

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

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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 30, 1893.

{ VOL. 10
{ No. 23

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
World's Fair Notes	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Obit.—Chat and Obuckles	5
Draughts—Checkers	6
Here and Elsewhere	6, 7
Poetry—A Small, Sweet Way	8
"—The Little Arm Chair	8
Book Gossip	9
A Case of True Love.....	9
Industrial Notes.....	9
Commercial.....	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
A. D. 10,000	12, 13
Cheese	14
Mining	14, 15, 16
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.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT.—The prospects for a fruit trade between Australia and Canada are fairly promising. The first consignment was opened on June 22nd, and was found to be in good condition, although the inexperience of the packers was shown in the over-ripeness of the pineapples sent. The oranges were in good condition and will probably meet with a ready sale. As this is the most trying season for the shipment of fruit, there is little doubt that under better conditions of weather the fall consignments will arrive in good order.

THE FOUNDERED CRUISER.—Deep sympathy is expressed in all classes of every civilized land for the ill-fated victims of the disaster which has befallen the Man-of-war *Victoria*. For Admiral Sir George Tryon, who perished with his men, none but the kindest words are said, for he had shown himself on many occasions as "a man every inch of him." The cause of the terrible accident is not yet known, although it is thought by many that the steering gear of the *Victoria* was not true, and that while all due care was exercised for her safety and that of the *Camperdown*, yet the defect in the gear was responsible for the accident. Less than a year ago the *Victoria* met with a grounding accident, for which her Captain, the Hon. Maurice Bourke, was severely censured. He pled that the fact that the ship would not respond quickly to the steering gear had caused the accident, but his argument was not allowed. The gear was not tested at the time, and as a result perhaps of official carelessness, Captain Bourke has perished along with over four hundred officers and sailors. There have been but few disasters in times of peace caused by foundering. The story of the *Royal George*, which keeled over in 1782, when lying quietly at Spithead, is one well known. The lines—

"When Kempenfelt went down
With twice three hundred men."

bring a graphic picture before the eyes of every school boy. Of late years the greatest naval disaster was that which befall the *Serpent*, which foundered off Cape Finisterre on Nov. 11th, 1891. The *Serpent* was a large, well equipped cruiser, but on a voyage to Africa she encountered stormy weather and was driven ashore, of the 176 men on board, only three survived to tell the sad story. We trust that the great disaster which has befallen the *Victoria* may long be without parallel.

NO MISTAKE ABOUT THE CHEESE.—Our cheese-makers have reason to be proud of the honor done to their exhibits at the World's Fair, as out of the 135 medals for this feature of the dairy exhibits, no less than 126 medals have been given to Canadian cheeses. There were in this department over 600 entries of American, European and Canadian cheeses, and the last have been incomparably the finer. It now remains for our cheese-makers to keep up the good name which they have earned by keeping the quality of cheese up to the present standard.

THE BALLOT IN THE FATHERLAND.—Although the German elections are nominally over, the political parties are by no means aware of their resulting weakness or strength. Instead of the three great political parties that entered upon the contest, four large and several small parties have issued from the struggle. The great Radical party has met with a severe blow, the Social Democrats have more than held their ground, and the Conservative and Catholic parties have each a large following. It is probable that at least half of the elections will be contested again, and as many of the small parties will then disband, their votes will probably give the balance of power to the Catholic or Conservative parties.

BLARNEY AGAIN.—It will be hardly worth while for sight-seers to visit Europe during the coming season, for a large number of the most interesting relics are to be found in Chicago. Who would care to visit the burial place of Columbus if he could not experience the thrill of being near the ashes of the great discoverer, or who would care to go to Erin if he were to be debarred from viewing from afar, if not actually kissing the famous Blarney Stone. The stone is the last acquisition of the Board of Managers of the Fair, and Lady Aberdeen has been most earnest in her efforts to secure it for the Castle in the Irish Village. If any of our readers should chance to kiss the stone in the undignified attitude which its position renders necessary, we shall be charmed if he will favor us with a description of his sensations at the critical moment.

SHAKEN AT THE FOUNDATIONS.—Scientists have been investigating the cause of the recent earthquakes in Zanto, which for the past three months have kept the inhabitants in constant terror. The shocks have been so severe and so frequent that of the 4500 houses on the island only 200 are now left standing, and during one day no less than 300 distinct shocks were felt. Marvellously few people have been killed by the shocks, for only 50 out of a population of 40,000 are missing, though many have been injured by falling walls. The scientists claim that the shocks have been caused by erosive currents at the bottom of the sea that have generated gases by eating into the rocky floor. The gas thus escaping forces itself upwards causing upheavals and shakings of the land near by. The Zantians are however not greatly interested in the scientific solution, they only ask for peace and quiet and to be spared any further fluctuations of real estate.

BEAUTIFY THE HOMESTEAD.—Year by year our Provincial farmers are doing more to beautify their farms, and on the whole the aspect of the ordinary farm-house has improved considerably. There is, however, yet much to be done, for there are still hundreds of unpicturesque and untidy little homesteads to be found in all sections of the country. There is no reason why the farmer's home should be unattractive and ugly when the means for beautifying it are always at his hand. Shade trees should be set out, the front grass plot should be kept in good order, and if there are to be flower beds, they should be trim and tidy. The most angular inartistic house may be toned down with vines, the useful hop vine being no mean ornament, while the most sordid utilitarian cannot object to its existence. Let our farmers see to it that they do their whole duty in the matter of making the farm attractive to the young people, and that the appearance of the homestead be made prepossessing.

THE MINISTERING ANGELS.—Princess Christian is to be congratulated on the grand work which she has accomplished in connection with the training of nurses. It is only five years since she formed the British Nurses Association, with the avowed object of protecting and elevating the profession. Since that time 2,000 trained nurses have graduated from the Association and the general public has profited by their services. In India, Lady Dufferin began a similar work, and in Canada Lady Stanley has been intimately associated with the Stanley Institute, where a splendid course of instruction is thrown open to Canadian women. There are also excellent training schools for nurses in almost all the Provinces, and much excellent work in alleviating suffering and caring for the sick is done by our professional nurses. The profession, which is still in its infancy, offers well-paid employment to many more of our Provincial girls, and we trust that the good work will steadily grow in popularity.

TO PREVENT CIVIC TROUBLE!—In a little Bavarian village a ceremony has just taken place which it might not be unwise to repeat in many parts of our Province, beginning, as a matter of course, in our own city. The men of the hamlet in question met together in a solemn conclave over their public affairs. They finally decided that the spirits of evil were making trouble in their midst, and that unless they could be exorcised, disasters would befall the village. A party of 150 farmers then arranged to meet on the following night, armed with guns, which they were to discharge as the witching hour of twelve drew near. The volleys were kept up for an hour, at the end of which it was thought that the evil spirits would be wholly routed, and the warriors withdrew to their homes, confident that their battle with the unseen enemy would result in the prosperity of their beloved hamlet.

FOREST DESTRUCTION.—Already the vast forests of America are showing great gaps, and lumbering men of to-day realizing the reckless sacrifices of timber land which are continually being made, are firm in the belief that a timber famine must eventually come. In the United States twenty-one per cent of the entire area or 450,000,000 acres are composed of woodlands. Of this, 25,000,000 are annually cut, while a large amount of territory is devastated by fire. It is estimated that the country's supply is depleted twice as fast as it is being reproduced, and at that rate the end must soon come. The statistics of the wood lands of Canada are not on hand, but we fear that many of our people are but beginning to appreciate the value of a tree, and that the majority of them have not grasped the meaning of the philosopher who said—"He who plants a tree confers a favor on the human race."

FREE AGAIN.—At last the famous Borden murder case is settled, in so far at least as it concerns Lizzie Borden, the suspected daughter of the murdered man. Public opinion has been strongly with Miss Borden, who has suffered severely during her ten months' imprisonment, and her acquittal will be satisfactory to most of the parties concerned. Her fight for liberty has been a desperate one, for the Government has pushed the prosecution vigorously and has acted on the assumption that she was guilty, though, according to the law, she was to be considered innocent until her guilt was clearly proven. The jury, however, showed good sense in declining to convict, on the count of Miss Borden having the exclusive opportunity to commit the hideous crime. Despite the acquittal of the prisoner, the mystery of the murders is yet as far from solution as ever, and there seems no probability that it will ever be unravelled.

HER GOOD WORKS PRECEDE HER.—We feel that the women of Canada have reason to be congratulated upon the appointment, so to speak, of Lady Aberdeen to the leadership of Canadian society. She is an excellent, high-principled woman, full of good works and enthusiastic over all duties which fall to her lot. Many gifted women will have preceded her, and we cannot but be mindful of the high honor in which they have been held. Lady Dufferin was a warm friend of working women and worked energetically in their behalf. The Princess Louise did much to elevate the artist's taste, and the excellent Art Gallery which she established at Ottawa may be the nucleus of a collection whose fame may be world-wide. Lady Lansdowne had a deep interest in the public schools, and Lady Stanley has done a great work for Canadian nurses, yet Lady Aberdeen bids fair to excel them all, for she is a philanthropist in every sense of the word. She has not only encouraged and protected the Irish Home Industries in their darkest hours, but she has organized "The Onward and Upward Association" for the benefit of all struggling women. The aim of the Association is to provide help, mental, moral and spiritual, for its members, and the bright journal of the league is edited by her Ladyship. There is also a child's magazine, "Wee Willie Winkie," of a signally pure and bright character, in which the Countess' name freely appears. Both of these magazines will probably attain a good circulation in Canada, and through them we will learn still more of the energy and good sense of their promoter.

"FALSE CHRISTS SHALL ARISE."—In these days of religious liberty there are constantly arising new sects and denominations. While it is to be regretted that the schisms are so many and frequent, yet for the most part they are not productive of evil. An arrest made in Baltimore last week has, however, caused many thoughtful schismatics to reflect on the evil way in which their example has been followed. A woman in that city announced that she was the Lord Jesus and speedily obtained a following. She was not a fanatic or a woman who had gone crazy on the subject of religion, but a clever trickster, anxious to levy tribute while her real identity was concealed. It is not many years since a family of three, dwelling in Ohio, announced that they were the earthly embodiments of the Divine Trinity. The result of the awful assumption was that the peace of an entire church was broken and that a large number severed their church connection that they might worship the three vile imposters. In Virginia a few months ago, a new sect, "Christ's Holy Sanctified Church of Chincoteague Island, No. 1," was formed, and a large following has been secured. It is known that unwise, if not immoral practices, prevail among the members, and that they have abused the privilege of performing marriage ceremonies awarded them by the courts. We are all peculiarly sensitive on the subject of our religious beliefs, but that is no reason why we should tolerate evil and abhorrent practices in the name of religion. The false prophets and their disciples are fast increasing in Canada as well as in the United States, and it will indeed be a blot on our country and on our consciences if we allow the establishment of sects holding distinctively evil tenets, in our Dominion.

NOT IN CANADA, THANK GOD.—There is a world of horror in the line announcement in several United States papers of the lynching of an innocent man at Milan, Tenn. The murderer made good his escape, while a mulatto, who resembled him closely, was tortured to death by the mob. The event is scarcely deemed worthy of comment, for it is known that it is useless to appeal to the moral element, if indeed there be one, of a lynching community.

PRACTISE AS WELL AS THEORY.—An excellent idea is being carried out at the Provincial Normal School, where a practical training is offered in a subject which is not familiar to many teachers. A ten days' course in butter-making at the School of Agriculture is offered to all students who wish to substitute for the Science lessons a practical knowledge of dairy work. The idea is a progressive one, and the results cannot fail to be advantageous to those who take the course in question.

GIVEN HER CHOICE.—If the Princess May is at all like other brides she will be both pleased and delighted to select the wedding gift which is to be forwarded from Canada. We recollect the complaints of many brides who have been deluged with butter coolers, pickle jars, biscuit boxes, etc., who have longed for the possibility of exchanging the many times duplicate gifts for really necessary and useful articles. The Princess, we trust, will, however, be amply provided for in every particular; and we trust also, that the very slipshod articles which have been written on the subject of the Royal gift will not be read by her or by her amiable friends. It is comparatively easy to be smart on a subject of this kind, but it appears to be quite another matter for the press to remember the courtesy which is due from it to the bride of Her Majesty's heir.

THEY KEEP COOL.—While the heated diplomatic discussion concerning the seal dispute is being carried on between Great Britain and the United States, the seals are calmly returning to their summer quarters without evincing any interest in the struggle as to their ownership. The male seals reached the rookeries early in May, but the weaker females have waited for the sunny weeks of June and July. Their summer quarters are always the Pribiloo Islands, of which the little patch known as St. Paul is by far the most popular. Five millions of fur seals come each summer to the island, despite the fact that there is so little surface room that it is necessary that the rows should be tightly wedged, and that there is no possibility of flapping a flipper with ease. The sealettes are born at or about this season, and it is not until they have attained the age of some three months that the islanders begin their work of butchery.

A FAR-SIGHTED PARENT.—It is strange but true that but few of us have any definite idea of what to do in cases of emergency which call for prompt action. We have all read of the methods to be employed in recovering supposedly drowned or suffocated persons, of the proper bandaging for severe cuts, and of the treatment to be given at once to persons suffering from hemorrhage; yet any of us who have felt the responsibility of any one of these serious situations will remember the fervent wish which he experienced for a more definite knowledge of the treatment which the accident called for. Not long ago, a wise mother, mindful of the emergencies which are apt to befall little children, decided to drill her little family in an emergency catechism, which they began by giving an illustration of how they would grieve if they had diphtheria. Then came bright questions and answers which the little ones enjoyed thoroughly, notwithstanding that they were learning practical lessons which would be of use to them all their lives. Among the emergency queries were—"What would you do if you were lost in a city—if your clothes caught fire—if a horse ran away with you—if you floated away in a boat." The children, whose minds are thus stored with valuable knowledge at so early an age, will, doubtless, as they grow older be prepared for the more serious emergencies of life, and be fully equal to the demands which any accident may force upon them.

IGNORANCE OR IMPUDENCE.—It is hard to say whether the mis-statements about our Dominion which are continually being made by the British press are more amusing or annoying. The brilliant but irresponsible Lord Randolph Churchill has been acquainting the world with some new facts concerning our past history of late, and we cannot say that we have been wholly edified. The constitution of Canada was not, we believe, drawn up in 1868, as his Lordship averred when discussing Home Rule for Ireland, nor did the B. N. A. Act provide for the protection of all Provincial minorities by allowing them representation in the Upper Houses of the Provinces, nor do the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor exercise to any extent the small vetoing powers of which they are possessed, although, according to the same authority, they are little less than despotic rulers. Lord Churchill is also unhappy in his reference to Mr. Blake, who, he states, "has come over with great amiability to establish a constitution for Ireland." He decries Mr. Blake as a foe of the Federal Government of Canada, and instances as an illustration Mr. Blake's hostile attitude towards the Government in the Manitoba railway case, while it is a well known fact that during the entire suit, Mr. Blake was the counsel employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and worked manfully for the success of his client. It is not surprising when one who should be an eminent authority is so inaccurate and untruthful that a London *Times* reporter should also lose his head and write a graphic account of a rebellion which he alleges took place in 1868 in the Province of Nova Scotia.

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

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Is SCIENCE PLAYED OUT?—"In a grain of butter you have 47,350,000 microbes. When you eat a slice of bread and butter you therefore must swallow as many microbes as there are people in Europe."

