½c to 6c."

SUGAR.—There is a fair business doing in sugar, but business is not by any means brisk. The refiners, however, look for a good demand in the course of a few weeks when the fruit preserving season commences. The Montreal Trade Bulletin reports:—"The sugar markets this week do not show very interesting features. London is cabled as quiet but firm, with best firsts at 13s. 7½d. for July, an advance of 3d. since last week. New York is steady at the advance noted last week, granulated being 4½c. Our local market shows an improved demand and a better feeling, but without any change in quotations. We quote:—Granulated, 4 5-16; yellows, low grades, 3 5-16c. to 3¾c; bright yellows, 3¾c. to 4c., at the refineries."

MOLASSES.—Nothing is doing in molasses here, but in Montreal it is stated that some of the local houses are using molasses as a leading line and cutting below even cost price; but at the same time they refuse to sell more than a single puncheon at these low rates, and even it must form part of an order for general lines. On the other hand it is reported that orders have been placed with one firm recently for importation which amount to about 2,000 puncheons, the price being above that for the single puncheons.

TEA.—The local market continues quiet. Private cables from Foochow state that the crop of Pekoe Congous is only half what it was last year; stocks are very small, but there is good enquiry and a good business is doing.

FISH.—The local fish market remains dull and featureless. Bait is in fair supply, and our bankers are doing pretty well in taking cod, cusk, haddock, etc. Mackerel and salmon are scarce along our coast, and though a few are taken here and there, they may be regarded merely as stragglers. The usual "June strike" of mackerel seems to have been postponed so far, but it may take place at any day. When it does, our fishermen will be ready to take advantage of it. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 22.—"Dry cod is quoted at \$4.75 to \$5, as to size of lot. Big receipts of Gaspé salmon have caused a considerable depression in price, sales having been made at 10c. to 11c. per lb. by the case. Green cod and haddock bring here 2½c. to 3c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., June 22.—"The small lot of mackerel from Block Island last week comprises the only receipts this season. Last year the Cape Shore receipts began to come in June 15. Several of the fleet are known to have mackerel, but they do not like to lose

the chance of a spurt by coming home. At Block Island a few large mackerel are being taken daily by the hook. Codfish in fair receipt. Aer receipts light. A scarcity of bait retards local fishing. We quote—Dried fish for curing, cod \$1.87 for large, \$1.25 for small; cusk \$1.25; hake 60c; haddock 80c; salt do. \$2.50 and \$2.25 for cod; \$2.25 for cusk, \$1.25 for haddock and 85c. for hake. Fresh shore cod \$2.75 per cwt.; haddock \$1.25. Faro sales of Georges cod \$3.62 and \$4 for large and \$2.12 to \$2.50 for small, Bank \$3 and \$2, ribs cod \$3.60 and \$2.10 for large and small. Last fare sale of halibut 10c. and 7c per lb. for white and gray. New Georges codfish at \$6 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5 to \$5.50 for large and \$3.25 for small. Dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$3.75 per qtl, hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.87 and English cured do. \$3.75 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl; round \$3, pickled codfish \$6, haddock \$5, halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12, tongues \$11; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Trinidad, Port of Spain, June 1.—"The demand for codfish during the past fortnight has been exceedingly light, and only a small portion of late heavy importations has thus far found purchasers. The best fish at market is being retailed at \$18 drums large, \$16 to \$17 tierces medium, and \$5 to \$4.50 boxes, whilst older imports are offered at all prices. The market is in a dull and very unsatisfactory position, and no appreciable improvement can be looked for until present accumulated stocks of old and inferior fish have been disposed of. The fishstuff per Sirocco from Halifax we forwarded to Barbados, there being no outlet here. There is now but a very light enquiry for pickled fish of any description."

Putner'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.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars (Cut Loaf, Granulated, etc.), Tea (Congou, Fair, etc.), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, etc.), and Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, etc.) with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS

We have but little encouragement to offer in the way of markets; in fact, markets are discouraging. Corn is higher, and so in fact is wheat, than last week's quotations, but markets are stagnant, business is dull, no life to anything, so that we reduce quotations instead of advancing them.

Table listing breadstuffs such as Flour (Manitoba Highest Grade Patent, High Grade Patent, etc.), Rolled Wheat, and other grain products with their prices.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and other produce with their prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Hams, and other meats with their prices.

FISH.

Table listing various fish such as Mackerel, Herring, and other seafood with their prices.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table listing various butter and cheese products such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Township, etc. with their prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt products such as Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, etc. with their prices.

# MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

On the whole, any sensible person would find the alert and wholesome age of the sire at eighty more pleasant to look upon than the decaying youth of the man of thirty. This unwholesome fag-end of a burned-out manhood was the only hope and scion of the Marquis Larue. Languidly he looked up and asked:

"What would you have me do?"

"Who is it stands between you and the fortune of both our houses?" asked the Marquis with a sneer.

"A beautiful little cousin, Aimee Boh by name," answered Victorien, with a smile.

"And where is she now?" blessed the Marquis.

"I have reason to think she is in this chateau," Victorien answered coolly.

"Yes, she is here, and in our power; and then, what hinders us from taking away that obstacle, the only one between you and the vast estates we see from this window?" and the old Marquis pointed out across the lawn toward the forest. It was a pleasant sight. The chateau had been built with some regard to its surroundings. At the left was a dense forest which had been spared the ravages of war, as it was far from the field of active operations. Down a gradual descent in front rolled the meadows, now quite brown, and only in spots, where the warmth of spring had protected the roots, was the grass still green. Farther down in front ran the quiet river, now sparkling beneath the sun, where it was stirred by the wintry wind. On the right stood the scattered houses of the village, and just beyond were the tents of a detachment of the German army. Here and there over the brown fields roamed the cattle, as yet spared by the hand of the German army. As Victorien languidly surveyed the rising smoke from the houses in the village, and remarked the sparkling stream, he said thoughtfully:

"Yes, it is beautiful."

"You did not answer my question," said the Marquis.

"What hinders, you ask. Many things hinder. You say she was left in care of the American Ministry in Paris. When peace arrives, inquiry will be made for her. We dare not prove her death, and then—what? We will be the same as now. And more, I do not wish any violence, my dear papa;" and he went on with his cigarette-smoking.

"Why not marry Aimee?" asked the Marquis, abruptly.

"A man can marry when he can do nothing else, and a Frenchman's wife generally is like a butcher's wife—she has the scraps that are left after the day's sales are over. Good! I will marry Aimee, and then we will be safe;" and Victorien complacently stroked his mustache.

"Good!" said the Marquis, "you shall visit her as the friend, the tender-hearted son and sympathizer. Tell her that marriage means freedom. Tell her this chateau will be her home. I think she is too young to have formed any attachments, and you will know how to win her."

"Possibly," said Victorien, "it may be necessary to tell me of the sex; possibly not. If I knew as much of international law as I know of the sex, I would volunteer to go as Minister to Russia. Lead me to my fate, my respected papa."

Down the splendid hall they walked and up the wide staircase, and stopped at a door. Aimee was in no dungeon. Her room was one of a suite splendidly furnished, and her window looked out over the wide domain her father had taught her to think her own by birthright. This window was secured by an iron grating. Otherwise, she was waited on by servants, and treated with as much respect as though a guest in the chateau. A pretense was made of great care for her safety, but still she knew she was a prisoner. During her month of confinement her mind had been filled with thoughts of her father, her grief had distracted her thoughts from any danger to herself. Occasionally she had thought of the American who had won her heart, and at those moments she wondered that no effort had been made to search her out or effect her release. She had never really feared violence from the Marquis. She knew of his desire to secure her fortune, and had thought his love of gain would not drive him to crime. Hers was one of those elastic natures which seem to be compressed into a new strength by adverse circumstances. Her childish features had taken on a mature look which added to her pensive beauty. When the door of the room was opened, she arose and faced the Marquis and his son.

