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EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT JULY, 1893.—To the agriculturist as well as the merchant the summary crop reports must prove of value, and the report for 1893, a neatly printed pamphlet of some fifty-eight pages, which has just been issued proves that great care has been devoted to its compilation. The Secretary of Agriculture in his introductory remarks calls attention to the fact that "hay, our most important crop, promises to be unusually tight," but with the root and apple crop there are indications of large yields. Oats, wheat, in which there is a decreased average, barley, rye, buckwheat, beans and peas and Indian corn are about up to the average, and the general outlook may be pronounced good. Reports from all sections of the Province have been received and arranged in convenient tables so that the condition of the crops in all localities may be seen at a glance. There are also tables showing the condition of live stock, peculiarities of the season and other data of especial value to the farmer. The Government are to be commended for the great interest they are taking in agriculture, and Professor George Lawson, L. L. D., Secretary of Agriculture, is to be congratulated on the thorough manner in which he has performed his work.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—President Cleveland's message was a statesmanlike summing up of the situation, clear and to the point, and allowing of no doubt as to its meaning. He recommended the immediate repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act as the first step towards the clearing of the financial atmosphere and coupled this recommendation with no measure of a compromising nature. His words were: "It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, 'he gives twice who gives quickly' is directly applicable. Every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the Government for its existence." As to tariff reform he has this to say: "It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform which the best interests of the country demand and which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged, but while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered before your honorable body."

TROUBLE BREWING IN EGYPT.—Latest despatches indicate that the French have gained some ascendancy over the Khedive of Egypt and that he is again growing restive under English restraint. It was only a few months ago that he dismissed his ministers who were in accord with the British policy and substituted a cabinet of his own selection. Lord Cromer, the British Minister, intervened and forced the substitution of Ryaz Pasha as Prime Minister. The Khedive has lately returned from a visit to the Sultan evidently imbued with French sentiments and has quarrelled with his Prime Minister with the evident determination of dismissing him and appointing a minister to suit his views. This has now precipitated a crisis that will probably call for British intervention and may result in serious consequences.

DECISION OF BERING SEA ARBITRATORS.—The arbitrators in the Bering Sea matter have made public their decision, and if the present meagre despatches are to be relied upon Great Britain has been sustained in all the points of constitutional law at issue. The United States had abandoned its first pretensions to exclusive jurisdiction in the Bering Sea, but as an excuse for the arbitrary seizure of British sealing vessels made claim to proprietary rights in the seal herds and justified the seizure on the grounds of humanity and the prevention of the total extinction of the seal fisheries. We take it that the arbitrators have decided that the United States have no proprietary rights in the seals outside the three mile limit, and that the seizures of sealing vessels were illegal. They have, however, been so far impressed with the arguments that the seal fisheries were in danger of extinction as to agree upon a close season for the future. That is, all questions of right have been decided in favor of Great Britain, but certain concessions have been made and regulations agreed upon for the future prosecution of the seal fisheries. It is impossible to gather with any certainty at present what these concessions are, or how they will effect Canadian sealers in the future as the full text of the treaty has not been cabled. It seems assured, however, that the United States will be bound to recompense the owners of the seized vessels, and as Great Britain is as vitally interested in the preservation of the seal fisheries as the United States the new regulations should be to the benefit of both countries. So it now appears that Great Britain has come out of the arbitration with everything it asked for. Could victory be more complete?

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Deplorable as is the financial situation in the United States, it is still more deplorable to note that for purely partisan purposes the organs of the Republican party, soured at their defeat, are doing all that lies in their power to intensify the situation, in the hopes of making political capital. They also desire to intimidate the party in power from changing the iniquitous McKinley bill and instituting tariff reform, but their efforts are futile and will in the end react against the interests of their own party and policy. So far the sound business concerns of the country have not been more than temporarily affected, and at the present moment there are signs that the worst of the trouble has been passed, and we should not be surprised if within a very short time matters would right themselves, permitting the country to enter upon a new era of prosperity. While fortunes are being lost it must be remembered that they are also being gained, and that the 'bears' are now reaping a golden harvest. The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, an eminently conservative and reliable guide, has this to say of the situation. "The 'bears' who are accumulating vast fortunes on Wall Street are naturally giving the widest circulation in their power to every opinion and rumor that will depress the price of stocks. They and the head politicians who are using these unworthy and shameful means to gain personal profit, are really very few in number, and could effect nothing without the help of the countless honest but inconsiderate people who innocently lend themselves to circulate their disturbing stories, and who often destroy confidence in attempting to demonstrate their superior wisdom by repeating the gloomy forebodings which these selfish 'bears' are instilling into them. It is true that in some 'trust' bubbles, like sugar refineries, breweries, lead trusts, gas trusts, inflated railroad combinations, manufacturing combinations and the like, where the men who built up profitable industries on the solid foundation of experience, skill and economy, have turned them over at inflated valuations to inexperienced, unskillful and extravagant representatives of 'boom' companies, there is now going on a natural and wholesome, though too sudden, expulsion of the 'water' or the 'gas,' with corresponding loss to the simple investors. But it is equally true that the general business of the country, and more particularly the mining business, has not been inflated in recent years, and has been conducted on the whole with prudence and honesty, affording no ground for the present collapse in values and in confidence."