(Charlotte, eating bread and butter,
Read this note with horror utter,
And (assisted by the cutter)
Went on eating bread and butter!
Man will say—with due apology
To alarmed Bacteriology—
Spite of menacing bacilli,
Man must eat, friend, willy-nilly!
And where shall he find due poison?
If 'en bread and butter's poison?
Science told our amorous Allice
Death may be conveyed in kisses;
But it did not keep the nation
From promiscuous osculation.
Now it warneth the "Young Person"
(Whom Grant Allen holds his curse on)
"Bread and butter Allice" even
In the fool may find death's leaven!
Never mind how this is made out!
Science—as a booby's—played out,
Spite all warnings it may utter,
Women will have bread and butter!

The quinine manufacturer seldom complains of his bitter lot.

The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence, is better than the woman that maketh a tart reply.

What an unending talk a man sometimes brings on himself by asking some people how they are feeling.

A philosopher being asked what was the first thing necessary toward winning the love of a woman, answered—"An opportunity."

THE WAR OF THE POETS.—Alfred Austin, who was a competitor for the laurel, has written, just to show that he harbors no ill-feeling in the matter, an ode entitled "The Betrothal" to celebrate the engagement of the Duke of York with the Princess May. The opening lines run thus:

Lift up your gaze from the ground
Maiden mourning too long!
Lift up your heart at the sound—
The sound of a bridal song,
And the New Year bringing a living lover to banish the old Year's wrong.

If that is all it takes to be a poet laureate, we propose to put in a modest claim ourselves, and snatch the wreath from Ruskin's bewildered head, if it is not too late. Austin a laureate? Listen to this!

Princess May! Princess May!
There's the very deuce to pay!
George must wed you for his brother,
Though his heart's set on another.
He has title, you have pelf—
"Marry then!" says Grandma Guolph;
And he'll marry you, May Teck,
Though he loves you not a speck.

—Buffalo Courier.

"Mamma, do you think you'll go to heaven?" said Jack, thoughtfully, looking into his mother's face. "Yes, dear, if I'm good," said the little mother cautiously, wondering what would come next. "Then please be good, for papa and I would be so lonesome without you."

THE RETROUSSE NOSE.

'Tis by a statistician said—
And in statistics truth you find—
That girls with turned up noses wed
Much sooner than the straight nosed kind.

From this fact the conclusion flows:
Though it accords with nature's plan
Sometimes to tilt a maiden's nose,
It isn't tilted at a man.

HIS AWFUL MISTAKE.—A certain druggist is bemoaning the loss of a customer. A lady was in the store the other day and had a prescription filled.

"How much is it?"
"Fifty cents."
"Dear me, 45 is all I have with me. Cannot you let me have it for that?"

"Really, I could not," said he of the pills, "but you can pay the next time you are in."

"Oh, but suppose I should die?" laughingly inquired the lady.

"It would be a small loss," replied the druggist, but he saw from behind the injured look the customer wore as she crept out of the door, that he had made a mistake somewhere, but it did not dawn upon him until too late.

PROFICIENCY IN SHORTHAND ATTAINED IN SIX WEEKS.

Thousands of stenographers and employers have testified to the fact that the Pernin System of Shorthand can be learned for practical work in from two to three months.

"This is to certify that Miss Lela Diffin has been in my employ in the capacity of stenotypist and that her services have been of the most satisfactory nature. As regards speed and accuracy, she is unexcelled by anyone I have ever had in my employ. Miss Diffin obtained her entire knowledge of shorthand and typewriting during a six weeks course of study."
Wm. Reid, Importer, Buffalo, N. Y.

"SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, P. O. Box 548—Truro.

"A Word To the Wives Is Sufficient."

For Rendering Pastry Short or Friable.

COTTOLENE

Is Better than Lard

Because it has none of its disagreeable and indigestible features.

Endorsed by leading food and cooking experts.

Ask your Grocer for it.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

When you arrive in Halifax and take the "Tram," get off at Prince Street, go down the hill, turn to the right at the first street. The fourth door from the corner is

E. MAXWELL & SON'S LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

You will see one of the Largest, if not the Largest Stock of Fine Tailoring Goods in the City. By leaving your order soon after arrival, you may get the Garments, or at any rate try on before leaving the City. Telephone 869.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway

4 FARMERS' EXCURSIONS

TO THE CANADIAN NORTH WEST.

To leave from line of Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, Windsor & Annapolis and Canadian Pacific (in New Brunswick) Railways on

JUNE 12th, 19th & 26th,

AND JULY 10th.

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL

JULY 23rd, 30th,

AND AUGUST 6th & 20th.

For rates and other information, see small folder, or enquire of nearest Ticket Agent.

D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Montreal. St. John, N. B.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Successor of the "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, and more than \$500,000 expended.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons; facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted illustrious persons and places; translation of foreign quotations, words, and proverbs, etc., etc.

This Work is Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, scholar, professional man, and self-educator.

Sold by All Bookellers. G. & C. Merriam Co. Publishers, Springfield, Mass.



Do not buy cheap photographic imitations of ancient editions. Send for free prospectus.

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.

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE MFG. CO. WHOLESALE

Boot & Shoe Manufacturers

AMHERST, N. S.

Our representatives are now on the road with fall samples, which will be found complete.

The usual Standard of Excellence will be maintained, and orders promptly attended to.

We are making A SPECIALTY Of Extra Fine CHOCOLATES.

Operas, Hazeline, Fium, Nougatines, Filberta, Burnt-Almond, Asstd.

Nougats, Belmonts

&c., &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.

Argyle St., Corner of Duke.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS

RENNIE, Toronto Mail.—Your scrap received. Your weekly edition is the only one that reaches us, and it does not contain all the checker news that your paper publishes. Thus it is that, though I am informed that both Godwin's propositions and Duggan's claim to the blindfold championship have appeared in the Mail, I have never seen either, and I am only favored by you with a skeleton of such affairs. It would be far more intelligible if you would post to me a special copy of the daily Mail when it contains checker matter that is not to appear in the weekly, or, equally well, if you would clip out such matter and send it to me, so that I can see just what is proposed. I may say that Godwin's propositions as outlined by you do not strike me favorably, at least as regards the two last items, which I cannot understand. What does "All except champion eligible to play for second money" mean? Mr. Kelly is champion of Manitoba, and I of the Maritime Provinces. If the contest finally narrows down to us or any other two, is the loser to be debarred from a chance to win second money? If so, it strikes me that such a regulation would be very unfair for the man who proves to be the second best player.

—W. FORSYTH, CH. EDITOR CRITIC.

CHALLENGE.

As I have failed to arrange terms for a match for the checker championship of Canada with Mr. Kelly, of Winnipeg, I do hereby challenge any player resident in Canada (Mr. Duggan, of Toronto preferred,) to play a match for the blindfold championship of Canada and a stake of \$200 to \$500 a side—give or take expenses. Other details to be arranged when this challenge is accepted. — [WILLIAM FORSYTH, 36 Grafton street, Halifax, N. S.]

NEWS.

The match between Stewart and Jordan for \$250 a side and the championship of Eastern Scotland, which was played at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, beginning June 5, lasted three days, and resulted in a victory for Jordan, the score being: Jordan 4, Stewart 0, drawn 13.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 335.—The position was: black kings 14, 27; white men 17, 21, 29; black to play and draw. As none of our checkerists have favored us by trying for the prize that we offered for the first correct solution of this problem, we withhold the publication of the play for one week to give them ample time to secure the prize.

PROBLEM 336.—The position was: black men 9, 20, kings 12, 21, 29; white men 19, 24, 27, kings 17, 32; white to play and win.

17	13	17	22	19	16	30	14
9	14	18	25	12	26	29	25
13	17	27	23	32	30	14	18
14	18	20	27	21	17	w. wins.	

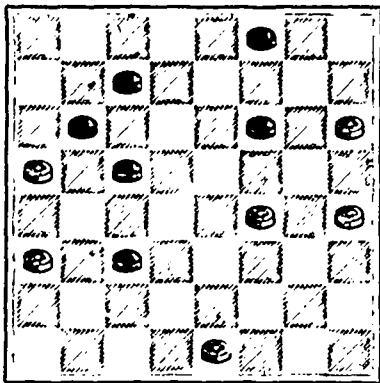
GAME 221.—"UNCLASSIFIED."

Played recently between Messrs. S. Granville (black) and P. O'Hearn (white).

11	15	12	19	6	15	19	23
23	19	23	16	13	9	16	20
8	11	14	17	30	26	23	26
26	23	21	14	27	23	20	10
9	14	10	17	20	27	26	31
22	18	16	13	9	5	16	20
15	22	7	10	26	19	31	26
25	9	26	23	30	10	20	16
5	14	17	21	15	19	26	22
29	25	23	19	16	11	16	19
11	15	10	14	11	18	22	17
31	26	19	10	11	8	19	15
4	8	6	15	18	23	17	14
25	22	30	26	8	4	16	11
8	11	21	25	23	27	14	10
22	17	26	23	4	8	11	16
11	16	25	30	27	31	10	7
17	13	23	19	8	11	16	20
16	20	2	6	31	27	7	11
19	16	19	10	11	16	b. wins.	

PROBLEM 338.

End of a game recently played between Messrs. Granville (black) and O'Hearn (white) both of Halifax. Black men 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 22.



White men 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 31.

Black to play and draw. This is a critical ending to a very interesting game. Students will find it instructive to study it.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES
DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS.
CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE.
SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA.
HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH
DIZZINESS. DROPSY.
RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

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

F. H. MASON, F. C. S., M. S. A.

Holder of first-class certificates in Chemistry and Metallurgy from the Royal School of Mines, England, late Chemist and Assayer to the Newbery Vauhin (Patent) Gold Extraction Co., Limited. Reports on Gold and Silver Ores, Assays and complete Analyses of all minerals.
Special terms to mining companies sending samples regularly.

LABORATORY, TRURO, Nova Scotia.

Mantles and Dress Goods.

For the remainder of the season we will offer our whole stock of Ladies' Mantles and Capes, Misses' and Children's Jackets. AT SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES. ALSO UNUSUAL VALUE IN

New Dress Goods.

ESTEMAIN SERGES, SHOT DIAGONALS, HEATHER MIXED TWEEDS, ETC. New and Pretty Blouses in Silk, Dolman and Cambric.

W. & C. SILVER,
CORNER GEORGE and HOLLIS STREETS.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

IN MEMORIAM.—THE CRITIC has received a neat pamphlet entitled "William Eaton." It is a tribute from his sons to the memory of the late Mr. Eaton of Kentville, of whose life it is a brief sketch.

CLOSINGS.—The closing exercises of the Sacred Heart Convent, of Mount St. Vincent Convent, and of the County Academy took place this week. All were largely attended, and pleasing and very satisfactory programmes were performed.

THE LAND OF EVANGELINE.—A copy of the handsome guide book issued by the Yarmouth Steamship Company has been received at this office. It is beautifully illustrated, nicely printed on fine paper, and will no doubt furnish much interesting information to the tourists who visit our lovely country this summer.

GIBSON BURNED.—The village of Gibson, opposite Fredericton, N. B., was destroyed by fire last week. Eighty dwellings, six stores, the Gibson C. P. R. Station and round house and two new churches are gone, and 130 families left homeless. Loss \$200,000. The fire occurred on the 16th anniversary of the great fire in St. John.

THE INFANTA'S DEPARTURE.—The Princess Eulalia has bidden farewell to America. The Royal lady with her party sailed from New York on Saturday last. She was given an ovation at the ship just before her departure, and showed, as she has done many times before, that she appreciates the demonstrations of the American public.

OUR ADMIRAL TO SUCCEED ADMIRAL TRYON.—Vice-Admiral John O. Hopkins, commander of the North American squadron of the British navy, is mentioned as most likely to succeed the late Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., in command of the Mediterranean fleet. Admiral and Lady Hopkins have in their short stay at Halifax made many friends.

Hood's pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

HOME TALENT.—At the closing of the examinations at the High School yesterday the students and visitors repaired to the Assembly Hall where the students sang two songs, both the words and music of which are the composition of Academy pupils. The songs are, "The Review March," words by Janie W. Mortimer, music by William Chamberlain; and "A Patriotic Song," the words being by Gladys Fairbanks, and the music by Agnes Crawford.

A STORY OF WHAT IS TO BE.—We publish this week an excerpt from Arthur Field's story of the millenium, which is being published in full in Demorest's Family Magazine. Some decidedly unique ideas of the future of this world of ours, and the life which will be led by our posterity in the year 1000, are contained in this remarkable story, which, while they are entirely different from those advanced by Eugene Richter or Camille Flammarion, are quite as interesting and have quite as strong a flavor of probability.

STILL THEY COME.—The following students have passed their final examination at Whiston's Commercial College and have been awarded diplomas:—William J. Harris, Halifax; Frank St. Clair Harris, Aylesford; Orlando M. Peters, Cow Bay, C. B.; Henry J. Stech, Milford; Murray M. Kellough, Gays River; David Stech, Milford. We are glad to notice that Miss Georgie Miller, teacher of stenography at this college, has successfully passed the examinations of the Phonographic Institute Co., U. S., (American system of shorthand,) taking a very high grade. We congratulate Miss Miller on being the first young lady in Canada to secure such diploma. The examinations are very severe, as out of 273 candidates since 1890 only 73 have been successful.

ALL FREE.—Last week the Borden trial and its outcome was one of the chief subjects of comment. Since the acquittal of Lizzie Borden, three other cases in which the prisoners were women have been finished. In these three, the people of this province and New Brunswick have taken a lively interest. At Moncton the Stevens-Hallett trial, in which Mrs. H. T. Stevens was charged with causing the death of Mabel Hallett, her adopted daughter, by cruel treatment, terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner. Although it was not proved that the girl's death was actually caused by the treatment she had received at the hands of Mrs. Stevens, it was very clearly proved that she had been harshly and cruelly used. The grand jury at Annapolis found "no bill" against Mrs. A. D. Cameron, accused of poisoning her husband at Hampton, N. S., in February last. The trial of Mrs. Alice Wrayton of Emerald's Isle is also concluded, and the prisoner declared innocent. Mrs. Wrayton was charged with causing the death of

a man, who was employed in connection with the light house on the island. The grand jury found a bill for manslaughter. The chief justice in his charge to the jury pointed out the manifest weakness in the crown case, and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." It is an almost unprecedented occurrence that three such cases should be before the courts of the Maritime Provinces at one time.

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. "VICTORIA."—The fearful disaster in the Mediterranean by which one of Britain's warships with some four hundred souls went to the bottom of the ocean, has been the topic of conversation during the past week, and has caused a profound feeling of sadness throughout Her Majesty's Kingdom. The collision of the *Victoria* and the *Camperdown*, two powerful British warships, while manœuvring near Tripoli, is one of the most terrible calamities that has ever befallen the British navy. Fifteen minutes after the *Victoria* was struck by the *Camperdown* she sank to the bottom, carrying with her Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron, twenty-five officers and over four hundred men. The tragic news has created deep sorrow among the officers and men of the English navy and garrison, and Her Majesty has expressed her sympathy with the bereaved relatives and friends of the victims of the disaster. There are many theories advanced as to the cause of the collision, one of which is that the steering gear of the *Victoria*, having shown on former occasions signs of weakness, she on account of this weakness became unmanageable and could not be got out of the *Camperdown's* way. We in Halifax can perhaps realize the sadness of the calamity more fully than the people of other cities of the Dominion, being, as we are, the summer quarters of a portion of England's magnificent fleet of war-ships. The monetary loss is estimated at \$2,150,000.

WOLFVILLE.—As one of the first fruits of incorporation a systematic betterment of Main Street has been begun. An appropriation of \$700 is to be spent in reducing the roadways and sidewalks to an even gradient. As a consequence some of the buildings on the south side will be left at step-ladder altitudes.