"Aimee," said the Marquis, "you have never met my son. Victorien, this is your cousin, Aimee."

"It is with rapture I meet my cousin," said the exquisite Victorien; too long have I been deprived of that pleasure. Allow me," said he, attempting to kiss her hand. With a look of intense disgust, Aimee drew back and contemplated the grinning burlesque of a man.

"Such beauty should not be shut away from the world," he continued, in that tone which had been successful for so many years among the *l'ami-monde*.

"Who chooses to sequester my unworthy charms from the world? Not I, I assure you," said Aimee, with anger. "If you or your father have reasons for confining me here, do not attempt by flattery to conceal your motives."

"Mademoiselle is unreasonable," said Victorien. "Who should furnish a home to you if not your nearest relatives? To whom will you go if we throw open the doors and bid you depart? Two armies interpose between you and Paris. If you could trust our German invaders, still you would doubt the army of the Republic, and, worse still, the Commune. Here you are safe in seclusion, and we are not only bound by the ties of blood

to offer you a home, but since I have seen you, my fair cousin, I am constrained by a new force to shield you from all harm;" and the withered pigmy laid his hand on the padding of his coat, above where science locates the organ of life.

"I think I can leave you to win the affections of our little cousin," said the Marquis, as he retired from the room with a sardonic smile on his face.

"Farewell, my dear papa; you need not fear for myzel-cousin and myself, for we shall know how to spend the time;" and Victorien kissed his fingers to his vanishing sire.

Readiness to resent an insult is not always an evidence of female purity. There are natures so pure that a gross idea is a novelty, and hard to understand. Reared in such seclusion that absolute innocence is again revealed by another Eve in a modern Paradise—such was the condition of Aimee as she gazed without fear on the closing door and the grinning face of her ape-like cousin. He approached her on his uncertain legs in a circular manner, and said:

"Aimee, my cousin, why may we not bring to a conclusion all the scheming of the last three generations of our family by uniting our fortunes. These are troublous times, and you have no home. I offer you my heart, hand and fortune;" and he again dramatically touched his narrow breast.

"I do not understand you," said Aimee.

"That is strange," said Victorien. "I offer to make you my wife. I am determined to marry and settle down on my estates here. Since I have seen you I have become the slave of the grand passion. Aimee, my child, you are lovely," and he extended his hands. Aimee looked at him out of great childish, wondering eyes, and said:

"Monsieur, it is impossible!"

"Her coolness and directness gave a sting to the calm words, and Victorien looked at the closed door and approached her more closely, saying:

"Mademoiselle answers as coolly and calmly as if she stood in the grand *salon* with a crowd around her. Aimee, we are alone. Give me a kiss, Aimee."

Still she did not understand him, and only drew back with a deprecating glance and uplifted hand, saying:

"Victorien, if you are my cousin I need only tell you that I cannot marry you. I am but a child in experience. I demand of you the protection which a child may expect from a man and a relative. Please go away and leave me."

"Ah, Aimee, you are too beautiful, and I must win your love. A kiss, my angel—a kiss!" and the baleful flush of a base passion which lingered in the ruins of his manhood, as fire lingers among the charred timbers of the house it has destroyed, flashed out of his sunken eyes as he grasped Aimee and drew her to his breast.

Then all the horror of her situation rushed upon her comprehension, and she struck him madly in his weakened face. He went reeling backward with a curse on his lips. As he gathered himself and approached her again, she said in a whisper of concentrated anger, at the same time grasping a heavy chair and raising it over his head as if it had no weight:

"If you touch me again I will kill you!"

White with anger, the cowardly wretch stood before her as the door opened and the old Marquis entered and gazed on the tableau. The chair was still in the air, but slowly it sunk, and a shriek of such awful intensity rang out of Aimee's lips that the old servant-woman ran into the room, and the Marquis and his hopeful son slunk out, leaving the unconscious girl to the ministrations of the nurse.

The tremulous Victorien was brushing the dust from his soiled coat, and straightening the crumpled linen of his erstwhile immaculate bosom, as they walked down the wide staircase and the long hall.

"You see it will not work, my son. Every means will not remove the obstacle in our path. I bought our freedom from the bandit Le Noir, and if I can find the smooth-faced villain again, he will place Aimee where she will never cross our path again. Shall I send for him?" asked the old Marquis.

"I am ready for anything now," said the amiable Victorien, showing his faultless porcelain teeth. "Crush her in any way you please, but be quick about it, for in a few days peace will be declared, and in a new form of society, perhaps, our methods will not pass as readily as they would in a time of war. Put her in the hands of Le Noir as soon as you will. I care not."

"This is our plan, then," said the Marquis. "She must disappear. Her father is dead, and when she is gone, farewell to fear. We shall succeed. Ah! who shall hinder?"

"I just want to leave one of these ere yaller dodgers in every house. I can't supply the goods now, but when this cruel war is over, as the poet says, we will show yew some soap that isn't deleterious, anti-malarious, and qualities various. A chromo card goes with every cake—"

The voice was heard at the door, and the Marquis sprang forward with a curse on his lips.

"Hello, Marquis! How hev you been since our little episode in the old skatin' rink. I heard a woman scream, and didn't know but the hor—" was afire, or somebody's pug-dog had a fit," and Sturgis smiled broadly.

"You cursed Yankee soap-peddler, how dare you crowd uninvited into my door? If I should serve you right, you fool, I would set my servant to flog you down the avenue to the highway," and the Marquis frowned with anger.

"You needn't go out of your way to bestow any little attentions like that on me. I am traveling incognito, and as a private citizen. I deprecate all style. Stick that ere dodger up in the kitchen, and when yew want soap give the sunflower a chance. Bye-bye, Marky," and Sturgis took a

long look at the hall and stairway, and went out whistling. He stopped, and wetting a sticker, left one on the park gate.

CHAPTER XV.

The recovery of Napoleon Smith was rapid, as is generally the case with wounds in the head. With the return of memory came that ambition which is a spur to the reparative powers, and causes every force of nature to hasten to the assistance of treatment as ready soldiers hasten to the line of works under a lord commander's eye. In a week he had so far overborne the objections of the Doctor as to appear in my office with a banded head, and that sidewise droop at the neck from which he would never recover. He even, in a spirit of banter, attempted to whistle the ridiculous air to which I had made such strenuous objection.

"All right," said I, "whistle if you wish, and take out your knife and whittle a chair if you wish. Anything to remind me of home. I tell you, Smith, I am getting tired of France, and I think we are nearly at the closing scene of the siege. Trochu would be a madman to hold out now that the Germans are sending shells into Paris. I had hardly expected this in the nineteenth century—shelling a city like Paris is nothing but vandalism and murder."

"That is your unmilitary view of it," said Smith. "So the world looked at the horrid campaign of Grant in the Wilderness; but it was only heroic treatment with military medicine. The fiercer the moans, the quicker the return of peace. Sixty pound shells crashing through the palaces of Paris are the great bolus pills of the old school of heroic medicine. You see, Mister Secretary, I am lately from the hospital, and use medical terms," and he laughed.

"If I remain in Paris much longer I shall be qualified to give an opinion on military affairs as well as the affairs of state. But, Smith, have you forgotten the mission which brought you to Paris?"