A DEATH FROM CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The very unwholesome but authentic news has been received that a quarantined passenger from Italy has lately died at the quarantine station on Staten Island with the Asiatic cholera. On the Continent the disease has been claiming many victims in France, Italy and Russia, but until the above case was reported had not thus far this season appeared on this side of the Atlantic, and fears of its effecting a lodgment here had almost died out. It had not, however, caused the health authorities to relax their vigilance and the first infected steamer has been well looked after. We trust the health authorities here are equally on the watch, as if due care is exercised the disease may be stamped out at quarantine and never find a lodgment on our shores.

NEW POLICE BOARD.—The new Board of Police have now had charge of matters pertaining to the force for some time, but we must confess that we can see little change from the state of affairs that prevailed under the old regime. Complaints against policemen are promptly investigated, it is true, and one officer has been removed for drunkenness; but we note that some members of the board take a partizan stand and show an inclination to shield the men from punishment. Also, that investigation of charges have been delayed, awaiting the presence of certain members of the board, who have been absent from the city. These delays may have been necessary to the cause of justice, but a suspicious public will be inclined to put another, and we trust, erroneous construction on the matter. The board should be above suspicion.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A section of the Press, for what reason it is impossible to divine, unless it be pure cussedness, has taken upon itself the task of spreading every possible report derogatory to the World's Fair. Great undertaking that it is, it has had its troubles, but the success with which these have been met and overcome redounds only to the credit of the management, and should excite admiration and not envy. The Fair is doing financially well, when the unprecedented hard times are taken into consideration; and if cholera does not make its appearance, the attendance from now to the end of October will be very great, and the grand total of paid admissions will come well up to the expectations of the promoters. Those able to visit the Fair who neglect doing so, will miss seeing the crowning triumph of the century.

NEW YORK DRAINING GOLD FROM NEW CANADA.—From Montreal come mutterings of discontent at the action of some of the banks in sending gold to New York, thus reducing the volume of currency at command to move Canadian crops. To counteract this movement, the Government have been requested to pay out sovereigns instead of eagles, and as large supplies of gold are now being received in the States from England, it is probable that the Canadian gold circulation will not be further depleted. As call loans, backed by gilt edged collateral, are now being made in New York and Chicago at the rate of 15 per cent per month, the temptation to our banks to loan their money where such profitable rates of interest prevail must be very great, but to their credit be it said, they have not at all curtailed discounts to their home customers at usual rates.

CIVIC EXPENDITURE.—The construction of an additional pipe line and the building of new sewers are improvements that were necessary and could not well have been longer delayed, as an abundant supply of pure water and perfect drainage are essential to the good health of the community. It may appear to some that the times are too hard to carry out such expensive works, but if they will reflect a moment and look well into the merits of the case, they will be forced to confess that longer delay was impossible. The works are works of necessity, but the times are hard and the taxpayers demand that due economy be exercised in all Civic departments. Some complaints are being made that too much work is being done by the city laborers and too little by contract. The contract system should in all cases prevail, as it is by far the cheapest and most satisfactory. On this question an investigation would be in order.

STOPPAGE OF FREE COINAGE IN INDIA.—The silver question is cropping up in England almost as fiercely as in the United States, and the Government are being vigorously assailed for the stoppage of free coinage in India. The Hon. Mr. Balfour lately addressed a distinguished gathering of business men and financiers in England, upholding the necessity of bi-metalism and deploring the demonetization of silver. In the Imperial Parliament he supported a Mr. Chapin in his attack on the Government for the stoppage of free coinage in India, and stated that it was no less than a crime against the latter country. He pointed out that it had caused an immense shrinkage in values in India and had paralyzed business in both India and China. Such a distinguished convert to this theory will delight the silver men at Washington, and will tend to encourage them in their opposition to the repeal of the Sherman Act.