Several new cottages are in course of construction on the as yet unnamed extension of College Street, which, by the way, will be shortly the prettiest street in town.

The new buildings in course of erection on Belmere Street are the cottages of J. D. Kedy, J. W. Caldwell, Captain Clarence Esgles and Capt. Taylor, and perhaps more especially the large and commodious new school house. This will be easily the best public school building between Windsor and Annapolis until its equal is built. There are six large class rooms with two spacious corridors, upper and lower, occupying the whole interior north side of the building and commanding a magnificent view. The grounds include about an acre and a half. The Fuller Warren system of heating and ventilation is to be put in.—*Kentville Advertiser.*

The citizens of this beautiful town are to be heartily congratulated by their fellow provincialists upon the enterprise, perseverance, and general go-ahead-iveness they have displayed, and may well rejoice in the natural beauties and advantages possessed by the town of which they are justly proud, and for whose advancement they are working. The Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Co., last week sold to Halifax and other gentlemen \$2,250.00 worth of lots in their fruit park.

TARIFF REFORM.

TARIFF Reform is in the air. The praises of B. B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood so rapidly and so surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

BRIEFS.

H. M. S. *Blake* arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Tuesday. The closing exercises of La Salle Academy take place this evening in Orpheus Hall.

The examinations at the Normal School, Truro, commence on July 6th. The 1893 graduating class will be large.

Herr. Klingensfeld with the Orpheus Club Orchestra is to give an Orchestral concert in Orpheus Hall next Wednesday evening.

Clark Wallace, Controller of Customs, is announced to deliver an address at the gathering of Orangemen at Shubenacadie on July 12th.

The Countess of Derby has received a cable from the Duke of York that a sleigh would be most acceptable as a wedding gift from the women of Canada.

Belief is quite general that the late fire in Truro was the work of an incendiary, and the authorities are therefore offering \$100 for information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty.

The coroner's jury investigating the Ford theatre disaster at Washington, D. C., brought in a verdict holding Col. F. Cainsworth, contractor Dant, Supt. Covert and Engineer Sases responsible for the death of the victims by reason of criminal negligence on their part.

ARE YOU NERVOUS,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sassaaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

GOLD MINES WANTED.

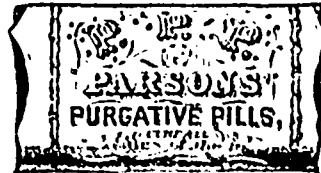
Persons having working Gold Mines for sale can learn of a purchaser by sending full particulars to P. O. Box 96, HALIFAX, N. S.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office, DUNCAN BROUSSARD - Proprietor HALIFAX, N. S. 101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE,

The skating rink site at Yarmouth has been purchased by the Yarmouth Agricultural Society, and a building will be erected thereon suitable for large gatherings and for exhibitions.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Dr. J. C. Parsons, 111 South Street, Boston, Mass. This is a small bottle of the Pills. The Pills are sold in bottles of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, and 2500 Pills. The Pills are sold in bottles of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, and 2500 Pills. The Pills are sold in bottles of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, and 2500 Pills.

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT. OF
WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
* COLIC *
CHOLERA
CHOLERA-MORBUS
DIARRHOEA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS
OF
CHILDREN or ADULTS
Price 35 CTS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 107 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. June 29.

	Par of Share	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$100	172	175
Bank of N. America.....	243.33	151	154
Merchants Bank.....	100	140	145
Union Bank.....	50	121	123
People's Bank.....	20	116	113
Halifax Bank.....	20	116	118
Bank of Yarmouth.....	75	121 1/2	118
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.....	75	102 1/2	108
Com. Bank of Windsor.....	40	108	110
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.....	20	140	143
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.....	20	137	141
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.).....	100	50	75
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (100 pd.).....	100	50	75
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co. Bonds.....	100	97	100
Stock.....	100	93	100
for pd.....			
N. S. Telephone Co.....	10	104	10
Halifax Gas Light Co.....	40	35	37
Dom. Coal Co. Bonds.....	500	100	100
" " Pref'd Stock.....	100	100	100
" " Com. Stock.....	100	11	20
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.....	100	65	70
" " common.....	100	75	75
N. S. S'l & F'ge Co., pref'd.....	100	100	100
" " common.....	100	95	95
Halifax & Nfld S S Co.....	100	50	50
Canada & Nfld S S Co.....	100	100	100
Yarmouth S. S. Co.....	100	70	70
Coastal Steam Packet Co.....	100	100	90
Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.....	100	100	90
N. S. Sugar Refinery.....	500	100	100
2 1/2 %			
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds.....	500	102	102 1/2
1000			
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock.....	100	113	122
Bras & Or Lime Co. Bonds.....	250	100	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.....	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.....	50	100	100
St. of Canada Marine Ry. Co.....	50	30	50
N. S. Fertilizing Co., Ltd.....	100	100	100
McDuggall Distillery Co.....	100	100	100
" Bonds.....	500	100	100
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.....	100	100	90

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



EMERY O. PENDLETON.

A BATTLE WITH DISEASE!

The Enemy Routed!!

SKODA WINS!

Extreme Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, and Rheumatism, DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD!

MR. EMERY O. PENDLETON, 1 BELLEFAY, N. S. BELLEFAY, N. S. NOW 45 YEARS OF AGE, WAS A MEMBER OF CO. I, 10TH REGT. ME. VOL. HE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION DURING THE WAR, BEING AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE AND IS NOW A RESERVE MEMBER OF THIS 11th MASSILLI PORT & A. R. OF BELLEFAY, N. S. SIX MONTHS SINCE WHILE AWAY FROM ME AT WORK, HIS HEALTH BEGAN TO FAIL RAPIDLY, AND HE WAS SOON OBLIGED TO LEAVE OFF WORK ENTIRELY. HE SAYS:

"Coupled with all my old army troubles, I lost my appetite, had a distressing and burning sensation in my stomach, extreme nervousness, so that the least exertion would cause large drops of sweat to stand on my body for an hour at a time. Anything that I did to start

BETTER

and jump. Could not rest at night. Lost flesh rapidly and became much emaciated. I tried to take all this a severe Rheumatic trouble from which I have suffered severely ever since my discharge, causing my limbs and joints to swell badly and I was obliged to stop my work, and became much discouraged. I was induced to try SKODA'S DISCOVERY. It had a wonderful effect upon me. I began to feel better after using it only a short time. I have now taken four bottles. My Rheumatism has all disappeared. Appetite has returned. Have gained much in flesh and strength. Nervousness all gone. Am able to sleep well nights. And am again working at my trade as Blacksmith. I feel that I am entirely cured from all the troubles.

Yours truly, EMERY O. PENDLETON.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS For Headache and Liver Trouble. With the Discovery also cure Rheumatism, M.H.D., safe, efficient. Far superior to any pill. Once used you will have no other. 50 in a box. Price 35 cts.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.—Low prices and easy terms. Billiard goods of every description; Ivory and celluloid billiard and pool balls manufactured, repaired and re-colored; bowling alley balls, pins, foot chalks, marking boards, swing cushions, etc., etc. Estimates for alleys given on application. Send for new 83 catalogue to SAMUEL MAY & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

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

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

A SMALL, SWEET WAY.

There's never a rose in all the world
 But makes some green spray sweeter;
 There's never a wind in all the sky
 But makes some bird wing fleetier;
 There's never a star but brings to heaven
 Some silver radiance tender,
 And never a cloud star but helps
 To crown the sunset splendor.
 No robin but may thrill some heart,
 His dawnlight gladness bring,
 God gives us all some small, sweet way
 To set the world rejoicing.

THE LITTLE ARM-CHAIR.

Nobody sits in the little arm-chair;
 It stands in a corner dim;
 But a white-haired mother, gazing there,
 And yearningly thinking of him,
 Sees through the dusk of the long ago
 The bloom of her boy's sweet face,
 As he rocks so merrily to and fro,
 With a laugh that cheers the place.
 Sometimes he holds a book in his hand,
 Sometimes a pencil and slate,
 And the lesson is hard to understand,
 And the figures hard to mate;
 But she sees the nod of his father's head,
 So proud of the little son,
 And she hears the word so often said,
 "No fear for our little one."

They were wonderful days, the dear, sweet days,
 When a child with sunny hair
 Was hers to scold, to kiss and to praise,
 At her knee in the little chair.
 She lost him back in the busy years,
 When the great world caught the man,
 And he strode away past hopes and fears
 To his place in the battle van.

But now and then in a wistful dream,
 Like the picture out of date,
 She sees a head with a golden gleam
 Bent over a pencil and slate.
 And she lives again the happy day,
 The day of her young life's spring,
 When the small arm-chair stood just in the way,
 The centre of everything.

Margaret E. Sawyer, in *Harper's Bazar*

THE COMMON LOT.

Ah, yes! I know this life is but a breath,
 I know the common end of all is death.
 I've seen dear friends so often pass away
 That death seems no more strange than does the day;
 And yet I cannot think, however so hard I try,
 That which we call the dead can e'er be I.

And yet I know full well the time must come
 When I, like it, shall lie as still and dumb;
 When those I love will look on me with dread,
 And friend to friend will whisper, "He is dead;"
 Some few will grieve and then the eyes will dry,
 Then smile, then laugh, although the dead be I.

— From the *Boston Transcript*.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

To-day is German day at the World's Fair, and down town too. There are supposed to be somewhere about 500,000 Germans in the city of Chicago, the majority of whom assembled this morning to do honor to the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, making themselves seen, heard and felt, so that one could very readily understand the remark of the French Commissioner of Fine Arts that Chicago was a German city. The sun shone brightly, making it just the day for a procession, and giving a brilliancy and lustre to the trappings and accoutrements of the different equipages and military pageants that was quite dazzling. Everything and everybody looked and evidently felt their best. It was indeed a very gala day all over. For a whole week we have had such beautiful weather that one realizes how good it is to be alive! The procession was quite a success, both as regards quality and quantity, but a trifle bewildering when going in opposite directions, the non-Germans taking still other and diverse routes. Numerous floats were to be seen, about twenty-two, in a few of which were some pretty German girls looking after the welfare of Germania and Columbus, the latter of whom could with difficulty be restrained from dismounting. The whole

procession took an hour and a half, going at a good pace, to pass the corner of Congress street. On reaching the lake front the procession disbanded; then came the grand rush for transportation to Jackson Park, where let us leave them and pursue the tenor of our own way to the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts building. This building is almost appalling in its size and the number of its exhibits. One hardly knows where to begin when there is so much to interest and attract. Our supply of superlatives is rapidly exhausted when wandering in this the largest exposition building that has ever been erected. It is 1,687 ft. long and 787 ft. wide, and cost \$1,500,000. In the floor 3,000,000 ft. of lumber have been laid, to secure which required five carloads of nails. The building with galleries contains forty-four acres of floor space. The value of exhibits is \$50,000,000. In the portico surrounding the building some beautiful decorative work is to be seen. Especially noticeable is that done for the tympana of the towers by Gari Melchers and Walter MacEwan. It is very pleasing to have such leading artists devoting themselves to decorative as well as pictorial work, following in the footsteps of the old masters. Of the artists just referred to, Melchers goes in for the grand, the heroic; MacEwan is all sweetness and gentleness, as may be inferred from the titles of their pictures. As Lewis Fraser puts it, in the *April Century*, "the chief quality of Melcher's pictures is their masculinity without brutality; of MacEwan's, their femininity without feebleness." Melcher's two pictures for the tympana of the towers are entitled the "Arts of War" and the "Arts of Peace." "Music" and "Life" are the titles of MacEwan's. These two men have already won many honors, and their name and fame is world wide. Gari Melchers was born in Detroit in 1860; that he has studied with Boulanger and Lefebvre of the French school makes itself felt in his work, although he lives principally in Holland, and rarely, if at all, paints other than Dutch subjects. Doubtless some of you are familiar with his picture, "The Pilots," exhibited in the Salon in 1888, one of the notable pictures of the year. In the spring of 1891 this picture was exhibited at the Art Institute in the annual exhibition of American oils, and won the James W. Ellsworth prize; a very interesting picture, so realistic with its group of old Dutch salts. Another of his famous works that has attracted much attention is "The Sermon," owned by Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, now on exhibition at the World's Fair, but until recently to be seen in the galleries of the Art Institute. In Europe, as well as in America, the artist has made for himself a very distinguished position, and covered himself with glory and medals. And now we have to leave you on the threshold, and content ourselves with looking forward to meeting you at one of the entrances next week.

J. L. F.

BOOK GOSSIP.

How a marriage proposal is made and how it is worded always arouses the interest of girls, and to them the charming revelation made in "The Story of Five Proposals," which is told with delightful frankness by a Western society girl, in the *July Ladies' Home Journal*, will have an unusual attractiveness. A B. Wenzell, the artist, adds to the article with five of his exquisite illustrations. Just how to arrange a tennis tournament is also an excellent article, as timely as it is authoritative, since it is written by Mabel Esmonde Cabill, the champion lady tennis-player of the United States. A large number of very interesting brightly written papers on up to date topics, with a sprinkling of good poetry, complete this number, which, with its attractive summer cover, is worth many times its price of Ten Cents. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for Ten Cents per number and One Dollar per year.

The complete novel in the July number of *Lippincott's* is "The Troublesome Lady," by Patience Stapleton. It is a lively and interesting tale of ranch life in the West, and is fully illustrated. Gilbert Parker, the author of the novel in the June issue, supplies an account of "The New Poetry" and Mr. W. E. Henley." Edgar Fawcett discusses "Certain Points of Style in Writing," and Maurice Francis Egan gives "An Old-Fashioned View of Fiction." M. Crofton, in "Men of the Day," handles Alexander Dumas and Secretary Hoek Smith. Those with other articles, well illustrated, make up an interesting number. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Worthington's Magazine for July has as frontispiece "A Fair American under Hawaiian Skies" accompanied by a paper, the first of a series, on Hawaiian life, by C. T. Rodgers, M. D. This article is beautifully illustrated as is also an interesting paper "Sosis; The Pioneer Woman's Club," by Hester M. Poole. The short stories of the number are bright, the poetry good and the departments full of interesting reading. A. D. Worthington & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

The *Popular Science Monthly* covers a large portion of the field of Science in its July issue. Among several instructive as well as interesting papers is one by Major J. W. Powell, of the U. S. Geological Survey, entitled "Are There Evidences of Man in the Glacial Gravel?" In Education and Selection mental training is described by M. Alfred Fouillee as a process of selecting the ideas which shall control the individual. The departments are as usual filled with interesting matter. This magazine is published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York.

Boys, Canadian edition, has announced that among the numerous features of interest to be found in its columns will appear a series of stories by Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer, the first of which is promised next issue. *Boys* is published by William Bryce, Toronto, and is a capital paper for our Canadian boys.

The *Canadian American* has just issued a very handsome Columbian number. Among other good illustrations is a view of the city of Quebec. This souvenir number also contains views of the Fair buildings, with graphic descriptions, portraits of prominent men and women, both Canadians and Americans, and many other attractive features. Published at Chicago.

A CASE OF TRUE LOVE.

OH, HOW VERY GLAD HIS BEST GIRL WAS TO SEE HIM!

How he loved her! As the train rolled slowly out of the station, bearing him toward the being that had awakened in him the one absorbing passion of his life his impatience knew no bounds. It seemed to him that the time had never gone so slowly before. The book he had bought lay untouched on the seat beside him. No reading for him that day. For three long weeks now he had been separated from her. Poor child! It had been hard for her, too—those three long, weary weeks. He saw her as she moved around the house listlessly, unable to find the same interest in commonplace things that she had before he came into her life.