"I have not forgotten it," said Smith, "I have only allowed a more momentous subject to eclipse it for a time. I guess that is the experience of mankind generally. When close to death's door, the thought of wealth has to take a secondary position, and when a deeper passion than the love of life gets hold of a man, wealth is totally obscured," and he blushed like a boy.

"So you think now the winning of the Lieutenant's little girl Aimee is the great and supreme object of your life?" said I, thinking of the strange scenes I had seen in the hospital.

"I not only think so—but I know it! Say, Mister Secretary, I could die for that little woman, and I am impatient to be out and at work at her release, wherever she may be. I left her in company of her worst enemy—the old Marquis—and in the power of a gang of bandits, but I believe she is hidden away by her uncle, and her life, at least, held sacred. I will get a passport from the General, and start out as I am, if I do not soon hear of her."

"I believe we shall sooner hear of her at the Legation than we should by any attempt to seek her out. In the meantime, while we wait, I want to ask you what you meant by the hint in your note, that you found the hidden treasure. You may be as romantic as you wish in your fury of love, but I am still a practical Yankee, and would like to know something of that misty fortune in which I begin to believe," and I gazed with interest into the face of Smith, awaiting an answer.

"Well," said Smith, thoughtfully, "do you remember the copper colored N in the paper I gave?"

"Certainly I do—two of them. One on each side of the room in the diagram," I answered.

"Well," said Smith, "I have had my hand on those two letters."

"No!" said I, in astonishment.

"Yes, on the night of the terrible rising of the Commune, when I came here at daylight all bruised and bleeding, and Aimee nursed me back to life; and he seemed to forget the great discovery in the sweet recollection of Aimee's tender care.

"Where, then, are those letters? Where is the building in which you saw them?" I asked in breathless interest.

"I do not know," said Smith, carelessly.

"That is strange," I answered. "Cannot you tell in what part of the city it was?"

"I cannot. I only know I was forced along by the mob, and at a certain place they tore down a building; the soldiers fired on the mob; I was forced through a window, and fell on a stone floor. There I saw the letters of copper, and a garden," said Smith, dreamily.

"Perhaps you were delirious and dreamed it," said I.

"I am not that kind of a man, and furthermore, dreams do not break a man's head or tear his clothes off his back," said Smith, testily.

"Very well, then," said I. "A walk will do you good, and there is a way in which we can locate this building in which you fell. Now, you go out into the street and stand exactly where you stood when the mob closed around you, and then pass along where you think the mob forced you to pass. In this way I think the thread of memory will catch up the vanished pictures of the strange experience of that day. Will you do it?"

"Come on," said he; "let us try it."

After quite a long walk he stopped, and looking around said:

"Here is where the mob closed up around me. That is the side street down which came another crowd with red flags. Come on!" and he walked rapidly ahead.

"Ha!" said he, "here I fell, and was about to be trampled to death, when Sturgis pulled me up and put a red cap on my head. Strange fellow that Sturgis!"

(To be continued.)

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1, six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you



THE DOCTORS AGREE THAT NISBET'S COCCA COUGH CURE Should be prescribed in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc., and recommend their patients to call at

THE LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 HOLLIS ST.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Agent for Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles, etc. Night Clerk on the Premises. TELEPHONE 153.

The excruciating pain of TOOTHACHE STOPPED. Can be instantly By applying a few drops of

SCOTT'S CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

One or two applications of SCOTT'S CURE will entirely cure these severe attacks of Neuralgia that give such intense pain.

Testimonials have been received from far and near to the effect that Scott's Cure for Rheumatism is the GREATEST DISCOVERY ever yet known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Sore Throat and an Instant Cure for Toothache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS Wholesale by BROWN & WEBB, SIMMONS BROS., FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO.

FROM BAR ISLAND. This is to certify that I have had the Rheumatism and have used Scott's Cure for Rheumatism with great satisfaction, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to the world at large for its great value.

Very truly, JOHN W. BENTON

25 CENTS PRISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CENTS

Army & Navy Depot. JAMES SCOTT & CO.

OFFER a Choice Stock of Groceries just received and will sell low. TEAS—Pure Old Hyson, Souchong and Congou and upward per pound. Try our Blend. Best in the city. COFFEES—Choice Mocha, Java and Jamaica. SUGARS—Leaf, Granulated, Porto Rico, Demerara and Refined. FERRIS & LAWRY'S Hams and Bacon. Fine French Oils Sardines, Troutes, Petit Pois, Champignons, Macedonnes, &c. Lauby's and Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles. Sauces—all kinds. Keiller's Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. Potted Meats—all kinds. Hocken's & Cowdrey's Soups—very choice. Peck's Creams and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes. Liebig's, Armour's and Johnston's Extracts Beef And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter. TELEPHONE 243.

1859. 1892. SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

—BUY YOUR— Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS

—FROM— Brown Bros. & Co

Duffus' Corner, HALIFAX, N. S.

N. B.—Note the change in the address, "Duffus' Corner."

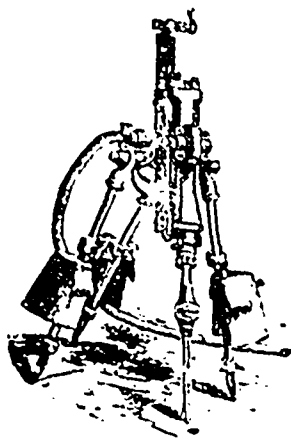
ROBT. STANFORD, TAILOR 156 HOLLIS STREET. SPRING GOODS NOW READY:

NEW GOODS.

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

A. & W. MACKINLAY, 137 Granville Street.

EVERYONE in need of information on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 338 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals. Gives the circulation rating of everyone, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address, ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St., New York.



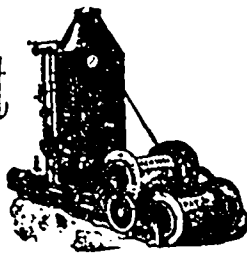
# INGERSOLL

AND

## Sergeant

## Rock

## Drills.



AIR COMPRESSORS, HOISTING PLANTS,  
COAL MINE MACHINES,  
BOILERS, AIR RECEIVERS,  
And Complete Plants for  
Mining, Tunnelling and Quarrying.

Halifax, June, 1892.

### AUSTEN BROS.

## MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

### PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

### IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

## LYCEUM • THEATRE.

ZERA SEMON, Lessee and Manager.

### Tenth Week, Monday, June 27.

### 3-BIG SHOWS IN ONE-3 MAGIC, MARIONETTES AND VAUDEVILLE.

First Appearance this Season, by Special Request, of

### ZERA - SEMON,

With his Marionette Minstrels and Novelty Company.

First Appearance of

### HARRY P. CLARKE, The Sweet Singer.

Second Week of

### ZOYARRA, the Novelty Wonder.

### Ed.-GALLAGHER & ARNOLD—Mabel,

In Comedy and Music.

### DOLLIE MERTON,

The Graceful Terpsichorean Queen.

### The Steady Boarder—ED. KELLEY.

### FRED. V. BOWERS, Pianist.

### 100 PRESENTS Given Away Every Night. 100

Admission 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 35 Cts.