THE SHERMAN ACT.—Congress has now been in session for over a week and it has been demonstrated that the silver men are determined to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the repeal of the Sherman Act unless some concession looking towards free coinage at some established ratio is introduced. In the Senate it would appear that there is not a majority in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Act, but in the House less difficulty is anticipated. An agreement has been arrived at between the silver and the anti-silver men and a limited time set for the debate. Some of the

Senators are quite incendiary in their utterances and predict all manner of evils if silver is demonetised. Bi-metalism has many strong advocates, both inside and outside of Congress and in Europe as well as in the United States; and as there are many arguments to be advanced in its favor, the coming debate on the silver question should prove both interesting and instructive.

THE HOT WAVE.—During the past week we were visited by a hot wave which caused the mercury to jump well up into the nineties and to remain in that vicinity long enough to demonstrate how almost unbearable a continuation of such hot weather would prove. The intense heat was tempered by refreshing breezes from old ocean and the nights were cool, advantages that New York and other great cities in the States are often denied, the heat at night proving even more stifling than by day—so in comparison with other places our hot wave was simply a slightly disagreeable experience which soon gave place to enjoyable weather. Short as the experience was, it was a sample of what our neighbors at the South have to endure for weeks at a time, and we cease to wonder at the great exodus northwards that takes place from there in July and August.

NOVA SCOTIA AS A SUMMER RESORT.—Beautiful scenery, a bracing summer climate and unsurpassed facilities for bathing, boating and fishing, make Nova Scotia a delightful country to resort to during the heated term in the States and Upper Canada. These natural advantages alone should be sufficient to entice thousands to spend their vacations here; but when they are supplemented with splendid facilities of travel, both by water and rail, by good board at most reasonable rates, and the hearty welcome extended to visitors by our truly hospitable people, it is little wonder that the fame of Nova Scotia as a summer resort is yearly spreading, and that the stream of travel this way is continually increasing in volume. Correspondents of United States papers write columns descriptive of the delights of residence in this favored land finding much to praise and little to condemn, and this unanimity of praise is having the right effect in stirring our people to provide adequate hotel accommodations for the great increase of business that is certain to follow.

THE BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION.—The Government of Newfoundland is again pressing the Home Government to assent to the Bond-Blaine Convention, which at the instance of Canada has so far been withheld. The position now taken by the Newfoundland Government is that Canada has had full opportunity to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States and that her failure should not be visited on Newfoundland, which has already negotiated a treaty to which Her Majesty's Ministers only withheld their assent, pending similar negotiations by Canada. As Canada has not had full opportunity to negotiate a reciprocity treaty since the holding of the conference between it and Newfoundland at Halifax in November last, the contention of the Newfoundland Government has little or no foundation and is not likely to carry much weight if Her Majesty's Government are at all of the same opinion as they were when they withheld assent to the treaty at the instance of Canada. The arguments remain today as strong as when Canada first appealed to the Home Government.

YACHTING AT COWES.—The series of races recently sailed off the Isle of Wight has been given added interest by the fact that the American yacht *Navahoe* has taken part in several events, in only one of which she has proved successful, and then only in the absence of the *Britannia*. It has been demonstrated that only in light winds and moderate seas can the American yacht hold her own with the crack English yachts. In heavy weather she had in one case to retire, and her owner admits that she is only a fair weather boat. Both the *Valkyrie* and *Britannia* are too much for her and are in every way excellent sea boats, fully able to weather any gale. A curious controversy has arisen between the designer of the yacht and her owner who is sailing her. The designer claims that the owner has made serious blunders in sailing and rigging the yacht, which he points out. In fact he plainly intimates that it is not the fault of the yacht that she has been beaten. Thus the owner has not alone to suffer the stings of defeat, but what is much more trying to the yachtman's soul to be accused of want of seamanship.

POSITION OF HOME RULE BILL.—Step by step the Irish Home Rule Bill is being fought through Parliament, and it is really wonderful to note the way in which the Grand Old Man meets every obstacle and quite unmoved carries point after point that he is contending for. The strain should be enough to tax to the full the powers of a man in the prime of life; but Gladstone shows no signs of weakening, on the contrary it is evident that he is tiring out his opponents. On the question of allowing the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament the privilege of voting on motions only affecting English interests a staunch Liberal has gone over to the Unionists, and there are fears that there will be other defections from the Liberal ranks, so that there is no certainty that the bill will pass in its present form or without another appeal to the people. The disgraceful scuffle between the Unionists and Liberals, in which blows were struck and most approbrious epithets hurled, was a sad lowering of the vaunted dignity of the British Parliament, and shows the extreme bitterness that has been evoked by the very radical changes proposed in the bill. With us politics are all powerful, and such a thing as a member deserting his party in the heat of debate for purely conscientious reasons, as is constantly occurring in the British Parliament, is far in advance of our so-called deliberative bodies.