"How a woman loves!" he thought to himself as the train sped on. "Poor little girl! It is so hard for her to be separated from me, but I will soon be with her now." And the swift blood mounted to his cheeks as he thought of how he would grasp her in his arms once more and kiss back into her fair young face the old light of great joy that had been born of this wonderful love. At last the train stopped. The carriage was there, but she would not meet him at the station, she had written, for their first meeting, she thought, should be alone. "How sacred their love was to her!" he thought, as he told the driver to hurry. Soon the house was in sight. They drove up the long avenue of elms, and then, oh, how his heart leaped within him as he saw her dear face in the window.

It was but an instant to run up the steps, to stride into the parlor, and then something wonderfully soft and fluffy, something in pink lay in his arms clinging to him, and he was kissing passionately the full, red lips that lay upturned to his own. "Dearest" he murmured, looking down into the beautiful violet eyes into whose depths it seemed as if his very soul had at last found shelter—"Dearest, are you glad to see me?"

"Am I glad to see you?" she answered, smiling up at him with a look of utter contentment. "I should say I was. I am going to give a dance to-night, and we need you to fill out the set."—*New York Press.*

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—Even as a summer resort, as a field for tourists, or as a place where the tired student or the exhausted man of business might spend a vacation of a few weeks or months, the Maritime Provinces possess attractions which cannot be surpassed. The railroad system is pretty complete, and travelling on shipboard is cheap and easy; salmon fishing on the Restigouche has been described as "a sport fit for kings," and Dalhousie, for instance, is regarded by experts as the most beautiful watering place in America. If a man wants perfect quiet, beautiful scenery, and excellent sport with rod or gun, let him sojourn for a month beside Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton, or he can make such a place as Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, his headquarters, and find his chest expand, his muscles harden, his sense of the pleasure of life become more acute every day of his stay. If a man has time there is nothing better in the world than a trip on the bosom of the St. John River, 500 miles from the sea to the source, and exploring by canoe or larger craft such of its tributaries as the Aroostock, Tobique, Oromocto or the Nashwaak. Of such a trip a volume might be written, more full of adventure, of history, of legend, or of descriptions of strange scenes, than could be penned as a result of any other American tour of equal length.—*Scot. Am.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

YARMOUTH'S IRON WORKS.—Products of the Burroll-Johnson Iron Co's works are distributed along the coast from Mexico to Newfoundland. They make everything in their line, from a stove-poker to a passenger steamer, with a thoroughness that has won for them renown.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—A comparatively new industry was started something over a year ago at Belmont by Mr. Asa Higgins & Son, and has increased to quite respectable proportions. It is the manufacture of wooden boxes and a style of chair known as "grand-daddy" chair. The boxes are largely used for shipping canned goods and large quantities of them are purchased by the Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co. The chairs are sold through the Union Furniture & Mdee. Co., Bass River, and by Halifax and Truro firms. At times about eight or ten hands are employed. Business is brisk with them this season.

EUREKA!—The *Royal Gazette* announces that the Eureka Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been incorporated. The mills at Eureka, Pictou Co., owned by this company, have been equipped with a large amount of the newest and best machinery, and can now manufacture tweeds, blankets and other woollen goods in a manner that certainly cannot be excelled by any mill in the Maritime Provinces.

The Wilmot Spa Spring Company's factory at Middleton is now running full blast.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, are manufacturing portable houses. They have an order for one of these buildings from Jamaica.

The high standing of the Robb Engineering Co.'s engines and boilers brings orders for them from all parts of Canada. Recent orders are—125 h. p. boiler, I. C. R. shops at Moncton; 125 h. p. engine, electric station, Lothbridge, N. W. T.; 150 h. p. boiler, woollen factory, Preston, Ont.



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

\$200 Worth

Of Other Medicines Failed

But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

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

breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Being induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I got one bottle last spring, commenced using it, felt so much better, got two bottles more, took them during the summer, was able to do my housework, and

Walk Two Miles

which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Four bottles has done more for me than \$200 worth of other medicine. I think it the best blood purifier known." Mrs. H. D. WEST, Church street, Cornwallis, N. S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ill, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, &c.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely un-failing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentions 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.

CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MALE OR FEMALE. Hundreds of bottles sold. Sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of \$1 00.

CHAS. E. HUGGINS, CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Be 3 Rooms, 1 Ladies and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot & Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first-class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen of Halifax Hotel, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop. KENTVILLE, N. S.

STATIONERY

—AND—
BLANK BOOKS!

Our Stock is very complete in every Department.

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

Baking Powder.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa.

BULLETIN NO. 10.—CLASS NO. 1.
CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER.
WOODILL'S.

Woodill's German Baking Powder is Pure, Wholesome and Well Proportioned.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., L.L.D.,
M. I. S. G. B. and Ireland.

BOSTON DRUG

THE CURE FOR

Drunkennes.

BOSTON DRUG will make a man sober in two hours. If you have "sworn off" and find that you cannot resist the temptation to indulge, be advised and use Boston Drug, a positive remedy for the cure of Alcoholism. If you wish to "taper" or reduce your daily average of stimulants, Boston Drug will assist you. Try it now. Sold in boxes at the Agency, London Drug Store, \$1.00, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE A 15-CUT PEARL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

New Books at Allen's.

Inland Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stevenson50
In the Sunshine of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitty50
Stories from Black and White50
A Little Miss, by Ada Cambridge50
A Comedy of Elopement, by Christian Reid50
Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester50
The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas40
An Auld Licht Manse, by J. M. Barrie50
The Masked Veil, by Richard Henry Savage50
The Doctor's Dose, by E. Everett Green50
An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells50
The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant40
A Moral Lucretia, by Annie Thomas50
Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell50
Cestopols, by Paul Bourget50

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

DuBois & Hills,

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Business among wholesalers and large jobbing circles at the leading distributing points in the Dominion have assumed considerable of the mid-summer quiet which always characterises this season of the year and no great improvement in volume or trade is looked for until the autumn trade begins to open up which will not be for some weeks to come. Travellers report business at country points quiet, and storekeepers reluctant about giving orders ahead, although, as a rule, stocks are low. There will be a decided improvement when the demands of the autumn trade set in. While there is no rush anywhere noticeable the current consumptive requirements show a steady, healthy extension and the output of staple goods in the aggregate foot up fairly satisfactory results. In this Province the hay, vegetable and fruit crops are promising very well but they are beginning to suffer from the long continued dry weather. It is now feared that if copious rains do not very soon come the yield will be stunted and fall short of the early promise. A full hay crop will be a particularly happy occurrence this year as the present prospects of the English and French crops are not very promising and it is likely that those markets will want our surplus at fairly remunerative prices.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, June 24, 1893.—Wall Street still remains unsettled. The action of the Associated Banks, in authorizing the issue of Clearing-House Certificates, was a new turn in the financial kaleidoscope. It has introduced some new aspects in affairs; but to the strictly Wall Street interests it has not yet brought any distinct stimulus or benefit.

The first effect of this change has been to transfer funds that have been loaned to the Stock Exchange interests to mercantile and industrial borrowers and to needy banks in the interior. Naturally, this changing of loans has produced a sharp stringency in 'call' and 'time' money; which has precluded any benefit in the form of a rise in securities. But neither has the change produced any incontinent selling nor any general decline in values; which shows that the net effect of the relief devised by the banks has been to materially strengthen the basis of confidence in the stock market.

The main object of the banks was to check the general disruption of credit that was rapidly carrying the whole country towards a serious condition. That, the banks sought to effect through providing an elasticity in loans beyond what is permitted under the restraints of the national banking laws. That step being taken, there was no longer any real danger. Its first effects are an increase of local discounts, and an extension of relief to the banking interests of the interior, whose inability to lend had largely aggravated the stringency at this centre. Those results are now in process of realization. There has also been a distinct relief among the local merchants; failures are less frequent; and the outflow of currency to the interior banks is abating. The remedy in the commercial community of course could not be perfect at this early stage; it is however progressing steadily and will soon show a more general and more thorough relief. In the meantime, we do not observe any marked recovery in the spirit or activity of the commercial markets. The condition of these markets is peculiar. There is no great lack of demand from retail consumers; and jobbers could sell any quantity of goods on three months; but they refuse to do so until they find a freer market for the paper that would thus be created. The result is a bareness of stock among retailers; which means the reservation of a demand that, at a more advanced stage of the recovery of confidence, is likely to break out into a really active state of trade. In some of the markets especially, merchandise is held at a liberal discount for cash, which is even bringing in foreign buyers; and in this way we are re-exporting goods that have been imported for our own consumption, which amounts to a real though circuitous method of relief.

These facts are cited to show that the commercial interests are going through a natural and safe process of readjustment, which in a short time may be expected to restore steadiness to the money market and afford the Stock Exchange houses opportunity for getting their usual measure of accommodation from the banks. Wall Street must be expected to wait for its turn until that outcome arrives. It is no light cause for confidence that, during this interval, Wall Street shows such good evidence of its ability to hold its own. Fortunately, the great transportation interest shows little symptom of suffering from the causes that have so deranged first the investment markets and now the commercial interests. The earnings of the railroads exhibit liberal gains in spite of the interruptions in large branches of trade; which not only speaks well for the financial condition of the roads, but is also evidence that the condition of business, on the whole, is not so bad as some pessimistic observers would have us believe.

The condition of the money market includes some very complex elements. The derangement of domestic credits is well enough understood; and it will be generally conceded that, in the course of a few weeks, the process of repair started by the banks may be trusted to work out a settled feeling and establish a freer movement in loans. But it is not so easy to estimate what may be the outcome of our relations with the foreign money markets. With the present high rates for money at this centre, it is natural that the foreign funds should seek employment here. Such loans are being made, and a certain amount of relief is coming from that source. Even half a million of gold has been shipped hither from England from those operations, and in some quarters it has been hence inferred that additional imports of specie will soon follow.

The latest advices respecting domestic and foreign crops are favorable to the future course of our exchanges. The extensive failure of fodder crops in Great Britain and on the continent will naturally augment the demand for such surplus as we may have of corn and oats. It seems reasonably certain

that there will be a more or less serious shortage of wheat across the Atlantic which, with a prospect of at least an average surplus of that cereal on this side, suggests a probability of better prices for it. The imports of merchandise may be expected to decline materially; and, with the probability of free exports of produce, we have therefore a fair prospect of a healthier foreign trade balance being soon established.

DRY GOODS.—The week has witnessed a considerable degree of activity in dry goods, considering the fact that it is the interval period between the spring and summer business, and that on fall account. Travellers who are or who have been out report that their observations so far are very encouraging with regard to prospects for the fall trade. It is true, however, that buyers continue to show caution in this respect. The city retail trade has been fairly active and there is still a fair call for such lines as all wool fabrics, challies, etc., and also for prints. Remittances are not as the trade would wish. There has been quite an influx to the city during the past few weeks of buyers from various parts of the Province who have been making purchases in a sorting-up way and paying up arrears. The latter fact is considered by the trade as one of the most favorable points of the situation as it is regarded as an indication that some buyers are beginning to feel that they want goods. Travellers are now returning in detachments for the purpose of getting their lines of fall samples. The various houses are getting to work on these as they finish their half-yearly stock-taking. The tenor of recent advices from primary markets indicate that all imported wools will be higher in price during the approaching fall and winter.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market is unsettled as regards values, the recent failure of a Toronto firm having placed a considerable quantity on the market for forced sale at prices below regular quotations. Outside of local trade the enquiry is quiet. The oatmeal market is firmer in keeping with oats which are very stiff and higher. Local demand is fairly brisk. Bran is a shade easier. Shorts are unchanged. The Liverpool public cable reports wheat and corn quiet with a poor demand. In Chicago and other American centres wheat has fluctuated with quite narrow limits but quotations remain about as they were a week ago.

PROVISIONS.—There is a slightly easier feeling in pork but prices are not notably changed. Smoked meats meet with fair local demand in jobbing lots within the range of quotations. Lard is quiet but firm. The city market is kept well supplied with fresh meat from the country districts and little or none is being brought in from outside of Nova Scotia. A very considerable improvement is noticeable in the condition of Nova Scotia meat cattle that come to this market as compared with those of a few years ago. They are larger, plumper, and when killed turn out meat that is juicier and better in every respect. Our home-raised beef is always preferred by those who are competent to judge to any that has ever been imported. Refrigerator cars and other modern appliances are doubtless very good in keeping meat from actual decay but the flavor or aroma of the beef or mutton is largely lost by the process of freezing and then thawing out, and with them go a considerable portion of the nutritive qualities also. In Chicago pork was not wanted and suffered a decline of 25c. and threatens to drop still further. Hogs have fluctuated considerably but the general tendency is downwards. The sheep market has been slow and weak and dropped 20c. to 25c. during the week. The cattle market there has ruled steady under comparatively small receipts. There has been no material change in the Liverpool markets.

BUTTER.—The local butter market is unchanged in tone. Local demand is of the ordinary character and sales of jobbing lots are noted at prices within the range of quotations—the outside figures being for new-made lots. English advices are of much the same character that they were last week but, although a disposition to do business is shown, holders' ideas are generally above the limits stipulated. Canadian exhibits of dairy produce have fared extremely well at the Chicago World's Fair. In butter there were only 25 exhibitors from the Dominion but of these 13 won medals and diplomas. Twelve of these went to the province of Quebec—mostly to the county of Brome, where they were collected by Mr. H. S. Foster, President of the District of Bedford Dairymen's Association. The standard of points to entitle to a medal and diploma was fixed at 97 and over for butter, the scoring being on the following schedule:—flavor 45, grain 25, color 15, salting 10, making 5. Total 100.

CHEESE.—The flow of milk is reported to be unusually large, and the cheese made of June has been considerably larger than that of the same month last year. Local demand is slow, and consequently the market is easy in tone while not notably changed. The English markets are easy in tone. Canadian cheese was also very successful at the World's Fair. The judges appointed by the Exposition committee were Messrs. John H. Hodgson, of New York, and A. F. MacLaren, of Windsor, Ontario. Both are well known as judges of the highest reputation on the continent. They agreed to recommend that all exhibits of cheese which received a score of 90 and over should be awarded a medal and diploma. The total number of marks that a perfect cheese could receive was 100, divided as follows: for flavor 45, texture and body 30, color 15, finish 10. The total number of single exhibits was 667. Of these Canada sent 162 from 110 different factories. When the judging was completed it was found that some 135 exhibits in the factory classes were entitled to medals and diplomas. Of this number no less than 126 were from Canada. Another strong point in honor of Canada was brought out in the fact that 31 exhibits of Canadian cheese scored higher than the highest United States cheese. The awards go to the several provinces in such a way as to show that Canadian cheese is now being made everywhere of excellent quality. Of the exhibits that won honor 69 went from Ontario, 52 from Quebec, 1 from New Brunswick, 2 from Nova Scotia and 2 from P. E. Island.

EGGS.—The local egg market keeps fairly steady, although receipts continue liberal and prices for jobbing lots are unchanged.

GREEN FRUIT.—Trade continues brisk in all lines, especially in oranges and lemons. Oranges are stiffening rapidly in price, and stocks are getting into smaller compass; 200s. and 160s. and bloods are practically out of the market. Lemons show an advance of fully 50c. per box, and the tendency of prices is still upwards. All soft or early lemons are cleared out. Bananas are in plentiful supply, but the demand is excellent and prices keep very firm. Native strawberries are coming in quite freely, and prices are comparatively reasonable, but they fluctuate from day to day. Tomatoes are plentiful and easier. Watermelons from the south and apricots, peaches and cherries from California are beginning to arrive, so that this market promises to be well supplied for some weeks to come with all varieties of that most healthy article of diet—fruit.