Ladies' and Children's Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

## MINING.

COUNTRY HARBOR.—At the present time this district is the only one East of Oldham which seems to be doing very much. The districts of Sherbrooke, Fiteen Mile Stream, Salmon River and Wine Harbor are comparatively quiet; but Country Harbor is going well to the front. Not that we are experiencing a "boom," but the steady returns from the Antigonish company's mine have attracted a considerable amount of outside capital. The Country Harbor Gold Mining Company have started their new mill. It has been running on dump from the "Prince" mine for the last ten days. It is about as nice looking a twenty stamp mill as there is in the province. The "Prince" mine itself has been unwatered and three drills are at present employed there. At the Antigonish company's works things are going on just as usual. The ore from the "Big Belt" looks if anything better than last month. Their ten stamp mill is running day and night, and only three drills are required to furnish all the ore that can be crushed.

The same company are also driving a cross cut into the hill. They have already cut several leads and it is probable they will drift in some little distance.

The "John L." mine is at present idle, as there is no place to crush any ore. Some twenty or thirty tons of quartz are on deck, and it showed some very good gold when it was hoisted. The Morrison mine is also idle for the same reason, though there are a few men engaged in surface prospecting there. Mr. R. R. Sinclair has bonded some property north of the Morrison areas, and a few men are at work for him.

Over at Upper Seal Harbor a rich find is reported, but as none of the ore has been crushed yet, it is impossible to say what it amounts to.

The Skunk's Den at Isaac's Harbor is reported bonded. The last crushing gave in the vicinity of an ounce to the ton.

SHERBROOKE.—The Blaikie Gold Company has suspended operations for the present. The rich sucker found on their property has played out, and their last returns were very low. Messrs. Anderson and Jenner have closed the "Striker" for a few weeks. The last ore taken out looked very well, but it has not yet been crushed.

The same parties have started to unwater the Warren shaft on the North lead. Report says that there is some very good ore in this pit. The lead is small, and the pit rather wet.

On Friday last, June 17th, the June quarterly meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia was held in their new rooms, 129 Hollis Street, Halifax. The morning session was called to order shortly after 10, the President, H. S. Poole, F. G. S., M. E., etc., of Stellarton in the chair—the members present were J. E. Hardman, S. B., of Oldham, Vice-President; J. R. Lithgow, of Halifax, Treasurer; Charles Archibald, of Cow Bay, C. B.; George W. Stuart, of Truro, and R. C. Wilson, members of the Council; B. T. A. Bell, of Ottawa, Ont., Hon. Sect'y; H. M. Wyld, of Halifax, Secretary; Joseph H. Austen, of Halifax; Lucius J. Boyd, M. E., Halifax and Montague, C. D. Davison, Bridgewater, N. S.; B. G. Gray, Barrister, Halifax; T. R. Gue, Halifax; George MacDuff Waverley, Manager Windsor Junction Mine; Duncan McDonald, Truro; J. S. McLellan, of Bridgeport, C. B., Manager International Coal Mine; G. J. Partington, Whiteburn, Queens Co.; J. M. Reid, Manager Oxford Mine, Lake Catcha; Charles H. Rigby, Manager Gowrie Mine, Cow Bay, C. B., and C. E. Willis, Halifax. The morning was devoted to routine business, the most important transactions being the confirming of the Council's action in absorbing the Gold Miners' Association into the new mining Society, and appointing a committee to examine into the constitution and bye-laws to report at the next quarterly meeting any changes they might deem advisable. The rules were suspended and Doctor Haley, of Windsor, and Hugh McD. Henry, Q. C., of Halifax, were admitted to membership. T. R. Gue received a vote of thanks for the very convenient new rooms he had fitted up for the association at no small expense to himself.

The afternoon session opened at 2.30 p. m. with a full attendance of members, the new arrivals being Dean S. Turnbull, Manager of the Killag Mine, and E. Gilpin, jr., LL.D., F. G. S., an honorary member of the association.

Doctor Gilpin read a paper entitled "Notes on Nova Scotia Iron Ores." The President, H. S. Poole, a paper on "New Explosives in use in Nova Scotia," and J. S. McLellan a paper illustrated by plan describing improved screening apparatus in use at the International Colliery. Mr. Hardman deferred the reading of his paper "Economics in Gold Mining" until after dinner in the evening.

The papers read were able and valuable and elicited some discussion. The writers were duly voted the thanks of the association, which then adjourned.

The dinner at the Halifax in the evening was largely attended and the good things provided were thoroughly enjoyed. Toasts were ably and in some cases humorously responded to, and Mr. Boyd at the piano, accompanied by Mr. Huggins on the flute, enlivened the proceedings with music and song. Mr. Hardman did not read his paper, but in a short speech gave an epitome of its contents. It was late or rather early before the diners finally disbanded, and all agreed that the day's proceedings had been a success in every particular.

UPPER SEAL HARBOR.—The new discovery of gold at Upper Seal Harbor, before alluded to in THE CRITIC, has been vigorously followed up, and that the prospecting work has resulted in the most satisfactory way will be seen by the following from the Chronicle: "A big find of gold has been made at Upper Seal Harbor, and S. R. Giffin, representing the Richardson

Gold Mining Co., is in the city with some rich samples of quartz. He says they have a three-foot lead with gold through the whole of it, and a six-foot belt of slate and leads. The quartz specimen brought up by Mr. Giffin is very rich, the precious metal showing all over it. He also has a box of gold in small pieces, picked out of the dirt by hand. He says the alluvial soil in the vicinity of the find is rich, and from every panful from 100 to 1,000 sights of gold can be made. The prospector who made the find persisted for ten years in his search, which resulted in this find. The Richardson Company are preparing to sink a shaft and build a mill. They have 126 acres, and Mr. Giffin will interview the Commissioner of Works and Mines to ascertain if the government will assist in the building of a road from the Richardson mine to Isaac's Harbor, a distance of 1 1/2 miles.

**THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTRACTING PRECIOUS METALS FROM SEA WATER.**—The presence of silver and gold in sea water has long been known, but no economical method has ever been invented for extracting them. The investigations of Mr. C. A. Munster described in the *Norsk Teknisk Tidsskrift*, and his proposed method of dealing with the matter, will be of interest: Sea water was taken from Kristiania Fjord, and 100 litres were evaporated to dryness, giving 1,830 grms. of residue. This was ground and divided into portions of 300 grms., each of which was mixed with 100 grms of litharge, 100 grms. of pure KNaCO<sub>3</sub>, and 4 grms. of carbon from starch, and the silver and gold determined. The result was: 19 mgrms. silver and 6 mgrms. gold per ton of average sea water. By check experiment this result was modified to a final result, the effect of which was that one ton of average sea water contains 20 mgrms. of silver and 5 mgrms. of gold per ton, worth respectively 0.06 and 0.38 of a cent.

Considering the extremely small amounts of precious metals present, the author considers that no method of precipitation in tanks can possibly be successful. He thinks that the precipitation must be effected in the sea itself, where the water is continuously renewed by a natural current. He proposes that a channel about 60 metres wide between two small islands, well sheltered from sea or wind, where there is a current of about 4 metres per minute, should be selected for the experiment, such rocky islets being common off the Norwegian coast. Across this channel 60 plates of galvanized iron, each 2 metres x 3 metres, should be arranged at an angle of 30° to the stream, and an electric current be sent through the series to precipitate the precious metals. The power required theoretically for this purpose he calculates at only one half h. p., and he thinks that to produce a current of such trivial potential difference in practice would only require a few horse-power, which could cheaply be obtained from water-power, wind, or even by the thermo-electric principle, utilizing the difference of temperature between the sea and the air. The large anodes required could be cheaply prepared from wood, impregnated with graphite and tar, and carbonized, high conductive power not being required for such a feeble current. If all the precious metals passing the plates were precipitated, he calculates that over \$1,500,000 would be obtained per annum, and as the working expenses would be most trivial, if only 1/100th or even 1/1000th of this amount were obtained, it would still pay well; he therefore thinks the experiment well worth a trial.