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CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SEASONABLE STANZAS.

A SEASIDE SIREN.

In the swirl of the turbulent sea
She bobs in a turban of white;
Like a gull in her frolicsome glee,
She flashes along in the light.

O'er the water she joyously glides
In the gloom of the noon's rosy beam;
On the billow she gracefully rides
To the shore for a pleasant day dream.

On the sand by the musical sea
She stretches in listless repose—
She's a poem, a wild melody,
From her eyes to the tips of her toes

And she sighs while she looks from the rough
Tossing waves o'er the sands far away
To her boarding house up on the bluff
"Oh, I'll hope they'll have ice-cream to-day!"

HOT WEATHER LONGINGS.

Give me a wide and frozen waste,
Where chill, pure breezes blow,
Give me an avalanche or two,
Of piled up Alpsian snow.

Give me six miles of berg, afloat,
Majestically grand,
And let me, without hat or coat,
Upon its margin land—

Give me—but, no—you needn't mind,
Go, get me, in a trice—
I hear the ice-man in the street—
A ten-cent piece of ice.

NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT BE

NEWS FROM THE SEASHORE

The maids are here from the inland towns,
In their dainty hats and summer gowns,
Cerulean hose and shoes of tan,
Twenty maids to a single man.

COMMENTS FROM THE CITY.

However greatly you must deplore
This sad condition along the shore,
You still must see it is better than
Twenty maids to a married man.

APPRECIATION.

The tossing, frothing, raging sea,
Together, side by side,
They stood and gazed upon with awe—
"O, ain't it sweet!" she cried,

A story he narrated of
A sailor brave who died
In saving others from the waves—
"How jolly nice!" she sighed.

He pointed to the red sunset
So gorgeously on spread,
And asked her if it wasn't fine—
"Oh, yes—so cute!" she said.

He then proposed they write their names
With sticks upon the sand;
She clapped her hands and cried with glee:
"Oh, that will be just grand!"

A WOFUL PLIGHT.

She met twenty men at a summer resort.
At a summer resort on the shore of the sea,
And nineteen of these were enslaved by her charms,
And low to fair Adelaide bended the knee;
But a cloud now hangs o'er her beautiful brow
And pale are the cheeks that had bloomed like
the rose;
Her soul is consumed with vexation—because
One man of the twenty had failed to propose.

LITTLE SIAM.

Sing a song of gunboats; a little cloud of war;
Tell us what Siam has done, and what she did it
for;
And whether such a kingdom—on the map the
mearest spot—
Must seem regretful whether she did anything or
not.

SUPERFLUOUS.

A girl and a hammock, likewise a guitar
And a youth on his summer vacation.
When Cupid had eyes on the group from afar
He shunned it without hesitation.
Explaining, "An arrow I'll save, for, you see,
Those people will need no assistance from me.

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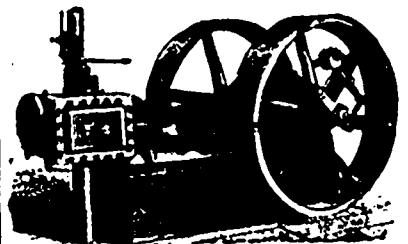
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OUR PROVINCIAL SHOTS.—The Provincial Rifle Association opened its thirtieth annual prize meeting at Bedford on Tuesday of this week, and some excellent shooting has been done. Large numbers have been present at the range every day.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.—This convention met at Charlottetown last week and had a most encouraging meeting. The county reports show good work being done in every branch of the organization. In Halifax the association has a membership of 600.

NO CASH FOR ENTERTAINING.—The Charlottetown town council refused on Monday to vote a sum to entertain the crew of the *Blair*, and the citizens took the matter in their own hands and prepared a royal welcome for the tars. The *Blair* was due at Charlottetown yesterday.

ANOTHER N. S. SHIP LAUNCHED.—The latest addition to Mastland's list of shipping is the barque *Strathorn*, which was launched from the shipyard of Joseph Montiech, who, with A. Putnam, M. P., and Capt. A. W. Fleming, are her owners. She registers something over 1300 tons.