DRIED FRUIT.—Of course with the advent of green fruit in abundance and at moderate figures, the demand for dried fruit has considerably slackened. Thus trade in Valencia raisins has fallen off, but prices remain as before. Advices state that owing to the advanced state of the vines in Denia the raisin crop is expected to be about ten days earlier than usual. There is very little demand for currents. Prices outside are a little firmer, but here ideas of value are without change.

SUGAR.—The features of the sugar market during the week under review have been strength, activity and some excitement. The refiners advanced all sugars $\frac{1}{2}$ c. some days ago, and, while since then there has been no further advance, the local market has become firmer, as the sugars that could be sold a little cheaper got cleaned out. The movement during the past week has been rather above the average, doubtless owing to the fact that retailers are laying in stocks for the extra demand of the preserving season which is now at hand. Most dealers are of the opinion that present prices will be at least maintained till after the regular sugar season. Havana advices state, under date of June 17:—"The long struggle of the Sugar Refinery Company to keep prices for Cuban sugar from advancing has been given up, and on Friday, the 9th instant, over 100,000 sacks changed hands at full prices, at from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 reals per arroba of 25 lbs.—equal to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound. Since the day of the great sale prices have been maintained with still higher expectations, and many predict that 10 reals or 5c. will be obtained before another crop can be placed upon the market." Willet & Gray, of New York, say in their weekly statistical that raw advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; refined advanced 1-16c. Total stock in all principal countries 1,226,614 tons against 1,435,846 at same dates last year. Alloats to the United States from all countries (estimated) 70,000 tons against 60,000 tons last year.

MOLASSES.—The local molasses market does not show any change. The latest quotation from the Island was 12c. which is about equal to 25c. here.

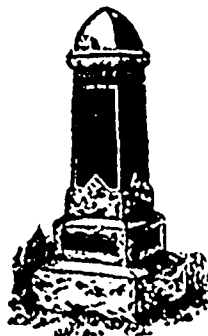
TEAS.—In this market there is a little business of a sorting-up character being done, but there is no buying of any consequence. Generally speaking, the tea market is dull. Now Japans have arrived at Toronto and Montreal and have met with a fair reception, but none except samples have been received here. Local stocks have now run pretty low, but buyers are holding off for new crop, which is sure to come very shortly—in fact several lots are reported to be on their way from London. Mail advices received this week from London, Eng., state that the market there has remained in a dropping condition throughout the past month, and that all grades of common and medium teas are distinctly lower. "It will be noticed that the deliveries for the past season show a falling off of 7,000,000 pounds, and this we think is to be accounted for principally by the depressed state of trade. Imports of the month at London are 7,746,000 pounds against 6,887,000 for the same time last year. Deliveries for London are 20,594,000 pounds against 20,889,000 pounds last year. The stock in London May 31st was 64,404,000 pounds against 68,241,000 pounds last year."

COFFEE.—No material change has taken place during the week. Locally business is only middling and of a hand-to-mouth character. Spot coffee in New York declined fractionally on account of the dullness bred of the financial situation. On this market as supplies are light holders are offering somewhat sparingly, but prices have not quotably changed.

FISH.—The fishing season may now be regarded as having fairly opened, and reports received from the various fishing grounds so far are fairly encouraging. Receipts of new fish are as yet small, but what are received meet a ready market at fair prices. As previously noted, the stocks of old are quite low, and the market is in an excellent position to absorb all that may be offered for some time. Mackerel continue to be very scarce along our immediate coast, but reports from the eastward and along the shores of P. E. Island are that quite fair catches of large, though not very fat, fish are making. Present indications are that the take this season will be better than that of the last two or three years. In Toronto the fish trade is good with ample supplies, chiefly of herring. There is not much of other varieties of sea fish coming in there. Fresh sea salmon is quoted at 15c.; Labrador herring \$3 per half-barrel; shore herring \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring 11c. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A report from Boston says that the situation on mackerel shows a very decided improvement, so far as the buying trade is concerned. The supply is beginning to look something like an abundance for the first time in 7 or 8 years. Each vessel that comes in from the fishing fleet is loaded with mackerel. This has put an unusually large volume of mackerel on to the market within a short time, and the result is that prices have declined. A week ago there were sales of mackerel as they run at \$14, but to-day not over \$11 could be obtained for mackerel as they run, fishermen's order. In fact sales have been made at that price. Prominent dealers also claim that they are going to buy them yet at \$10.50. These mackerel when ropacked and put into shape grade No. 3, and though they are large 3's they are not fit for any other grade. There are no new No. 2 mackerel on the market, and the market is confined to the new large 3's and a few old mackerel. These old fish are quoted at—large 2's, \$18 to \$18.50; 1's, \$22 to \$25; extra 1's, \$28 to \$30; bloater 1's, \$33 to \$35. The above are jobbers' quotations on

the trade. On old codfish the markets are pretty thoroughly cleaned up. There are no old fish unsold at Provincetown and very few at Gloucester. The jobbers are quoting the market firmer with the quotations:—Large dry bank, \$6.37 to \$6.50, med \$4.75 to \$5; large pickled bank, \$5.50; med., (entirely nominal) \$4.50, large shore and Georges, \$5.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5 to \$5.50. In Gloucester the large receipts of mackerel, amounting to 7,479 bbls. from the Cape shore and the shore, during the week, have unsettled the market, prices varying from day to day, finally settling down to about \$10 per bbl. in fishermen's order. The spring fishery there is over, but there are good indications on our own shore and in the Bay of St. Lawrence for a successful season. Receipts in other departments are light for the season and trade is inactive.

"Had your vacation?" No. "Well don't forget to take along Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."



MONUMENTS!

IN MARBLE AND
Polished Granite.

VERY LATEST DESIGNS PROCURABLE.

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,

323 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granulated.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Circle A.....	6
White Extra C.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra Yellow C.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yellow C.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEA.	
Congou Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	34
Demerara.....	34 to 36
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	35
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	30
Antigua.....	30
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47
" Bright.....	47 to 55
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	8.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soda.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

Nothing new to note.

WHEAT.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	4.75 to 4.85
High Grade Patents.....	3.95 to 4.00
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.70 to 3.85
Straight Grade.....	3.15 to 3.60
Good Seconds.....	3.25 to 3.35
Graham Flour.....	3.75
Oatmeal.....	4.60
" Rolled.....	4.60
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.70 to 2.80
" In Bond.....	2.75 to 2.80
" Rolled Wheat.....	4.00 to 4.25
Wheat Bran, per ton including bags.....	19.50 to 20.00
Middlings.....	22.00 to 23.00
Shorts.....	22.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn.....	28.00 to 28.50
Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	30.00 to 31.10
Moules.....	22.00 to 23.00
Split Peas.....	3.75
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.90
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	8.90 to 9.05
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	47 to 48
P. E. Island Oats.....	46 to 48
Hay.....	13.00 to 14.25

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Am. Plate.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Ex. Plate.....	15.00 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	23.00
" American, clear.....	23.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	21.00 to 22.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	19.00 to 20.00
" Prime Mess.....	15.00 to 17.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	14 to 15
" American.....	13 to 14
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	11

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
" " in Small Tubs.....	13 to 20
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	13
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Canadian Township.....	26
" Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	55
Liverpool, 4 hhd.,.....	1.20
Cadiz.....	1.20
Turks Island.....	1.20
Lisbon.....	1.20
Coarse W. I.....	1.15
Trapan.....	1.15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples per bbl., No. 1.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, bris., New.....	8.00
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	9.00
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts new per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New Bermuda, per crate.....	1.25
" per lb., Egyptian.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dates boxes, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes, per lb., new.....	10 to 11
" small boxes.....	9 to 10
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	8
Bananas.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH.

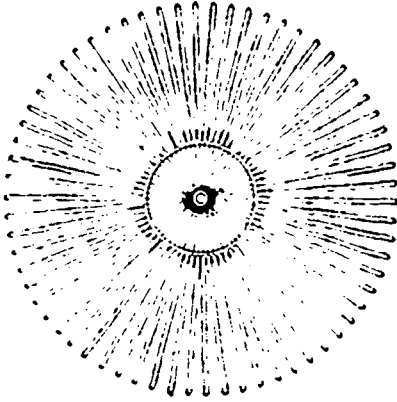
MACKEREL.	
Extras.....	
No. 1.....	
" 2 large.....	
" 2.....	
" 3 large, Reamed.....	7.00
" 3, Reamed.....	
" 3 large, Plain.....	
" 3 Plain.....	
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.25
" 1 Fall Split.....	3.50
" 1 Fall Round.....	3.25
" 1 Labrador.....	
" 1 George Bay.....	2.50
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	5.00
ALSKIVES, No 1.....	5.75
SALMON.	
No. 1, W. brl.....	
No. 2, W. brl.....	
" 3.....	none
Small.....	
CONYISH.	
Hard C. B.....	4.00
Western Shore.....	5.25
Bank.....	
Bay.....	
Newfoundland.....	
Haddock.....	3.00
Bank & Western.....	
HARK.....	2.00
POLLOCK.....	0
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	
COB OIL per gal.....	33c.

A. D. 10,000.

GLANCING AHEAD AT WHAT MAN IS DESTINED TO ACCOMPLISH ON THIS PLANET.

AN OPTIMIST'S PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

VERY DIFFERENT TO THOSE OF FLAMMARION OR RICHTER, AND PEERING FAR AHEAD OF WHERE BELLAMY STOPPED WHEN HE LIFTED THE CURTAIN OF TIME.



The city represented in the accompanying plan, is built entirely of aluminium, and the first point that you will observe about it is the complete uniformity of every detail in its appearance. Even in the 2000th century a great deal of progress had been made towards attaining regularity in construction, but at this distant period the community no longer acts individually, but collectively, these cities being erected, not piecemeal, but in their entirety at one operation; the water supply, electric light and every requisite service for the perfection of living, being simultaneously turned on in ten thousand houses when the city is ready for occupancy. There no longer exists any such unwieldy and unnecessarily large agglomerations of buildings such as were found in London, New York and immense cities, communities of the size depicted in this plan, having been for a number of reasons, the most convenient and desirable.

Let us take a trip around this city of the future, which is one of many thousands similarly constructed, all made in one factory, which is the only one in existence, and wherein the process of hurrying out the various parts necessary for the construction of the houses and their complete equipment, is so marvelously perfect that little more than the touch of a button will produce an unlimited quantity of material from the beautiful and ductile metal, which is produced in the vicinity of the factory by an equally perfected system of machinery. The process of erecting a city is simply that of piecing the various portions together, a service readily performed by advanced specimens of the Simian race, trained to perform all the manual labor necessary in this epoch. This utilization of the ape would not have been possible, perhaps, but for the entirely mechanical process observed in producing everything under an absolutely perfect system, and for doing work of this kind their faculties are even better adapted than those of the human being ever were.

In building a city, the ground to be occupied is first made level, and the street service erected ten feet above it, so as to leave space for all pipes, tubes and machinery which go to complete its equipment.

By examining the plan of the city it will be observed that the streets are formed in the shape of ellipses, all converging to one central point, the public hall, which forms the focus of the system.

These streets are built on a principle which permits of a rotary movement, and revolve continuously from the time of the city's erection, being dotted with small pavilions intended to take the place of the wheeled cars of the present day. They are formed in five sections, the centre one of which revolves at the most rapid rate, the speed declining from it on either side; consequently, when one wants to hurry, it is only necessary to step from one platform to the other in order to travel more swiftly. In the centre of each of the ellipses is a row of houses, and between the streets is a central avenue or garden twenty feet in width at the inner end and increasing in width outwards. This pleasure is filled with evergreen, shrubs and plants, which are perpetually in bloom and exhale a most delightful fragrance. In this pleasure are also innumerable fountains, through its centre runs a pellucid stream, some five feet wide, which passes through a trough of aluminium, designed especially for the purpose of public ablutions.

The streets, as will be seen, spread outward from a central circle surrounding the public hall, a building a mile in circumference, capable of accommodating all the citizens and a number of visitors in addition. Beneath the floor of this enormous hall are stored all supplies necessary to be carried for the community; the storage quarters of each communicating by pneumatic tubes with every house in the city, and also with the farms on which the supplies are raised and manufactured, and which radiate out from the cities in every direction.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN.—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B. B. B. completely drove them away.
SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.

The water and power reservoirs are beneath this huge building, from which all supplies are sent out as well as received.

The system of the city's construction may be likened to that of an animal, of which this building is the heart, receiving and pumping out again vitality in all directions. From this public supply department every detail of the operations in either farm or factory can be watched, owing to the perfection of that wonderful invention, the electroscope, which permits you to see by means of electricity an object at any distance from where you may be.

With regard to the supplies required by the people there has been a wonderful change undergone.

Whilst everyone has a new suit of clothes every day, the amount of food consumed by them would appear altogether insufficient to those accustomed to living in the past, the variety being restricted to practically one universal diet.

Two plants may be said to supply everything that is required for the comfort and luxury of man, outside of what the mineral kingdom and elements contribute.

One of these is a polyfibril plant, which has been developed from an amalgamation of all the best original fibres, and which yields so prolifically and grows with such wonderful thrift anywhere that it is considered superior to anything else which could have been produced.

Farming at this period has ceased to be a very troublesome operation, everything being done by machinery.

The touching of a button in the production department, will either plow, fertilize, plant, regulate the ripening or harvest the crop of fibre or corresponding food product, polypomus, which is a fruit embracing all the elements that contribute a perfect diet, produced by the interbreeding of such heterogeneous plants as the agarics, succulents, tubers like the potato, and other varieties.

This gigantic fruit, somewhat resembling a many times magnified pumpkin, is, when ripe, gathered and transferred by machinery to the factory, where it is peeled, and after passing through various processes comes into the supply department in small tablets, containing food in its most concentrated form. In appearance it is not unlike a small cake of chocolate, and the aluminium in which it is wrapped very much resembles the tinfoil formerly used for wrapping that confection in.

You may imagine how tremendously this simplification of feeding has reduced housework, as one can carry their day's food in their pocket, as they usually do, and eat it as inclination prompts.

As for the clothing question: When the fibre leaves the field it is carried to the factory, from whence it arrives at the supply department in the shape of garments.

These suits are bi-sexual and consist of a trouser-like garment, very loose and flowing, an upper garment of Greek design and a pair of sandals. One of these suits is supplied to each adult, in any size required, every day, at the end of which time it is returned through the sewerage chute to the fertilizing tanks at the farm. No other garment than these are worn and they are considered to be hygienically perfect. The cost of their production is less than that of laundering a suit of underclothes used to be, although there are three layers of the material, adapted so as to have the effect of wearing both under and overgarments. In appearance they are of a bright steel color and exceptionally graceful when draped.

The public hall is a vast palace of glass, supported on columns of the same transparent fabric, the centre of which is occupied by a rostrum, where anyone can speak and be heard instantly by everyone in the hall or even in their houses if necessary. The seating capacity of the hall, each seat being available either for sitting or reclining upon, and made of aluminium, is about thirty thousand.

The story of not only one world, but of many, is told in a never-ending panorama, which passes by means of electric currents round the building upon the walls, something new constantly dropping into the place of what passes away. To the residents of the earth of earlier ages this panorama would represent nothing, as the symbols which are used would be beyond their comprehension. It is a mixture of picture and writing, the necessary evolution of a system of communicating by thought, as practiced by the higher fraternities of the earth at this epoch, under whose control education and publicity naturally rest.