W. Hamilton Merritt, a Canadian mining expert, states that the United States produce forty-five times as much pig iron per capita as Canada. Americans, he said, are obliged to import their best qualities of ore from Spain and Cuba, while in Ontario there are deposits quite up to the standard of either Spanish or Cuban ore.—*The Financial and Mining Record*.

**APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY IN MINES.**—The lead mine of Metternich, in Belgium, is not only lighted by electricity, but the current is utilized in all kinds of work. The daily quantity of mineral extracted is 3,000 tons, and the works operated automatically are so numerous that twenty-five men are sufficient to do all the work. One of the applications of electricity in this mine is new—at least we have not heard it spoken of until now. Each bucket that arrives at the top of the shaft makes an electrical contact, and a needle in the office makes a red line upon a band of paper, which is turned by clock movement. This arrangement allows them to keep an account of the regularity of the work, and the number of buckets registered prevents any dispute.

**THE COMMERCIAL MINING COMPANY.**—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Mining Company of Algoma (Limited) was held yesterday afternoon at their offices, 105 King street, West, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and transacting other business. There were representatives from New York, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo and the different parts of Canada. The solicitors, Messrs. Allan & Baird, presented the charter and reported that the company had been fully incorporated under the act. The Secretary's report was read. It showed the most satisfactory results of the company's operations up to the present time. Specimens of high grade ore, brought down from the mine and assayed in Toronto, returned a much higher percentage than was expected. Some offers for the ore now taken out were under consideration. It was decided to proceed with the development of the mines and not sell any of the property at present. The President reported that three fourths of the stock had been subscribed for. After some discussion it was resolved that only \$10,000 more would be sold, the balance to be held as treasury stock. The following were elected as directors for the ensuing year: F. E. Sherman, Jamestown, N. Y.; Charles Stickley, Binghamton; F. A. Brown, Boston; A. H. Hilyard, New York; J. W. Cheesworth, Toronto; W. H. Cooper, Toronto; H. A. Hilyard, St. John, N. B.; C. A. Murrie, Toronto. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected; President, A. H. Hilyard, New York; Vice-President, F. E. Sherman,

Jamestown, N. Y., and Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. Hilyard, St. John, N. B. The directors, with a number of American and Canadian shareholders, will hold an excursion to the mines about the end of June.—*Empire*.

YOUR BLOOD

Undoubtedly needs a thorough cleansing this season to expel impurities, keep up the health tone and prevent disease. You should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and system tonic. It is unequalled in positive medicinal merit.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

**Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.**

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

**IT NEVER FAILS.**

"Was very bad with Costiveness, and one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Would not be without it."  
Mrs. Wm. Finley, Jr., Bobcaygeon.

**POWELL'S PIMPLE PILLS CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, ULCERS, ECZEMA, BARBERS' ITCH, STYS ON THE EYES, RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.**

VERY SMALL AND EASY TO TAKE. Sent on receipt of price, **PRICE 25 CTS.** paid, by **HATTIE & MYLUS,** HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. O. TEMPLEMAN. J. H. ADAMS.

**COLEMAN & CO.,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS FOR  
**LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.,**  
LONDON.

By special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

COLEMAN & CO have just received from the above Celebrated Makers,

**The Latest Styles of London Hats**  
In Black, Brown and Fancy Colors.  
143 GRANVILLE ST.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for Empty Bottles.

**FOYLE BREWERY,**  
**P. & J. O'MULLIN,**  
Brewers, Malsters & Bottlers.  
Sole Manufacturers of

**THE WELL KNOWN TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES,**  
**Malt and Kraizer Beers.**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**GODWIN & CALLAGHAN,**  
UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS. Dealers in COFFINS and CASKETS.  
Orders from the Country put up at SHORTEST NOTICE.  
106 - GRAFTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. - 106

**TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.**  
TRURO, N. S.  
MANUFACTURERS.  
**GOLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.**  
Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and Ship Steering Wheels.  
**IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.**  
SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.

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

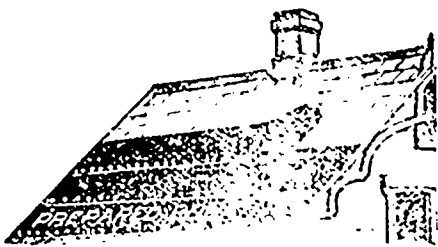
**T. C. ALLEN & CO.,**  
Will offer for ten days only,  
**LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S PURSES,**  
**LADIES' HAND BAGS.**  
Chatalane Belts and Bags, Albums, &c.

**GOOD GOODS! GREAT BARGAINS!**  
**T. C. ALLEN & CO.,**  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.  
124 GRANVILLE ST.  
Established January, 1891.

**CANADA.**  
A Monthly Magazine for Canadians at home and abroad. Edited by Matthew R. Knight and Arthur J. Lockhart \$1.00 a year.  
"As a literary journal alone it is almost a necessity to intellectual Canada."—Daily Witness-Montreal.  
"This literary monthly gives increased evidence of vigor and success. It is a credit to the Maritime Provinces."—Canada Presbyterian, Toronto.  
"The literature is of a high order, and tale, essay, criticism, history, poetry, all are racy of our native land."—Presbyterian Witness, Halifax.  
We offer no fake prizes, but, to introduce CANADA where it is not known, we will send the magazine to new subscribers eight months (May to Dec.) for 50 cents in stamps.  
Address—  
**MATTHEW R. KNIGHT,**  
BENTON, - - NEW BRUNSWICK.

2 & 3 Ply Ready-Made  
**Felt Roofing.**

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



**H. H. FULLER & CO.,**

HALIFAX, N. S.  
AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

**LLOYD MANUFACTURING AND FOUNDRY CO.**

(LIMITED.)  
KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Lane's Improved Rotary Saw Mills,  
Lloyd's Shingle Machines,  
Cylinder Stave Mills,  
Heading Rounders,  
Buzz and Surface Planers.  
AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY

**UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS**

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FAMOUS

**Heintzman:-Pianos.**

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

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

**JAMES ROUE,**

MANUFACTURER OF

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

Address: WOOD'S WHARF.

P. O. Box 406. Telephone 203

**C. G. SCHULZE,**

Practical Watch and Chronometer Maker.

IMPORTER OF

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

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

Special Attention given to Repairing Fine Watches.

171 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

**GRIFFIN & KELTIE,**

Monumental Designers and SCULPTORS.

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

Wood and Slate Mantels, Grates, Tile Hearths, Marble and Tile Floors a Specialty.

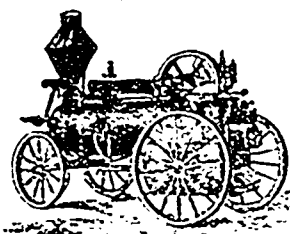
323 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

**AARON SINFIELD**  
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

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

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

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY



E LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING ENGINES, BOILERS

ROTARY SAW MILLS, OR STEAM PUMPS,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**  
62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN. N. B.  
For Catalogue and prices

**AMMONIA**

In Baking Powder

IS A DISEASE-PRODUCING AGENT.

ITS volatility is strangled by reaction with the gluten in the Flour. The preparation of an UNOBJECTIONABLE Baking Powder containing AMMONIA is impracticable. Avoid all risk and use

WOODILL'S

German Baking Powder.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

**NO AMMONIA.**

**MINING.**

**FAULTING IN VEINS.**

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

In your issue of April 9th, Mr. A. Williams, Jr., assumes that fissure veins have a more regular course along their dip than along their strike, and explains the assumed greater irregularity as arising from the fact that the greater number of veins are fault crevices, assuming again that faults are generally up-and-down movements, and that their planes are therefore more regular in an up-and-down direction.