DEATH OF EX CONSUL FRYE.—Many Halifaxians heard with deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. W. G. Frye, ex U. S. Consul-General, which took place this week. Mr. Frye was first appointed Consul-General at Halifax by President Arthur and held the position for four years. He was re-appointed by President Harrison four years ago and held the post until a few weeks since.

BLAZE IN FREDERICTON.—New Brunswick has added another to her list of big fires, this time the blaze occurring in her capital. On Monday morning a fire started in the opera house and quickly consuming that building spread to those adjacent. Two hotels, a laundry, a warehouse and other buildings were destroyed, the total loss amounting to about \$20,000, with small insurance. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

DR. BUCHANAN'S SENTENCE.—The renowned Dr. Buchanan, convicted in New York of the murder of his wife, on Monday received his sentence, which says he must meet death in the electric chair during the first week of October. This trial has been long and interesting and has excited much attention, particularly in our own Province where the prisoner was well known. Dr. Buchanan's lawyers will carry his case to the Court of Appeals, and it is thought the life of the unhappy man will probably be spared for a year at least.

WILL TAKE THE WHOLE ISLAND.—A Boston gentleman has an ambitious scheme under consideration. He proposes purchasing Bear Island, near Digby, and building on it a number of cottages suitable for summer occupancy. The island is a pretty spot, and would seem to be well adapted for a summer home. The close proximity of the island to the mainland is one of its valuable features. It is now being surveyed and photographed, and there appears every probability that the project will be carried out without much delay.

THE BERING SEA TRIBUNAL'S DECISION.—The decision of the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration was handed in on the 15th. The five points of article six are decided against the United States. A close season is established to begin May 1st and continue until July 21st. This close season shall be observed both in the North Pacific ocean and Bering sea. A protected zone is established extending 60 miles around the islands. Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone in Bering sea from Aug. 1. The use of firearms in sealing is prohibited.

ADMIRAL TRYON'S WIDOW'S ACTION.—Lady Tryon has given eloquent testimony of her intense grief at the knowledge that the *Victoria* disaster was due to her husband's error by declining the pension of £600 yearly, to which she is entitled as an admiral's widow. She had previously offered it to the trustees of the *Victoria* relief fund, but it was not accepted, as the fund exceeds the amount required. Lady Tryon was an heiress to the peerage of Willoughby de Eresby when she married Tryon, who was then only a lieutenant. The marriage was a love match.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW RAILWAY.—The *Canadian Engineer* is an authority for the statement that Newfoundland's projected Railway is to cost \$3,120,000, in addition to which sum the contractor is to receive 500,000 acres of land and \$50,000 a year for twenty years for operating the line. The government has made a contract for the construction of a highway directly across the island from the present line on the eastern coast to the south western extremity. It will be two hundred miles in length, commencing at the Bay of Exploits, and terminating at Port au Baron.

MINERS FOUND GUILTY.—Alexander and John Greno, miners, charged with stealing gold from the Hardman and Taylor mine at Oldham have been found guilty of the charge. An appeal has been made by Mr. Congdon, acting for the defence.

A GREAT ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.—Bradstreet's estimate is that one million industrial operatives are in enforced idleness in the United States owing to the commercial crisis. This is 600,000 more than were similarly situated at the close of 1884 the time of the previous greatest trade depression.

ARTILLERY COMPETITION.—Some fine work has been done in the artillery competition at Point Pleasant this week. The camps were picturesquely situated, and the campers have had a right jolly time. This has been one of the show places of the city for visitors, and large numbers have visited the, to them, unique scene. The competition concluded on Wednesday.

A HOAX.—Rev. I. G. McNeil of St. John, startled his congregation on Sunday last by announcing that a cable had been received stating that Queen Victoria had been stricken by paralysis. Investigation proved the rumor but a hoax, as no such cablegram had been received, and so far as anything to the contrary is known Her Most Gracious Majesty is enjoying her usual good health.

WHY DID THE VICTORIA CAPSIZE—QUESTION.—It is stated that an enquiry is to be made by the British government into the cause of the *Victoria* capsizing after collision with the *Camperdown*. The object of this investigation is to decide if possible whether the capsizing was due to defective design and construction, or to the fact that the watertight compartments were not completely closed.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—In Russia, Hungary and Italy cholera is on the increase; in France it is at a standstill, while from Spain, Greece and Turkey no satisfactory information is obtainable. The panic in Europe is even greater than that which reigned last year. Those countries and districts thus far free are fighting to remain so, while those who have cholera are taking every known measure to stamp it out.