The panorama is carried over wires on a reduced scale into every house, but it is a habit, something equivalent to a perpetuation of attendance at religious assemblies, for the people to gather daily in the hall for discussion and amusement. Every male citizen is on duty one day each year in the production and supply department. Otherwise there is little to be done, as there are no laws but natural ones which are perpetual, and there is neither the inclination to break them or the opportunity, all cases of atavism being relegated to the hospital or college in infancy.

The educational course commences at one year of age, up to which time the mother lives at the hospital with the child, afterwards leaving it to return home to her husband, the child remaining in the hands of the educators.

It must be remembered that there is no real separation, as the mother can see the child at any time, and a one year old baby of the ten thousandth century is a very different personage to its prototype of the nineteenth century. It is able to walk, take its own bath and clothe itself, also to understand the elementary symbols by which communication is made, a genuine *enfant terrible*.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

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

I previously mentioned that an instrument had been invented, so sensitive that the vibrations of light played continuously the hymn of creation upon its chords, as from an immense and perfectly tuned orchestra. This was the perfection, as it was likewise the source and inspiration, of all previous efforts, to delight the senses by sound vibration. These instruments are now included in the architecture of all buildings, and are as simply constructed, almost, as the original oaten reed of Pan. What birds remain have caught fresh inspiration from its mechanical expression and echo it a thousand times to the charmed air. We actually breathe music in this millennial age. On each of the interior columns of the public hall is fixed a small instrument, called the spectralum, another of the marvelous discoveries which science evolved. It is a combination of electroscope, the telephone, the spectroscope and the camera.

By its means you may bring a distant friend to your side instantly, in duplicate. You may hear the sound of his voice. You can grasp his hand as you talk to him, and see him smile his welcome to you, although he is actually thousands of miles away. These instruments have been put into the houses also, so that you may bring an absent friend to the bedside of the dying. Death still reaps his harvest, but funeral ceremonies have been simplified. Upon the roof of each house is a little floral bower where it is the custom of the people to spend much of their time. Upon the death of an occupant of the house, which occurrence has been expected for some time, owing to the communication from the higher communities, no sudden death having been recorded in many centuries, and people only dying from natural decay, to which all animal organisms are inevitably destined, the body is removed to the roof of the house, the death being recorded simultaneously in every city of the world.

From the roof it is removed in an aerial catafalque to the mouth of one of the volcanoes in active operation, which appear to have been left for the purpose of natural crematories, and into the abyss it is respectfully lowered by the simian undertaker.

The roof of the public hall forms the depot for all aerial vehicles, except those for personal use, which are constructed on the principle which the original mammoth fauna had suggested, and by studying which man ultimately solved the problem of rising above the ground.

Upon this roof is situated all the receiving apparatus in connection with electricity, and from it connection is made with all the transaerial traffic lines, as well as the meteorological department.

In regard to the houses, there is little enough to describe, for in this matter as in others, man finally came to respect and imitate the simplicity which nature had so unerringly taught him, and when it reached the point, as it finally did, that personal service from one person to another was pronounced unlawful, and was abolished, as slavery had been before it, no one was anxious to have more work to perform than was necessary. These millennial houses, then, built entirely of aluminium and glass, consist of but two apartments, twenty feet square, one above the other, and a roof garden, all precisely alike. Pneumatic tubes lead into these rooms from the public hall, for supplies, such as food and clothing, another for water, which is continually running and empties itself through pipes into the earth outside, and drawing through it into the stream in the centre of the plaisance. There are also apparatus for lighting, heating or cooling by electricity, and by turning a valve on from the roof, the two rooms are cleaned of every particle of dust, which is forced by a heavy pressure of compressed air into the refuse chute, down which it is carried to the fertilizing department of the farm.

The simplicity of the furniture is striking, divans being projected from two sides of each of the apartments, upon which are scattered a few fibre cushions, which, when used for one week, are sent away in the same manner as the clothing and towels.

Beyond the things enumerated, millennial man has no material requirements.

Nature has brought the hirsute growth down to the same diminutive proportions shown in the vegetable world, in which all plant life not specially cultivated, has become dwarfed, owing to certain changes in the atmospheric conditions. The scant crop of hair is of a curly type, doubtless from the amount of negro blood that has been absorbed by the Circassians—the only remaining type, or, rather, the residuum of humanity. As to tooth brushes, there are no teeth to clean, as the necessity of them having ceased, the gums have grown out to cover the space they formerly occupied in the mouth. As far as mirrors are concerned, the walls, being highly burnished, answer that purpose, and the compressed air with which the houses are deodorized and cleaned daily, is perfumed more deliciously than any lady's boudoir, whilst fountains in the plaisance and in the public hall distribute a universal atmosphere of sanitary fragrance.

Owing to geological changes of a character calculated to leveling the earth's surface, and also to the great engineering works carried on during the preceding centuries of mankind, for the purpose of intersecting the large bodies of land by canals, thereby facilitating inter-oceanic traffic, before the secret of aerial navigation was accomplished, wonderful changes of climate were brought about. The currents of the ocean were altered, and were so scientifically directed as to serve the purpose of equalizing the temperature in almost all parts of the globe, currents from the frozen poles being directed to the parched wildernesses of Asia, Africa and Australia, and currents from these places being sent in other directions to carry the unwelcome heat they accumulate to colder zones. This was one of the greatest engineering feats of the ancients, and conducted wonderfully to the development of the race.

(To be Continued.)

Patterson's Emulsion contains neither Quinine, Strychnine, nor other harmful drug. Its ingredients are wholesome animal and vegetable substances, and it may be taken indefinitely without dangerous results.



A FRIEND

Special Agent, Boston (Mr.) Register, of the Boston Herald, writes me that he has received from you a box of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was troubled with indigestion and my stomach was very full. I had a number of pills, but they did not give me relief. I was advised to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, and I feel much better. I think they are the best pills I ever used, and easy to take of any kind. I will be so fully satisfied that I will take them. I have also used them in the case of a lady who was troubled with the same complaint. They will do good." I have also used them in the case of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, &c.

AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.
Every dose Effective

GILLETT'S
PURE
POWDERED 100%
LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Solvent Water, Dishes, etc., or in hundred other uses. A Caustic and Powerful Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.
Rubber and Metal Stamps,
Notarial Seals.
Hectograph Copying Pads,
Stenol Cutters, &c.
322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

WHISTON'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
IS OPEN ALL SUMMER.
STUDENTS CAN JOIN AT ANY TIME.

- Following is the Staff:—
- S. E. WHISTON, Principal, Teacher of Practical Book-keeping and Banking.
 - E. KAULBACH, Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping and the subjects required to pass in the civil service exams.
 - W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.
 - MISS GEORGIE MILLER, Teacher of Shorthand, Practical Reporting, Office Work, Correspondence, etc.
 - MISS ANNA GOULD, Teacher of Typewriting, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.



—FOR SALE BY—

KELLEY & GLASSEY.

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

STANFORD
THE TAILOR,
Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.
INSPECTION INVITED.

G. J. MACKINTOSH,
General Dealer in
All Kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.
18 BEDFORD ROW, Halifax, N. S.
Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

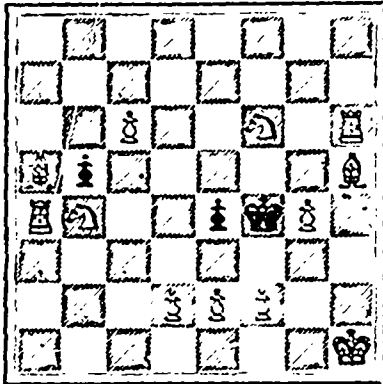
NOVA SCOTIA
Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.
THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.
—ALSO—
BOOK BINDING
In all its various branches,
G. & T. PHILLIPS

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 179.
Q-K3, etc.

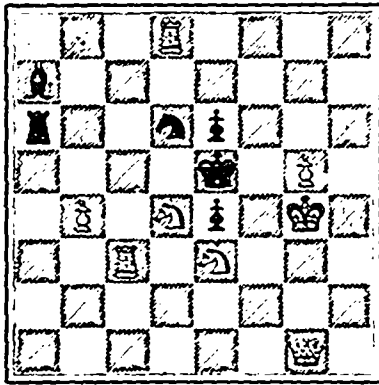
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 180.
Q-B3.

PROBLEM 183.
Black 3 pieces.



White 12 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 184
Black 6 pieces.



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

GAME 172.

Another of the North vs. South games

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-QKt3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-K2 |
| 5 P-K3 | Castles |
| 6 B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 7 Castles | Kt-B3 |
| 8 QKt-Q21 | Kt-QKt5 |
| 9 B-K2 | P-QKt3 |
| 10 P-QR3 | Kt-B3 |
| 11 B-Q3 | R-Kt2 |
| 12 Q-K2 | Kt-KR4 |
| 13 QR-Qsq | P-K3 |
| 14 P-KKt4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 15 P-B4 | Q-B2 |
| 16 Kt-K5 | Kt x Kt |
| 17 P x Kt | P x P |
| 18 Kt x P | Q-B3 |
| 19 P-K4 | QR-Qsq |
| 20 P-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 21 B-Kt sq | P-QKt4 |
| 22 Kt-R5 | Q-Kt3 |
| 23 Kt x B | Q x Kt |
| 24 Q-K3 | Q-B2 |
| 25 K-Kt2 | R x R |
| 26 R x R | R-Q sq |
| 27 R x R | Q x R |
| 28 P-B41 | Q-Q8 |
| 29 B-Q3 | Q x KtP ch |
| 30 Q-Kt3 | Q-Q8 |
| 31 B-KB sq | Kt-R4 |
| 32 Q-KB3 | Q-Q7 ch |
| 33 Resigns. | |

COMMENTS.

How many Halifax players are there who can mate with bishop and knight against the king? Not long ago a very fair player, as players go in this

vicinity, failed to perform that very simple and elementary trick. Want of match play might explain it, and yet he is a foeman not to be despised. Perhaps after all one might be excused as such a case happens but on rare occasions. The fact of course remains that these "book tricks" as some call them, amply repay the time spent upon them.

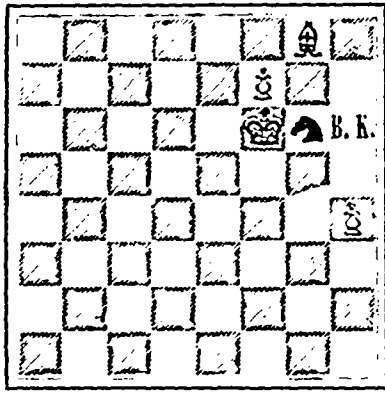
The most difficult problem yet given in the column is the one below. As in all sui-mates and especially as the number of moves is larger than ordinary, extension is sacrificed to intention. But what must it be in the 1900 mover that J. N. Babson constructed this spring for the "New York Clipper."

White.—K at K5; Q at KB3; R's at K4 and K6; B at QBsq; Kt at KR8; P's at QB6, KR2, KR4.

Black.—K at KKt4; R's at KR4 and Q7; B at KB4; P's at K2, KR2, KR3, KR5.

White compels black to mate in three!

END GAME.
BLACK (TO PLAY.)
2 pieces.



White 4 pieces.
White having 3 moves wins.
Too pretty to spoil! We leave this to anyone who cares to unravel it.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the Critic office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

THE MINING OUTLOOK.—There is very little new in the way of mining to report this week. A number of capitalists from the United States have inspected some of our gold mining districts with a view of investing, but the financial crisis in that country may retard progress. Contracts for part of the Louisburg Railroad have been let by the Dominion Coal Company, and the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal Company are advertising for tenders for the grading and masonry of the first ten miles of their railroad, beginning at the Broad Cove Coal Mines and running towards Whycomogah and Orangedale. In this way the new coal companies are preparing to spend money that will benefit workingmen and give greatly increased facilities for the shipment of coal. It is the dull season in the coal business, however, and although some mines are making unusually large shipments, the business shows no new features of special interest. The same may be said of iron, copper, lead and manganese, but it is expected that the coming month will witness some very important advances in these industries.

LAKE CATCHA.—Mr. John Anderson has opened up a rich lead on his property, as is attested by the specimens on view in the office of Mr. W. B. McDonald, at 205 Barrington Street. These we inspected, and they are fully equal to any that have yet come from this noted mining district.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Owing to pressure on our columns, the article on "Gold in Westmoreland" has to lie over for a week.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Mr. E. R. Faribault, of the Geological Survey, has begun operations in this Province, and is going over the work from Halifax to Guysboro County, correcting and verifying the surveys for the maps which, in response to the demands of the mining community, are now to be issued on the scale of one mile to the inch. At present Mr. Faribault has pitched his well-appointed camp at the head of Bedford Basin and is conducting operations from there. He is accompanied by Mrs. Faribault and her sister, and the ladies seem to thoroughly enjoy the camping out. Mr. Faribault is a pusher in his business and does an immense amount of work during the season. He is deservedly popular and we welcome him back to the Province.

RAWDON.—Mr. Flamack, Manager of the East Rawdon Mine, has struck the lead west 300 feet from the old McNaughton works. He has also struck the old McNaughton and the North Lead, and thinks by the look of the quality of the ore that it will yield from 2 to 3 ounces of gold per ton. A good many judges say it will equal the old discover, and it may be remembered that one year this mine took the lead as a gold-producer. The company at present is working 15 men, and last week the mill was running on the ore. Mr. Flamack is a Cornishman, and no doubt a good practical miner, at least his successful work would so indicate.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The Nova Scotia Mining Society held its quarterly meeting at New Glasgow yesterday, and the session will probably be continued over to-day. The programme included a visit to the iron works at Ferrona and other points of interest in Pictou County. The local members and citizens of New Glasgow have exerted themselves to make the visit pleasant, and the members must be spending their time agreeably and profitably.

MEMRAMCOOK GOLD MINE.—Work on this property is being now pushed ahead rapidly, a ten-stamp mill with all necessary attachments is in position and is only awaiting the arrival of belting to begin crushing the ore, a large quantity of which has been got out in immediate vicinity of the mill. The property covers about 300 acres. On Saturday the directors received from Boston the analysis of five barrels of ore, which they had sent to a leading assayer of that city. The analysis is very satisfactory to the promoters of the mine, in that it not only shows the ore to be rich, but of a character that can be worked without blankets, settlers, pans, puddlers and the like, the gold, although fine, being heavy, and therefore easily caught by properly arranged plates. On account of the gold being fine and evenly distributed throughout the mass, pulverizing to some sixty meshes is imperative in order to liberate the metal from the rock. "Good mill work will yield gratifying results" is the conclusion arrived at by the Boston expert after having subjected the ore to a triple analysis. The samples showed a gold value of \$4.96 per ton. The engineer in charge of the Memramcook stamp mill told a Sun reporter that 50 cents per ton would cover the cost of mining and crushing.—St. John Sun.

A SURPRISING ASSAY.—Are the Memramcook Gold Mines to take a Front Rank?—Mr. J. B. Neilly, of the Memramcook Gold Mine Co., has received from Prof. Arthur B. Brown, of Boston, analyst, a report on the result of crushing five barrels of ore sent from the mine at Memramcook. In the course of his report, dated June 12th, he says:—"I have made a careful test of the five barrels of ore sent me and now desire to report as follows: The ore was crushed to forty mesh and carefully sampled. Average of triplicate assay \$4.96 per ton, saving on plates \$3.72 per ton. Another portion of the ore was milled to 60 mesh, which showed a saving of \$4.18 per ton." He presents the following deductions:—"The gold is fine and evenly distributed, and although fine the gold is heavy and will be

IMPERIAL

Cream  Tartar

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. CILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

\$3 a Day Sure.

Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day a week, a month, or a year, with the work of 1 hour a day. You need no capital, no experience, and no special talents. It is a simple, easy, and profitable business, and you can start at once. I will send you a full and complete description of the business, and a list of the names of the people who are making money from it. If you are interested, please write to me at once, and I will send you the information you need.

Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

A new remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and a Pleasant.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 10c. E. T. Hazelline, Warren, Pa.

caught by properly arranged plates. Aside from the foregoing there seems to be no difficulty in saving a fair value and I believe that good mill work will yield gratifying results."

If this proves but a snare's yield, which the mine owners believe it merely is, the Memramcook mine will take a front rank in the mines of this Continent. It is so easily worked compared with other mines.—*Moncton Transcript.*

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—It is rumored that a twenty inch lead has been struck in the 15 Mile Gold District, yielding 1,000 ounces of gold to the ton. We hope to have full particulars in our next.

SPRINGHILL.—The trial rope system, which is now in operation in the north slope of the Springhill mines, will soon be in working order in all the slopes. This arrangement practically supercedes the employment of horses below ground, and when in perfect running order will do much to increase and expedite the output from the various slopes.—*Amherst Press.*

A CANADIAN FAVORITE.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhea and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

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

A copy of the above report has been received, and the notes on Nova Scotia are so valuable that we republish them in full, beginning at page 37 with the report of Mr. Faribault.

Mr. Faribault left Ottawa on the 14th June, with instructions to continue the detailed surveys of previous years and make further study of the structure of the gold bearing rocks of the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

The district surveyed lies westward of that surveyed in 1891 and extends on the north west side of the Intercolonial railway, from the Nine Mile River to Bedford and as far as the Gore, Central Rawdon, Newport, Mount Uniacke, Lake Pockwock and Hammond's Plains; covering an area of 190 square miles in Hants county, and 160 square miles in Halifax county. Besides this, Mr. Laberge surveyed with the odometer 180 miles of roads in Halifax country and thirty-five miles in Lunenburg county, to be used as tie-lines in next year's contemplated work.

The region examined is occupied entirely by the auriferous Lower Cambrian rocks which are the extension to the south and south-east of the rocks described last year; while on the north they are unconformably overlaid by the Lower Carboniferous studied by Mr. H. Fletcher, and on the west come against the most easterly spur of a great mass of granite and granitoid rock, supposed to extend uninterruptedly to the western part of the province.

The various east and west plications of these rocks, and more especially their anticlinal axes were minutely examined and traced, as in former years, on account of their close relation to the auriferous belts. Those of Waverley, Oldham and Carroll's Corner, traced last year to the Beaver Bank road, were followed westward. The first crosses the Windsor road half a mile north of its junction with the old Cobequid road, the old Hammond's Plains road at the south end of Sandy Lake, and Karney's road at the head of Karney's Lake, beyond which it strikes the granite mass. Many quartz veins have been prospected to a small extent along this line, particularly in the vicinity of Karney's Lake where veins showing a little gold have been opened.

Some five and a half miles further north is the anticlinal fold of the Oldham gold district which flattens out and disappears three miles east of the mine; while to the westward its axis dips westerly so fast that at the railway bridge on the inlet of Grand Lake, the lower auriferous quartz are entirely covered by the upper graphitic slates. The latter form here a belt nearly three miles wide, crossing the Windsor road, between the Upper Sackville post office and the fork of the roads, one mile south of Middle Sackville post office and striking the granite mass at Hammond's Plains. Good paving slabs and a little roofing slate were quarried in this belt at Beaver Bank station, where the stratification is horizontal and the cleavage perpendicular to it, making the splitting very easy. Outside the district of Oldham this anticlinal is apparently of no economic importance.

Two miles north of it is Carroll's Corner anticlinal. It crosses Key's brook half a mile above the road, where some exploratory work on two or three auriferous leads was done a few years ago, and running westward crosses the Shubonacadie River, along which it is concealed by a narrow basin of Lower Carboniferous rocks, passes about Enfield station, strikes the outlet of Grand Lake and its north-western shore at the mouth of Rocky Brook, crosses Sandy Lake, the north end of Square Lake and the Windsor Road at Lewis Lake, and ends at the mass of granite on Pockwock Lake. That no prospecting has been done along this anticlinal west of Key's Brook, is probably due to its being in great part covered by forest and thick soil, but no doubt systematic exploratory work would reveal auriferous veins, especially between Grand Lake and Lewis Lake.

The next folds further north are covered over at their eastern extremities by the Lower Carboniferous basin of the Saubonacadie River and have not been met with to the eastward. It is very probable, however, that the first anticlinal passing through South Uniacke gold district and the black slate belt north of it are the prolongation of the folds already traced immediately south of the Lower Carboniferous basin of the Upper Stowick river. The South Uniacke anticlinal, unlike any other fold, has flat dips on its south side for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, while its north side is perpendicular. The rich "Hard Lead" worked by Mr. Thompson in this district,

lies as much as 900 feet north from the apex of the fold. But it is important to notice here that this lead, like most of the richest leads worked in the province, is situated at the limit of the curvature of the denuded fold, or in other words where the dip of the fold, after having gradually increased from 0° at the apex to an angle varying from 45° to 90°, becomes uniform, and does not change for a certain distance. It is, to a certain degree, for the same reason that in sharp anticlinal folds the richest leads are situated near the apex, as at the districts of Salmon River, Fifteen Mile Stream, Killag Carribou, Mcosoland and the west end of Oldham, while in broad anticlinal folds, like those of Renfrew and the east end of Oldham, the richest leads are generally at a considerable distance from the apex. The anticlinal appears to extend only a short distance east of the gold district of South Uniacke, but to the westward a great many quartz leads might be prospected with advantage as far as the Windsor road which it crosses a quarter of a mile north of the county line to come against the granite west of Lacy Mill Lake.

The black slate belt, in the synclinal trough between this anticlinal and the next, is one mile and three-quarters wide where it crosses the Renfrew road about the north end of Grand Lake, but further west, at the Eller Settlement on the Windsor road, a small anticlinal fold brings up a band of lower "whin" rocks one mile wide, thus dividing the slate belt into two bands, the south one three-quarters of a mile wide extending but a short distance further west to the granite mass on West Lake, while the north band, only a few hundred feet wide, disappears and is replaced by "whin" before reaching the granite mass.

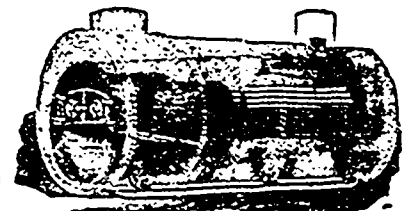
A quarter of a mile above the mouth of the Annand Brook on the north side of Grand Lake, there is a most promising deposit of good red hematite in the conglomerate of the Lower Carboniferous at its contact with the south edge of the last described ferruginous and graphitic slate, to which it owes its origin. The deposit is of the same character as that opened at Newton Mills in Colchester county. Explorations have been made lately; a tunnel, thirty-three feet long, has been driven in the solid slate and small pits have been dug in the conglomerate. It is certainly useless to look for the ore in the solid slate, but prospecting in the conglomerate along the line of contact would no doubt reveal important bodies of ore.

North of the slate belt is the Mount Uniacke anticlinal fold. Its eastern end has the form of a broad elliptical dome, on the south side of which are situated the Renfrew gold mines operated for many years, but very little worked at present. Running westward, this anticlinal passes south of McGrath Lake, and west of Beaver Bank road it appears to have been disturbed by a fault with a thrust of a mile or so to the south on the west side. Resuming its course westward, it has all the leads of the gold district of Mount Uniacke, once so extensively worked, on its south dips, and crosses the Windsor road at the middle of the large bog half way between Mount Uniacke station and Lakeland, beyond which it comes in contact with the granite. This anticlinal, the most important in the region surveyed and the fault above mentioned require further examination. Suffice it to say at present that systematic explorations in the last two mentioned gold districts would certainly bring to light a great many new auriferous leads, and that many leads worked to small depths and abandoned in the earlier days of the district's could now be worked with profit by the improved and more economical methods of mining of the last few years.

The auriferous quartz veins worked to some extent a few years ago at East Rawdon are apparently on a small local fold of the lower "whin" rocks near the southern edge of the Rawdon slate belt and require further examination.

Some three miles and three-quarters north of the Mount Uniacke anticlinal is the broad and well-known slate belt of Rawdon Hills. The

Continued on page 16.

SCOTT'S

VERNER McLELLAN,
OF PORTLAND, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Who has been a great sufferer from RHEUMATISM, takes great pleasure in saying that SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM has done him more

CURE

good than anything he has ever used, and would advise anybody suffering to try it and be convinced that it is the best remedy in the world for Rheumatism.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Monarch Economic Boiler.

More Economical than Brickset Boilers, with all advantages of light portable forms.

AGENTS FOR THE

FULLER & WARREN

System of Heating, Ventilating & Sanitary Construction

FOR

SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

AMHERST, N. S.

The Nova Scotia Nursery

Has purchased the entire stock of

THE HALIFAX NURSERY,

Lately Operated by

THE HALIFAX & AMHERST NURSERY CO.

As Successors to

Herbert Harris.

Address all orders for

TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS,
CUT FLOWERS

—AND—

FLORAL DESIGNS

—TO—

NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY,

Opp. Intercolonial R'y Station.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Home Cars pass Nursery every 7 minutes

P. O. Box 359.

Telephone 348.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times as much cocoa as mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Dominion Coal Co.

(LIMITED)

Offer for sale the following Coals:

International, Caledonia, Reserve, Gowrie, Little Glace Bay, Old Bridgeport, Gardiner, Fither Screened, Run of Mine, or Slack.

Contracts can be made for any of the above Coal (except slack) for any term of years which the consumer may desire, for delivery on the basis of current prices. For prices, terms, etc., apply to

DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.,
36 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Wm. Littlewood,
P. O. Box 270, Halifax, N. S.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY.

A High Class Champagne Cognac. 20,000 Cases exported to India in 1892. **J. EXSHAW & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE.** Drink in every OFFICERS MESS in the BRITISH ARMY.

Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE.

J. E. ALBRO, Halifax, Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE

Peptonized Beef & Ale

THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC.

Why Thousands of Physicians Prescribe it.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

S. CUNARD & CO.

Coal Department.

Dealers in all kinds HARD and SOFT COAL.

North end Depot - O'NEILL'S WHARF.
South end Depot - DOMINION WHARF.
Agent at Dartmouth - E. WARNER.

eastern point of this belt extends as far as the Bar Settlement, where it is covered by the Lower Carboniferous. At Upper Rawdon it has a width of five miles and a half on the Beaver Bank road, between George Wallace's and the Gore; at Central Rawdon, of four miles between South Rawdon post office and Woodville; it extends west a short distance beyond Upper Newport and Ardoise Hill, where it is covered by Lower Carboniferous gypsum and limestone. These rocks are lithologically the same as those of the upper graphitic slate group of the Lower Cambrian; like them they rest conformably, along their southern limits, on the lower quartzite rocks, and are undoubtedly of the same age. Certain forms from the slate of the Northup mine, Central Rawdon, believed to be of organic origin, have led some to suppose that they were newer; but a large number of specimens collected here by Mr. Fletcher in 1890, and last summer by the writer, have been found on microscopic examination by Mr. T. C. Weston to be merely dolomitic concretions.

The Rawdon slate belt is plicated in a synclinal and anticlinal fold. The latter passes a short distance north of Central Rawdon, and at Upper Newport brings up along its apex a narrow ridge of the lower quartzite group with numerous quartz veins, some of which (one mile west of Upper Newport post office) were prospected and found to be auriferous. Quartz veins of great width and length, cutting these up-tilted slates at a right angle, are very numerous, and those worked so successfully a few years ago at Central Rawdon and found to contain such rich pockets belong to the group of true fissure veins. No doubt these veins were formed by segregation out of the adjacent auriferous slates, but it is not probable that gold is as uniformly distributed through the whole thickness of these slates as it is through the "whin" series, and moreover, as no structural indication is yet known as a guide to the location of the auriferous cross veins, these slates will never be as tempting a field as the "whin" series, where systematic prospecting along anticlinals directed by experienced mining engineers well acquainted with the peculiar structure of the Nova Scotia gold districts is likely to be successful. These Rawdon slates are, on the east, north and west sides, unconformably covered by the Lower Carboniferous rocks.

The following table, compiled from the annual reports of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, gives the yield of gold from each of the five districts examined last season, for the five years ending 31st December, 1891:—

District.	When first worked.	Tons crushed.	Yield of gold per ton.	Total yield of gold.
South Uniacke*	1889	462	10.48	4,842
Mount Uniacke.....	1866	7,573	0.46	3,503
Renfrew.....	1861	5,960	0.89	5,309
Central and East Rawdon..	1884	11,389	0.79	9,058
Total.....		25,384	0.90	22,712

* Yield from October, 1889, to November, 1892.

The above averages of yield of gold per ton are certainly very satisfactory when it is remembered that, in most mines properly equipped and economically worked, a yield of 5 to 15 dwt. of gold per ton ought to pay.

The West Gore Antimony mine, operated from 1884 to 1890, was, when visited, filled with water, consequently very little can be said about it. The principal ore is stibnite, sulphuret of antimony or gray antimony, with a little kermesite or red antimony and traces of native antimony. It occurs in a quartz fissure vein cutting the slates at right angles, in apparently the same manner as the gold-bearing veins of Central Rawdon. Dr. Gilpin, in the report of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia for 1884, makes the following remarks: "During the past year a valuable mine of antimony ore has been opened out at Rawdon, Hants county. Two shafts, about 120 feet apart, have been sunk about 175 feet, and levels driven, and 600 tons of No. 1 ore raised. The vein which is of gray antimony ore, is from four to eighteen inches in width, cutting talcose slates. There is little impurity present beyond small amounts of quartz and calcspar. An analysis by Mr. M. H. Smith showed the ore to be almost of chemical purity, having little beyond mere traces of foreign material. This discovery has led to prospecting for other deposits of the ore, and it is probable that a large district here will be found to yield it. Similar ore has been reported from Upper Stewiacke, Melrose and Trafalgar." The amount of ore annually exported since the opening of the mine is taken from the reports of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia as follows:—

Year.	Tons.
1884.....	600
1885.....	758
1886.....	645
1887.....	400
1888.....	308
1889.....	55
1890.....	26

A saline mineral spring was noticed half a mile east of Renfrew, at the contact of the Lower Carboniferous and the Lower Cambrian.

One month was spent during the summer revising the work in some localities in Guysboro' and Halifax counties in order to study a few unsettled points, locate more precisely certain anticlinals and have the maps, which are now being engraved, of that portion of the province, which has been under examination for the past ten years, as complete as possible and up to date.

I was ably assisted, as in previous years, by Messrs. Archie Cameron and J. McG. Cruickshank for five months; and by Mr. F. C. Liberge, C. E., for seven and a half months.

The expenditure on the season's explorations, including the salaries of all assistants, was \$1,550.00.

CANADIAN PLUCK.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS EXTENDED TO ENGLAND.

Although but a Short Time in that Country the Press Pronounces the Success Phenomenal.