In your issue of April 30th, Mr. Church criticises Mr. Williams' views, substantially, 1st, by denying the first assumption that dip is more regular than strike, and 2nd, by expressing a doubt as to the correctness of his statement that veins are generally fault-fissures, and his disbelief that smooth walls, clays and slickensides are necessary evidences of faulting.

Mr. Williams' first assumption is, as far as I know, not supported by any actual statistics, hence each person's opinions on the subject would be simply the reflex of his individual experience and more or less careful habit of observation. Personally I should be at a great loss to say whether I have found the plane of veins generally more irregular along the dip or along the strike, but I can see a very good reason why irregularities on the strike should appear more prominently to one going through a mine on examining its maps than those on the dip, in that the main drifts or levels are always driven along the strike. In so far I agree with Mr. Church, but while not subscribing to Mr. Williams' statement "that faulting means a movement in an up-and-down direction more than in any other," I entirely disagree with Mr. Church's views, or rather doubts, as to the necessary connection of veins with faulting. In my own experience I have not yet seen a vein which was not originally a rock fracture on which there had been some displacement—in other words, a fault plane. The movement of displacement may have been very slight, and in many cases the evidence of movement that one first looks for, viz., striated surfaces, may be wanting, for all rock materials do not preserve this evidence. But there are many other evidences of fault movement, the principal of which are broken-off and dragged-in fragments of the wall rock, and a sheeting of the country rock parallel to the principal plane of fracture. In my idea a certain slight movement of the walls upon each other is necessary to fully break the cohesion between them and to establish such water channels as would permit of comparative freedom of circulation, and hence tend to concentrate the percolating solutions from the surrounding rocks, and thereby induce a deposition of their contents in and along its walls, which is the ordinary process of deposition.

I am surprised to hear a man of Mr. Church's knowledge and experience say that "no one has given the least proof that the slow movement, which rocks are supposed to have, could produce a polish." Nature so abounds in such proofs that geological experiments, which involve costly apparatus, have not, as far as I know, been applied to demonstrating so self-evident a fact. The striated surfaces produced by the slow movement of the great ice sheet may be seen over half our continent. Whether such surfaces take a polish depends primarily on the character of the rock; this and other conditions influence the preservation, but instances in nature are sufficiently abundant to show that under great pressure a slow and regular movement may produce an even finer polish than Mr. Church's best block. The polish is, however, only an incidental, not an essential, part of the phenomenon—it is the striation or scratching which furnishes the evidence of movement and pressure, for pressure is also necessary, and it must be borne in mind that phenomena of this kind which we now observe in mines were originally produced at great depths below the surface many times that at which they are now found, hence under pressure greater than it is practical to reproduce experimentally. If some of our 14-story buildings were to be shifted an inch or two on their foundations by the undulatory movement of an earthquake, some striations would doubtless be found on the foundation rocks along the plane of movement. Under the pressure of a weight nearly a hundred-fold greater than that of such buildings, it is easy to conceive that a movement, however slight, within the rock masses where veins were formed would produce molecular deformation and striated surfaces. The instances in nature are so abundant where there is direct evidence that these phenomena are the result of movement and pressure, that it is perfectly justifiable to reverse the reasoning and consider them a proof of movement and pressure, even when it may not be possible to find the direct evidence of movement in discrepancy of structure lines, etc., for there is no other cause known to geological science which will produce them. If, as he seems to imply, Mr. Church is cognizant of another demonstrable cause, he should make it known.

The weak points in the reasoning both of Mr. Williams and Mr. Church appear to be the result of an insufficient knowledge, either theoretical or practical, of what might be called the mechanics of faulting.

While it is true that instances are found of repeated movement along the same general fault plane, they are not so frequent as to justify their being qualified as recurrent, still less of being compared to methods of artificial polishing of stones. Repeated movement on the same plane is much less frequent than has been generally supposed, for many of the effects which have been taken as evidence of it may be explained as the result of a torsional strain, as first experimentally demonstrated by Daubrée (Géologie Expérimentale, Dunod, Paris, 1879, pp. 279-384). For instance, cross-courses which even appear to throw a vein may have been produced contemporaneously with the main fracture, as the result of a torsional pressure. Among the great faults or dislocations, those in stratified rocks, whose planes cross the strata nearly at right angles, are the most readily observed, and probably the most common. The movement on such planes can only be measured by the discrepancy between given bedding planes on either side,

which gives the amount of what Mr. Williams calls up-and-down movement, when the fault plane is nearly vertical. But this does not show the total movement, for there may also have been a lateral displacement, for whose movement we have no datum points like the bedding planes. That a certain amount of lateral movement is generally associated with the vertical movement is attested by the oblique direction of the striations or slickensided surfaces, and it was upon this lateral movement that those who conceived large open spaces along a vein a necessary condition of ore deposition largely depended.

(To be continued)

We'll write it down till everybody sees it  
Till everybody is sick of seeing it  
Till everybody knows it without seeing it—  
that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head, catarrhal headache, and "cold in the head," in perfect faith, its makers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., offers to pay \$500 to any one suffering from chronic catarrh in the head whom they cannot cure.  
Now if the conditions were reversed—if they asked you to pay \$500 for a positive cure you might hesitate. Here are reputable men, with years of honorable dealing; thousands of dollars and a great name back of them and they say—"We can cure you because we've cured thousands of others like you—if we can't we will pay you \$500 for the knowledge that there's one whom we can't cure."  
They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial. Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

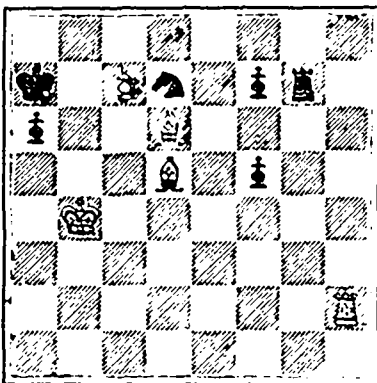
CHIESS.

SOLUTION.

Problem No. 117: No. 1, Q to R2.

PROBLEM No. 119.

Black 6 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in one move.

GAME No. 120.

A brief and brilliant partie played July 15, 1878, in which the Captain evolves a beautiful Queen-sacrifice against such an opponent as Mason.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

- White. Black.
Capt. Mackenzie. Mr. Mason.
1 P to K4 P to K3
2 P to Q4 P to Q4
3 QKt to B3 KKt to B3
4 P takes P P takes P
5 Kt to B3 B to Q3
6 B to Q3 Castles
7 Castles Kt to B3
8 B to K Kt5 Kt to K2 a
9 B takes Kt P takes B
10 Kt to KR4 K to Kt2 b
11 Q to R6 R to R sq
12 P to KB4 c P to QB3
13 R to KB3 Kt to Kt3
14 QR to KB sq Q to B3
15 Kt to K2 B to Q2
16 Kt to Kt3 d QR to KKt sq e
17 Q to R6 ch! K takes Q
18 Kt (R4) to B5 ch B takes Kt
19 Kt takes B ch K to R4
20 P to KKt4 ch f K takes P
21 R to K3 ch K to R4
22 B to K3 mate! g

NOTES.

A favorite continuation in certain phases of the French game with Mr. Mason, in those days at least. 8 \* \* B to K3 is nowadays held the proper move.