A WARNING TO OTHERS.—A little girl in Summerside while walking with bare feet among some potato vines which had just been sprayed with Paris green got some of the poisonous mixture into one of her feet. After several days of intense suffering the little girl died. Other children are quite as liable to meet such a fate if care is not exercised, and it is hoped that this sad circumstance will prove a warning.

STILL HOPING AND WORKING.—Nova Scotia holds some sanguinary spirits as is proven by the fact that hunting for Captain Kidd's fabulous treasure, said to be buried at Oak Island, Lunenburg county, is still to the front. Charles Johnson, of Belmont, has succeeded in forming a joint stock company, and has been searching down there this summer. Tuesday last there was a meeting of the company in Ross & Boyd's office in Truro. Mr. Johnson's report was of such an encouraging nature that the company agreed to increase the capital stock, and will continue operations.

THE CARNEGIE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—Only last week did the great labor trouble at the Carnegie mills, Pittsburg, Pa., which created such a stir in the industrial world last year, come to an end, an amicable settlement having been reached. The workmen on Friday evening decided to declare the strike off, and a petition was drawn up and presented to the Carnegie officials asking that they be permitted to resume their former positions in the mills. This strike has been one of the most serious that has ever taken place in the United States, and has been the cause of most disastrous consequences.

THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN PROCESSION.—The Catholic Temperance Societies made a splendid turnout on Tuesday in their annual parade. A noticeable feature of the procession was the juvenile societies, the little fellows looking proud and happy in wearing their badges as they marched through the streets. That such an army of young boys have been pledged to total abstinence speaks well for the Young Men's Temperance Societies of the Roman Catholic Churches, and surely justifies a hope for a peace-loving citizenship when these lads are men. The adult societies made a very creditable appearance.

CANADA IN PREFERENCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—An exchange tells of a delegation of Germans, who visited portions of the North-west, and on returning to Winnipeg were advised by an American railway agent that the best land was to be found in the States. They took his advice and went to Minnesota and afterwards Dakota. They were disgusted with the poor soil which they saw, and state no land seen in their travels compared with that in the territory, where they have taken up location. The fact of 5,000 unemployed at present in St. Paul made a great impression on their minds and they were glad to return to Manitoba.

THE MASONS' SUCCESS.—The Masonic Charity Fair at the Exhibition Building has been the centre of attraction this week. The committees have done their work well, and the huge undertaking has been a most gratifying success. The financial results give promise of coming up to if not exceeding all expectations. A ballot is being taken for the best company of marchers and also for the best suit of cards in the living wheat, and the competition is keen. A large number of articles are being sold by lottery and some valuable prizes have been secured. To-morrow evening will be the closing of the great bazaar and will be one of the most interesting events of the Fair week.

RHEUMATISM IN THE KNEES.

SIR,—About two years ago I took rheumatism in the knees, which became so bad that I could hardly go up or down stairs without help. All medicines failed until I was induced to try B. B. B. By the time I had taken the second bottle I was greatly relieved, and the third bottle completely removed the pain and stiffness.

CAPE BRETON'S CROPS—According to the North Sydney *Herald*, in some districts of the island the crop will be much better than it was last year, but in other districts, notably the Margaree valley, Mabou and Lake Ainslie, the hay crop is fully as light as it was last year. The grain, particularly grain which was sown late, is more than an average crop throughout the island. The straw will be very heavy in places, so that there will be much more feed this year than last, when both hay and grain were failures. The Cape Breton farmers suffered great loss from the hay and grain famine of last year, and they will rejoice with a great rejoicing that the prospects for this year's crop are brighter.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN BOMBAY.—The Mohammedans and Hindoos of Bombay have had a dispute ending in riot and bloodshed. The Mohammedans were observing a religious festival while the Hindoos were also taking part in celebrating a day set apart for religious observance. Religious feeling ran high on both sides and a dispute between men of the different creeds soon ended in blows. In the general riot that ensued a large number were wounded. The troops were called out and fired on the mob killing eight and wounding about one hundred. The trouble still continues, the Hindoos attacking the Moslems wherever they meet them. The riot should be quelled at once or the trouble may extend throughout India.