We have much pleasure in producing the following article from the Montreal Witness, relative to the success in Great Britain of a well known Canadian firm. We have done business with the firm in question for a number of years, and can heartily endorse what the Witness says concerning their honorable business methods, and the care exercised in the publication of the articles appearing in the press relative to their preparation. These cases are always written up by influential newspapers in the localities in which they occur, after a full and thorough investigation that leaves no doubt of their impartiality and truthful character. We are quite certain that the confidence reposed in the firm and their preparation is not misplaced:—

"The phrase 'British pluck' has become an adage, and not without good reason, for wherever enterprise, courage or 'bull-dog tenacity' is required to sweep away or surmount opposing obstacles in order that the pinnacle of success may be reached, your true Briton never flinches, and facing all obstacles works until success has been achieved. This same 'British pluck' is a characteristic of the native born Canadian, and there are very few walks in life in which it does not bring success as the reward. This much by way of prelude to what bears every indication of being a successful venture on the part of a well known Canadian house. When it was announced a few months ago that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, intended establishing a branch of their business in the motherland, there were not a few who were inclined to be skeptical as to the success of the venture, while some boldly predicted failure. 'There would be an object in,' they urged, 'to taking up a colonial remedy,' 'their business methods differed from those prevailing in Canada,' 'the field was already crowded with proprietary remedies long established and well advertised.' These and many other objections were urged as reasons why the venture was a doubtful one. But the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. was not to be deterred by any objections that might be raised. They had unbounded confidence in the merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the pluck to back up their confidence with their cash. This latter is well known to Canadian newspaper men, who know that less than three years ago the company first put upon the market in the form of Pink Pills a prescription which had previously only been used in private practice, and, with a skill and audacity that has not been surpassed in the annals of Canadian advertising, pushed it in the van of all competitors. Of course the remedy had to have merit, or this could not have been done, and it was the company's sincere belief in the merit of their remedy that endowed them with the pluck to place their capital behind it.

It was this same conviction that merit, skillfully advocated, will command success that induced them to

venture into competition with the long-established remedies of the motherland. And we are glad to know—indeed we believe that all Canadians will be glad to learn—that, short as is the time the Dr. Williams' Company has been in the field, their success has been rapid and ever increasing. As an instance of this success, the 'Chemist and Druggist,' the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue, states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspaper readers in Canada who have not read of the cures that, to say the least, border on the marvellous, brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already we see by the English papers that the same results are being achieved there. Is it any wonder then that Pink Pills are popular wherever introduced? We have done business with this firm for a number of years. We have found them honorable and reliable, and worthy of credence in all that they claim for their remedy.

We cannot close this article better than by giving in condensed form the particulars of a striking cure in Nottingham, England, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cure is vouched for by the Nottingham Daily Express, the leading journal of the Midland Counties.

The picturesque suburb of Old Basford, some three miles from the market-place of Nottingham, has just been the scene of an occurrence which has excited considerable attention among the local residents, and of which rumors have reached Nottingham itself. The circumstances affect Mr. Arthur Watson, of Old Basford, formerly an employe in the bleach yard at Messrs. H. Ashwell & Co.'s hosiery factory, in New Basford, and afterwards employed at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s factory, near Nottingham. In consequence of the gossip, which has been in circulation with regard to this case, a local reporter called upon Mr. Watson, at his bright little house, situated at No. 19 Mountpleasant, Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made enquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. The visitor was met by Mrs. Watson, but Mr. Watson himself immediately afterwards entered the room, looking very little like the victim of sudden paralysis. He told the story of his life's health as follows: In boyhood he was prostrated by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which, after his slow recovery left behind it a permanent weakness and uncertainty of action in the heart, and he had always been debilitated and more or less feeble. On giving up his work at Messrs. Ashwell's bleach factory he sought change of employment, and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at kilns at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s works, being at the time an out-patient at the General Hospital, Nottingham, where he was treated for weakness of the heart. The circumstances of his work at the furnaces were somewhat peculiar. Exposed on one side to the extreme heat of the furnace, he was attacked on the other by the chilling winds which proved so

distressing to many people last October, and one day in that month he was suddenly prostrated by a stroke which had all the appearance of permanent paralysis, and was pronounced such by the doctors who attended him. The course of the stroke appears to have been down the entire right side. His leg was entirely powerless, and he was unable to stand. He could not lift his right arm from his side, or from any position in which he was placed. His face was horribly distorted, and the organs of speech completely paralyzed, so that he was able neither to stand nor speak. His condition is described by those acquainted with him as being most pitiable. He lay in this condition for more than three months suffering intermittently considerable pain, but more affected by his utter helplessness than by sufferings of any other kind. His wishes were indicated by signs and feeble mumblings. The distortion of his face was rendered the more apparent by the ghastly pallor of his features, and he lay in bed, anticipating nothing better than that death should eventually relieve him of his helplessness.

The Rev. Walter Cooper, Wesleyan Methodist minister, whose flock have their spiritual habitation in a substantial building in High Street, Old Basford, took a pastor's interest in the case of this unfortunate man, and is acquainted with the circumstances from almost first to last. A week or two ago Mr. Watson began to astonish all his neighbors by the sudden improvement in his appearance and capacity. He is able to walk about, and his right arm, which was formerly perfectly incapable of motion, is now moved almost as readily as the other, though the fingers have not yet recovered their usual delicate touch. Perhaps the most striking circumstance, however, is the great improvement in the personal aspect of the man. The deformity of feature caused by the paralysis is entirely removed. His speech is restored, and the right leg the displacement of which kept him to his bed or chair, has now recovered its function so completely that he is about to take some out-door work in Basford and Nottingham.

Questioned as to the cause of this remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medical profession, Mrs. Watson, wife of the patient, unhesitatingly attributed her husband's miraculous recovery to the use of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and brought into considerable prominence by the publication of some remarkable cures effected by their means in Canada and elsewhere. 'Since I have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,' said Mr. Watson, 'I have unquestionably been better not only than I was before the stroke of paralysis seized me, but than I have been at any time since my boyhood,' a statement confirmed by Mrs. Watson, who said the appearance of her husband now was proof of the enormous improvement in his health. 'The pills,' she said, 'seem not only to have cured the paralysis of the face and leg, but to have effected a most remarkable change in his general health.'

Mr. Watson was always remarkably pallid and of a sickly appearance, but the ruddy glow of the patient's face confirmed Mrs. Watson's words. 'I assure you,' said she, 'we can speak in the highest possible terms of Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills. Nothing either at the General Hospital or from the doctors, has done anything like the good which the few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pills he has taken have effected, and, under Providence, we feel he owes his life and his restoration to work and usefulness to this wonderful medicine.'

Mr. Charles Leaysey, Insurance agent, at Cowley Street, Old Basford, has among other neighbors been deeply moved by the sufferings of Mr. Watson, and profoundly impressed by his miraculous restoration to health. The case has, in fact, been a topic of conversation in the entire neighborhood.

Attention is drawn to the circumstance that every fact in the above remarkable history is vouched for by independent evidence, which it would be morally impossible to doubt. It is shown by conclusively attested evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the ordinary sense, but a scientific preparation, from a formula long used in regular practice. They are shown to positively and unfailingly cure all diseases arising from impoverished blood, such as pale and sallow complexions, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, green sickness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases depending on vitiated humors in the blood, causing scrofula, rickets, hip joint diseases, chronic erysipelas, catarrh, consumption of the bowels and lungs, and also invigorates the blood and system when broken down by overwork, worry, diseases. These pills are not a pu gative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminates disease from the system.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England, (and of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y.) and are only sold in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrappers at 2s. 9d. a box, or six boxes for 13s. 9d. Pamphlet free by post on application. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all chemists or direct by post from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from the above address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

CITY CHIMES.

AN AFTERNOON OFF—What a boon to the workers in the busy hive of our city life is the Saturday afternoon holiday which a large number of our citizens enjoy. The excursion tickets of the I. C. R. and W. & A. R., good from Saturday until Monday, are now being issued, and are being extensively used. Only those who know by experience can in the least understand the relief a trip out of town, even for a half day affords, or the enjoyment to be derived from a quiet Sunday in the country. Halifax is, or ought to be, to Halifaxians the best spot on earth, our advantages are far too many to count, and our facilities for the enjoyment of life in the summer months too numerous to mention, but yet those of her citizens who spend a large proportion of their time in store or office gladly welcome a change. It is to be hoped that every establishment in the city which can possibly do so will arrange that both employers and employed may have an "afternoon off" once a week during the summer. It has been proven that better work is the sure result of a short season of recreation. It is well to remember that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON—To-morrow we are promised the first band afternoon at the gardens, and this charming rendezvous will no doubt be one of the chief points of attraction. Only in Halifax can one find such a truly delightful pleasure ground, free to all, where one may walk under the shade of magnificent trees, amid clusters of flowers, and feast the eye on restful, refreshing scenes of beauty, while entrancing music delights the ear. Truly we have a right to be proud of our public gardens, which deserve the admiration and appreciation of all.

THE S. S. PICNICS—The Sunday school picnic is with us again. Chalmers' Church School held its annual outing on the 21st inst., and this week the children of St. Mark's enjoyed their summer festival. It is a wise move on the part of the officers of the Sunday schools to give their young people the much looked-forward-to picnic before the public schools close and the scholars scatter for their vacation, so that none may miss the anticipated event. Tired teachers sigh with relief when the annual day of hard work is over, but to many of the little folks it is a red letter day in their uneventful lives. By all means let every Sunday school in the city give its scholars a summer treat; the happy faces and merry voices of the boys and girls will fully repay all trouble and expense.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Shows may come and shows may go, but verily the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show seems to be perpetual. Halifax has had a visit from a company of these interesting entertainers, and the old play has been put on once more for the benefit of the pleasure seeking public. Large audiences have been the order, and the old story of Eva and her faithful Tom has delighted the young folks.

JUNE 30TH—To-day the half year ends. It seems but a short season since we greeted each other with kindly expressions of our good will for the new year, and now we find ourselves commencing the second half of the year upon which we then had but crossed the threshold. The summer in all its beauty is here. So far we have had but a few really hot days, but during the next two months we shall doubtless find many opportunities to be grateful for the cool refreshing breezes that invariably favor us at the close of even July's most scorching days. The country is suffering for rain, but although there have been many indications of the longed-for showers, they come not.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—W. S. Harkins and his excellent Company have met with a most gratifying reception in Halifax this week. On Monday and Tuesday evenings "Master and Man" was put on, and at an early hour on both occasions every seat in the Academy was occupied, and the walls up-stairs and down were lined by large numbers who professed standing to missing the play. On Wednesday evening and last evening "Bootles' Baby" was on the programme. So far as I can remember, this play was never performed in Halifax, and I am sure everyone who has read John Strange Winter's delightful and yet pathetic tale of Bootles and Mignon must have thoroughly enjoyed the Harkins' Company's presentation. Mr. Harkins is almost too well known to Halifax theatregoers to need words of commendation from any newspaper scribbler such as your humble servant; but I would heartily recommend my Chime readers, who have not already done so, to take in one or more of the plays in which this clever actor takes a prominent part. Mr. Harkins is well supported by the members of his Company, and that Halifax is delighted may be inferred from the audiences which have filled the Academy every evening.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

AS OTHERS SEE US—What a varied amount of information one may pick up if he but keeps his eyes and ears open. Coming up town on a car the morning after the illumination of the *Blake* last week, I was much entertained by the conversation of a gentleman sitting opposite me, who was evidently a stranger in town, and who had no hesitation whatever in freely expressing his opinion of Halifax and Halifaxians. With our city he was delighted, although he was not wholly charmed with the dusty sidewalks in some parts of it, the lack of fresh paint on the houses and a few other trifles, but altogether he liked Halifax very much. With the genial hospitality and the sociability of the people he was more than pleased, but of their lack of push and go-aheaditiveness he had not a few unkind remarks to make. He, with some friends, had been out in a row-

boat on the harbor the evening before, and had nothing but praise for the picture presented, as the hundreds of small boats with their merry crews encircled the huge man-of-war, and rested upon their oars awaiting the fall of darkness and the lighting up of the *Blake*. What surprised my unknown fellow-passenger was that while so many of our citizens had made every effort to take in the entertainment provided by the officers of the flag ship, the idea of themselves contributing anything to the evening's enjoyment had evidently never struck them. The "pleasure boats," said Mr. —, "puffed up and down the harbor looking like huge animals of darkness, only one had music on board, whereas had it been at home" (I supposed that term signified some part of the kingdom of Uncle Sam) "every boat large or small would have been gay with colored lights, and the air would have echoed with music." Now I can fancy some of my readers saying "why should we care what a stranger's opinion of us as a people is." Perhaps we don't care quite enough. Although I was almost ready to join in the conversation above referred to, and assist the Halifax man to whom these slighting remarks were addressed to stick up for Halifaxians, yet down deep in my heart I know every word Mr. — uttered on this subject was only too true. We have a magnificent harbor, we could not wish a more delightful way of spending a summer evening than in cruising around on its glassy surface, why don't we make more of it? An evening with hundreds of row boats on the water, with brilliantly lighted excursion boats and plenty of music, should be a very frequent event in the summer weeks, and would give the American tourists, of whom we hear so much, a chance to find out that we in Halifax have unexcelled opportunities for enjoyment, and that we have enterprise enough to take full advantage of them. It is not pleasant to be told that we are slow, behind the times, etc. Let us hear no more of it.

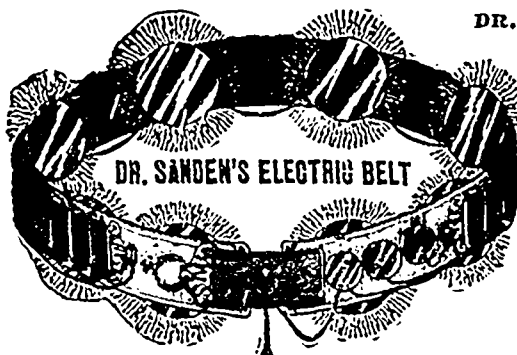
CHIPS.

A QUESTION.

How can we raise more corn to the acre? Why, of course by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has given universal satisfaction, for it is sure, safe and painless. Like every article of real merit it has a host of imitators, and we would specially warn the public to guard against those dangerous substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

BOOKBINDING. Having taken over the business of E. J. SMALL, we are prepared to attend to Law Work, Blank Work Pamphlets, etc., and solicit the patronage of the public generally. Work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. **CUNNINGHAM BROS.** 197 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED
TO FIND A CURE FOR
**RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
KIDNEY, LIVER and BLADDER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, LAME-BACK, &c.**



DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all of the above troubles. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Losses, Drains, Lost Blushood, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In ignorance of effects you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force and vitality—which is electricity—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money.

Our 200 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatment failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases in this and all other parts of the world, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!
RHEUMATISM—LOST VIGOR.

CLANFRASSEL, P. O., Ontario, October 10th, 1892.
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctored for over two years, during which time I had several doctors, but they tried every other remedy proved useless; and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take \$300 for your belt to-day if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this province (Ontario), but I do not know of any which will produce current of electricity such as yours. If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to any afflicted persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadians consider a testimonial from a Canadian worth more than an American testimonial, it may be to your advantage to send the letter to some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very gratefully, D. B. MARTIN, Clanfrassell P. O., Halimand Co., Ontario, Canada.

New York City, Oct. 23, 1892.
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily trips necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would. Yours very truly, JAMES MEAD, 25 Ferry St.

GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

**OFFICE OF SARGENT & SON,
DRY GOODS, ETC., CARTERS, Maine, Feb. 27, 1892.**
Dr. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "rules of health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully, W. GEO. SARGENT.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during the most restful, and if given soothing, prolonged current, which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway, New York.
CUSTOMS DUTIES:—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.