A hazardous attempt to save a P., which, in order to avert the attack, he must otherwise sacrifice by 10 \* \* Kt to Kt3, 11—Q to R5, P to KB4, etc.

Naturally not 12—Kt takes QP,

for then 12 \* \* Rt takes Kt, when if 12—Q takes Kt, B takes RP ch!

d White prepares for the grand coup, evidently some time back in his mind's eye, with elegant deliberation. Every piece is gathered to the decisive point of the struggle.

e Better seems 16 \* \* QR to K sq, for if then White tenders his Q by 17—Q to R6 ch, K to Kt sq, followed by 18 \* \* B to KB, yields temporary defence. But Mr. Mason may well be pardoned for overlooking the dazzling stroke that follows.

f "More elegant than 20—R to R3 ch," justly comments Schallopp, "as White would then have to capture the interposing Kt."

g "A termination so brilliant," remarks Saimi's in the Field of July 20, 1878, "that it marks the game as one of the finest that ever occurred in any great contest."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

Preparations for the "big checker tournament" at the World's Fair in Chicago next summer are progressing in a satisfactory way, and the present indications are that it will prove a brilliant success, as intimations are coming in from all parts of the world that some of the best players intend to enter and compete for the prizes. Three thousand dollars in prizes are to be paid to the winners at the close of the tournament as follows:—Professional class \$1,500 in six prizes; semi-professional class, \$1,000 in ten prizes, and amateur class \$500 in thirteen prizes. In addition the first prize winners in each class will be given an appropriate medal. Entrance fees will be \$20 to the professional class and \$10 to each of the two other classes. The requirements of entries are that the secretary of the committee, Mr. T. A. Peters, shall receive by mail at his address, suite 9, 150 Washington St. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., the names and post office addresses of all applicants, together with the entrance fees, on or before the 1st of May, 1893. Playing to commence August 15th, 1893.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 279.—The position was: Black men 1, 14, king 32; white men 22, 28, king 23; white to play and win. It will be remembered that this was an end game between Messrs.

Granville, black, and Hamilton, white, in which the former won as follows:—

Table with 3 columns of numbers: 28 24 10 6 22 18 9 5; 1-5 28-24 13-17 25-29; 24 19 6 1 18 14 10 6; 5-9 17-21 10-7 2-9; 19 15 26 30 1 6 5 14; 9-13 24-19 7-2 29-25; 15 10 1 6 6 9 14 18; 14-17 19-15 17-22 white; 23 26 6 1 14 10 wins; 32-28 1-15-10 22-25

VAR. I.

Might not black have drawn as follows:—

Table with 3 columns of numbers: 15-19 6 10 21-25 10 14; 1 6 23-19 26 30 19-23; 19-23 30 26 25-29 drawn.

GAME 172—"Cross."

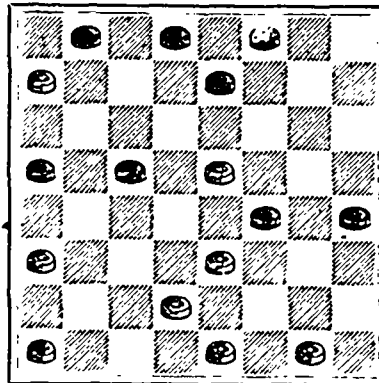
An original game recently played between Messrs. Granville (black) and O'Hearn (white).

Table with 3 columns of numbers: 1-15 4-8 9-13 12-19; 23 18 22 17 19 15 9 5; 8-11 8-11 11-16 6-9; 24 19 17 14 14 9 30 26; 15-24 10-17 5-14 9-14; 28 19 21 14 18 9 \*29 23; 11-16 16-20 16-19; 26 23 25 21 23 16

\*This brings us to the position below which we designate

PROBLEM No. 283.

Black men 1, 2, 3, 7, 13, 14, 19, 20.



White men 5, 15, 21, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32. Black to play and win.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. ARE BLOOD BUILDERS AND NERVE TONIC. They supply in condensed form all the substances needed to enrich the blood and to rebuild the nerves, thus making them a certain and speedy cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, and shattered nerves, such as pale complexion, spinal diseases, rheumatism, sciatica, loss of memory, erysipelas, palpitation of the heart, scrofula, chlorosis or green sickness, that tired feeling that affects so many, etc. They have a specific action on the sexual system of both men and women, restoring lost vigor.

WEAK MEN (young and old), suffering from mental worry, overwork, insomnia, excesses, or self-abuse, should take these PILLS. They will restore lost energies, both physical and mental. SUFFERING WOMEN afflicted with the weaknesses peculiar to their sex, such as suppression of the periods, bearing down pains, weak back, ulcerations, etc., will find these pills an unfailing cure. PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS should take these Pills. They enrich the blood, restore health's roses to the cheeks and correct all irregularities.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. These Pills are sold by all dealers only in boxes bearing our trade mark or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price—50 cents a box or 6 for \$2.50. THE DR. WILLIAMS MED. CO., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N.Y. If you wish to advertise anything, anywhere, at any time, write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

Old Chum (CUT PLUG.) OLD CHUM (PLUG.) No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco. Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada. D. Ritchie & Co. MONTREAL. Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 20c.

HARDWARES Please Take Notice. SPOONER'S COPPERINE is the best selling metal in this country. It is cheaper and there is no metal made or imported that can equal it for wearing qualities. It has no competitor. Does any and all kinds of work and prevents Hot Boxes in machinery. Use it in refitting old work and specify it for all new machinery. Hardwares all Sell It.

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND PURIFY THE BLOOD. A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR Indigestion, Bloating, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO. 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Thos. P. Connors, CUSTOM TAILOR. 55 Granville St. Cor. Sackville. HALIFAX, N. S.



## CITY CHIMES.

The second yacht race of the season took place on Tuesday afternoon over course No. 4. Only three boats sailed, the *Lenore*, *Youla* and *Mimwhaha*. The wind was too light and the rain too heavy for a race, and it will be sailed over the same course on Saturday next.

It was very unfortunate that the weather of Tuesday rendered the postponement of the gardens concert necessary. The gardens are looking lovely and the concert had been eagerly looked forward to by the many who delight in an evening spent in this charming spot. It will probably come off on Friday next, July 1st.

While the training squadron, which is made up of the ships *Active*, *Voltage*, *Ruby* and *Calypso*, is in port, the society-devotees of Halifax are to be entertained at balls given at Bellevue and on board the *Blake*. Gayety in the select circle of the Halifax four hundred will soon be at its height, and Her Majesty's naval officers apparently find much to enjoy and to interest in our quaint old city.

Tuesday next is fixed upon as the probable date of the grand naval review promised on the arrival of the training squadron, but should the arrangements that have been made not meet with the approval of the commander of the squadron the demonstration will not take place until later on in the season. The whole brigade will form up at the Dockyard at nine o'clock on the morning of the review and headed by the bands of the *Blake* and *Voltage* will march to the North Common, which has been selected as the scene of the manoeuvres. In addition to numerous figures of drill which will be gone through the mariners are preparing for an attack on the old fort at Camp Hill. The plan of attack is interesting and while the sailors perform the necessary movements the bands will play appropriate music. Undoubtedly the coming naval review will be one of the grandest sights of the kind that Halifaxians have ever witnessed in the city. The whole force will be under the command of Admiral Hopkins.