WHY THE BRIDGE COLLAPSED—Mr. T. C. Connor, contractor for the late bridge at the Narrows, published in the *Moncton Transcript* of Monday a statement explaining the cause of the bridge's fall. Mr. Connor is not surprised at the collapse, rather he is astonished that the bridge has stood so long. According to the statement referred to, instead of the piles being 50 feet long as stated in the papers, the greater part of those in the section destroyed were from 75 to 95 feet long, built and bolted together like a ship's mast. Connor's plan called for a ballast floor at low water, on which would be placed sufficient stone ballast to counteract the buoyancy of the submerged piles in say 80 feet of water more or less. There were bents every 12½ feet, and about 10 piles in each bent. The bottom being hard the piles would only drive from 3 to 7 feet, consequently something more than the holding ground was required to keep them from working loose and floating up. Also, in order to resist the tide and wind pressure, which at times is very great, the contractor called for wire cables and heavy anchors placed up and down stream at right angles to the bridge, one at least every 100 feet. Connors charges that he was not allowed to carry out his plans on account of an alleged deficit in the railway department for that year; the ballast floor and the heavy anchors demanded in the plan were abandoned, although, contrary to orders, a few anchors were put down. In this statement the responsibility of the unsafe condition of the bridge is virtually thrown wholly on the I. C. R. department. Contractor Connors offers to substantiate all his statements if an investigation is held. The charges are very serious, and the public are awaiting with interest the I. C. R. department's answer.

BRIEFS.

Sydney's new hotel is now being erected.
 The Ramblers' sports take place to-morrow afternoon.
 The road machines have proved a success in Kings County.
 "Dr. Bill" is on at the Academy this evening and to-morrow.
 The steamer *Newfield* brought 60 ponies from Sable Island this week.
 The printers' sports will be held to-morrow afternoon at McNab's Island.
 The value of Canada's fisheries yield last year is announced as \$13,941,171.
 The I. C. R. employes' excursion to Truro on Wednesday was largely attended.
 The town of Springhill is talking waterworks. The cost is estimated at about \$100,000.
 The prospects are that the apple crop in the Province of Ontario will be very poor this year.
 A comedy company, with Verona Jarbeau as star, opens at the Academy on Monday.
 An excursion party from Truro, numbering about 400, picnicked at Birch Cove on Tuesday.
 The steamship *Sarnia* is missing. She was last heard from with her machinery disabled in mid ocean.
 It is now feared that the cattle on all the Government experimental farms are infected by tuberculosis.
 Dr. Buchanan declares that he is innocent of the murder of his second wife, for which he has been sentenced to die.
 \$2,000,000 worth of property went up in flames at Minneapolis on Sunday. About 1700 persons were rendered homeless.
 A man employed at the smelting furnaces at Ferrona died on Thursday evening of last week from the effects of the extreme heat of the day.
 The total shipment of coal from Cape Breton to Montreal in July amounted to 100,071 tons, the largest amount ever shipped in one month.
 A horse belonging to Charles Sweeney, backman, while grazing on the Citadel on Saturday last walked over the ramparts and broke its neck in falling.
 Canadians win more honors at the Fair—this time in athletics, the majority of the prizes at the Caledonian games having been carried off by Canadians.
 Latest reports from the Northwest state the crop of wheat will be enormous, that barley and oats are a big crop and that the cut of hay has been an immense one.

The dwellings, warehouses and sheds in the Upper Water St. properties recently expropriated by the Dominion Government for railway extension purposes were sold at auction on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, Ont., has been appointed one of the jurors on butter at the World's Fair. This tribute to the lady's ability as an authority on dairy matters is well merited.

It is estimated that the melon crop of Georgia this year will be worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars to the farmers and about a hundred thousand dollars to the railroads in the State.

The hanging of President Cleveland in effigy in three mining camp towns in Colorado will not increase the price of the white metal nor decrease public respect for the President.—*New York World*.

Grasshoppers have appeared in large numbers in some parts of Hants County, and farmers have been compelled to cut their wheat for fodder in order to save a part of it from the ravages of these destructive little creatures.

The five cent registration stamp is to be withdrawn when the present supply is exhausted. A new postage stamp, value 8 cents, is being put in circulation, and this will be used as payment of the registration fee and postage combined.

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 REMEDY, send postal for "Morning Light."

IMPERIAL
BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
 Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

Equalled by few. Excelled by none.
THE REMINGTON BICYCLE.

Manufactured by the well known Remington Arms Co. has proven itself to be one of the best wheels on the market.
 It is fully guaranteed by the makers, is highly finished and has all the latest improvements, including the famous new Dunlop Tire, and for speed, durability and beauty this wheel fully maintains the reputation of its manufacturer.
 Send for catalogue.
 J. W. MACKENZIE, Agent.
 Box 141. Halifax, N. S.

Sealed Tenders address to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Grand Etang Work" will be received at this office until Friday, the 27th day of September next, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Grand Etang, Inverness County, N. S. S. 4, according to a plan and specification on to be seen at the Post Office, Grand Etang, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.
 Tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.
 An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, to the amount of a month's tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.
 The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.
 By order,
 E. F. E. Roy,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, and August 1, 1903.