The Lyceum has had crowded audiences this week, and an attractive programme has been well performed. The performance opens with the comedians Miss Arnold and Mr. Ed. Gallagher, who furnish much fun by their witty sayings and bright songs, etc. The Lepage sisters have taken well this week. Their engagement closes to-morrow evening. The "Irish comedy team," Messrs. Connors and Quigley, have greatly pleased their audiences, and are irresistibly funny. Miss Dollie Merton sings very sweetly, and has become a favorite with Lyceum patrons. The performance of "the great Zoyarra" is perhaps one of the most taking features Professor Semon has ever brought to Halifax. His feats on the revolving globe are indeed wonderful, and his appearance each evening has been greeted with rounds of applause. The closing act, entitled "Is Marriage a Fei ure," abounds in fun, and Zera and his business manager are to be congratulated on the success which has rewarded their efforts to cater acceptably to the theatre-going public.

The Wanderers' Fair, which opens in the Exhibition Building on Monday evening, is of course the great attraction for the coming week. Under able management, and with the aid of skilful hands, the interior of the building is completely transformed, and although when visited by our representative the decorations were not complete, still a good idea could be obtained of the beauty of the scene that will meet the eyes of the multitude on Monday evening. There are ten booths, each representing a nation, and the fair occupants will be attired in appropriate costumes. Much taste and ingenuity is shown in the arrangement of the booths, and the whole effect is very pleasing. Across the south end of the building a stage has been erected, and performances will be given there every evening, consisting of tableaux, concerts, etc. On the opening night and on each succeeding evening a march will be gone through with by some sixty young ladies. The variety of the costumes and the complications of the movements will make this a most bewildering scene, and one well worth witnessing. Much time has been spent in practising the march, and no doubt the fair marchers will reflect credit on the careful and untiring instruction of Mr. Greenwood.

The second concert in connection with the Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music will be given by the pupils in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening, July 5th, and judging from the former entertainment and from the programme prepared for this occasion, will afford genuine pleasure to all music-lovers who may attend. The first number of the programme will be "The Seven Ravens," a series of seven vocal pieces connected by recitation. The solos are to be taken by Miss S. Murray, Miss A. Drake, Master A. Smith and others, and the choruses will be taken part in by a number of pupils of the Conservatory. Miss Kathleen Mathers will recite. As this piece is new in Halifax, we feel sure it will be listened to with much interest, and if the young people carry out their parts well, will be very enjoyable. Part 2 will consist of a piano solo, piano duet, cello solo and a cello quartette. This latter number will be largely looked forward to by all who appreciate the sweet music of the cello. By special request the Children-Symphony is to be given again. The orchestra is formed of several of the young students of the Conservatory, who will be assisted by the Misses Payzant. Those who are interested in the success of the pupils of Herr Doering and his energetic, talented wife will have an opportunity on this occasion to note the progress that has been made, and we have no doubt will be surprised as well as gratified at the high standard that has been attained. The entertainment will be under the distinguished patronage of Mrs. M. Bowes Daly.

The closing exercises of the School for the Blind were held in the Assembly Hall of the school on Tuesday morning and were well attended. A large number of city teachers were present as well as many friends who are interested in the work that is being carried on at the Institution. A good programme, consisting of choir and instrumental music and school exercises, was performed by the pupils in which the thorough instruction imparted by the competent teaching staff of the school was satisfactorily demonstrated. Much interest was created by the reading given by a young man, William Hulan, who is deaf, dumb and blind. The lad traced with a finger of one hand the lesson in raised letters and with the other hand read it by signs to his teacher who interpreted it to the audience. The work that is being done at the School for the blind boys and girls of the Maritime Provinces is worthy of the attention and interest of our citizens, and a visit to the literary, musical and kindergarten departments as well as to the work classes cannot fail to afford gratification to all who are interested in the practical education of the young people of our province.

The closing exercises of the Ladies' College, which have taken place this week, have furnished much enjoyable entertainment. On Monday evening the pupils of the College gave an excellent rendition of Tennyson's "Princess," which was enjoyed by a large audience. Several of the pretty interlude ballads of this favorite poem, including "The Cradle Song," "Home they brought her Warrior dead," "Sweet and Low," and others, were given effectively. The young ladies were becomingly gowned, and each performed her allotted part most creditably. The stage setting was very tasteful, and the entertainment proved a complete success. On Tuesday evening a pleasing musical recital was given at the Conservatory of Music and the high degree of proficiency attained by the pupils was clearly shown. The programme was long, consisting of fifteen numbers, each of which was well performed. On Wednesday there was a most interesting art exhibition at the College, open from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m., which was largely attended throughout the day. The graduating exercises held yesterday afternoon were of course one of the most interesting features of the series of closing entertainments. The names of the graduates are: Misses Jessie Boak, Winifred Chisholm, Mary Forrest, Euid McLean, Annie Marchant, Irene Pearman and Clara Rosborough. The programme consisted of essays read by the young ladies, recitations, and violin and piano-forte solos. The final entertainment was given at the College last evening. And now the spacious building, where throughout the past year happy girlish voices have made music, and smiling, youthful faces have brightened each room, is deserted, and the ambitious young students have separated, each to enjoy a well-earned vacation. That the Halifax Ladies' College has proved a success is more fully demonstrated each year.

Alas, how true the old saying about man proposing and Providence interposing. The many disappointed, downhearted citizens who on Tuesday morning stood at the windows of their domiciles watching the downpour of rain and vainly endeavoring to discover a "sign in the heavens" of fine weather, fully realized the truth of the aforesaid proverb. An extensive programme had been prepared for the celebration of our natal day, and had the day been fine pleasure-seekers would probably have enjoyed a pleasant anniversary of the founding of Halifax. However, all day long the rain descended, and comparatively few ventured to carry out their arrangements for the enjoyment of the day. As the steamers to Lunenburg left Halifax before the rain began, quite a large number patronized these excursions. The Y. M. L. A. picnic at McNab's Island was fairly well attended, but to say the least, the weather was very unfavorable for picnickers. St. Mary's Young Men's Society took eleven cars of excursionists to Amherst, from whence they returned about midnight. The Y. M. C. A. cricket club practise match and the Orientals-Crescents baseball match were prevented from taking place. The Manning baseball game, between a team of veterans and a nine from the local league, at the Wanderers' Grounds in the morning was witnessed by a fair crowd, but owing to the rain which made the ground bad, the game was called at the end of the seventh innings, the score standing 12 to 6 in favor of the local league. The lacrosse game between a Truro team and the Wanderers was played in the afternoon under many difficulties, and resulted in victory for the Halifax boys. At the Academy of Music and at the Lyceum, both at afternoon and evening performances, crowded houses greeted the players. Peck's Bad Boy at the Academy created much fun, particularly among the younger portion of his audiences. Professor Semon gave an especially good show at the Lyceum.

## THE BEST KNOWN.

DEAR SIRS,—I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint and diarrhoea. I have used it in my family for two years for children and adults with the greatest satisfaction.  
MRS. FRANK BOHN, Austin, Man.

## CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, SCHOOL & ARMY COACHING ESTABLISHMENT,

30 SALTER ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. H. M. Bradford, M. A. (late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 21st Wrangler: Honors Lond. Univ.)  
RESIDENT ASSISTANTS—Mr. G. M. Acklorn, B. A. (Queens College, Cambridge)  
Mr. P. B. Mellish, B. A. (Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.)

Private Tuition will be continued throughout the summer, both in the City and at the Cottage on the North-West Arm.  
Holiday Classes are being formed, for the purpose of advancing boys in their weak subjects, and improving their general work during the long vacation.  
A small number of resident pupils can be taken through the summer at the cottage on the Arm. Good boating, bathing and fishing. All boys in residence are taught to swim. For terms, etc., apply to the Head Master.