Mrs. Capt. J. E. MELVIN.
Paralysis Defeated!
BLEEDING PILES,
 Headache and Dyspepsia
CURED BY SKODA.
 Mrs. MELVIN is a lady of intelligence and highly esteemed by all her neighbors and friends. She will corroborate all the statements in the following letter.
 GENTLEMEN—For years I had a terrible trouble with my stomach—my food souring immediately after eating, together with a severe headache. I would have a prickly, numb sensation in my arms and down my sides, with strong tendency toward Paralysis. For thirteen years I have been troubled with extreme Constipation. I was so miserable that most of the time I was unable to get on my feet. I tried many different remedies, but they would bleed me, and I was so weak, so that I could neither sleep, stand, sleep or eat. I was so weak that I could not hold my hand, and I was so completely worn out, I was unable to do nearly all the things I used to do, and have taken patent medicine in large quantities, but received no permanent benefit. Through a friend, my attention was called to the merits of SKODA'S REMEDY. I consented to try it, and I am now feeling better than I have felt in many years. I have now taken only two boxes of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and four boxes of SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. My Dyspepsia is all gone, I sleep regularly, Appetite good, and I feel much better in health. In fact, I AM PERFECTLY WELL.
 All credit is due to your Wonderful Remedies, and I cannot say too much in their praise.
 Truly yours,
 MRS. CAPT. J. E. MELVIN,
 No. 18 Warren St.,
 ROCKLAND, ME.
 We GUARANTEE 6 Bottles to BENEFIT or CURE. You get help or get your money back. **WILL YOU TRY IT?**
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, H.S.

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

G. M. SMITH & CO.

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

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

IN SEARCH OF GOLD.

A TRUE TALE.

Seven days the burning Australian sun
 Had beaten upon our path:
 Seven days the prairie had stretched before
 Like an endless sea of grass.
 Our feet were blistered, and the many rags
 Which bound them were stained with gore,
 And our tattered clothes were tied with rope
 Where the thorn and brambles tore.

For many days not a drop of rain
 Had fallen on parched earth,
 And our tongues were swollen in our mouths
 And we cursed our day of birth.
 Hunger and thirst were ours. At last
 I looked at Jack, and said:
 "Another day of this, old chum,
 And the morrow finds us dead."

Then I spoke of my wife and little ones,
 "Way over 'cross the sea,
 "To night they'll be praying for us dear lad,
 A-pining for you an' me."
 And a lump swells up in my rugged throat,
 And how misty the sun's rays are!
 As I picture the dreadful grief there'd be,
 In that little home afar.

And Jack, he only looks at me,
 Then puts his hand to his throat.
 Drawing from thence a silver case
 He had hidden beneath his coat,
 With a reverent touch he kisses it.
 "This goes wherever I roam,
 'Tis small an' plain, but it came from her,
 My little girl at home."

The sun goes down with a sudden rush,
 And the chill winds of evening blow,
 When there we see the Murray a stream
 Not twenty yards below.
 That night we drink, wash, sing and laugh,
 Then lie down to sleep and rest,
 For with a glimpse of fortune's smile
 Comes happy son and jest.

When morning came I said to Jack,
 "Now, Jack," sez I to him,
 "To get unto the other side
 'Pears to me we'll have to swim."
 Jack looks at the rushing river,
 At its turbid, yellow flow.
 "Then ye'll have to go yer lone, Bob,
 Fer I can't swim that, yer know."

I tried my best to persuade him,
 But persuaded he would not be;
 So we said "Good-bye" to each other,
 And we parted—him and me.
 Strapping my clothes to a piece of bark,
 I swam to the other shore,
 Where I dressed, and waving my hand to Jack,
 Traamped on—and we met no more.

I reached great Melbourne City,
 And went on to Ballarat mine,
 Where, with plenty of work and hardship,
 I made my pile in time.
 Then I called for dear old Montreal,
 And such a welcome I had
 From my dear old wife and children,
 Who had given me up for dead.

And my boys, all well an' happy,
 Crowded round me as I told
 Of that fearful, awful journey,
 In the eager search for gold.
 And I lay my hand on my hard-earned wealth,
 Then point to my whitened hair,
 And tell my boys that home is best,
 So to stay an' be happy there.

What of Jack? ah, yes! poor fellow
 Some miners crossing one day,
 Came on a little heap of bones
 And rags, beside the way.
 And as they lift them reverently,
 From out that bony hand
 A little tarnished, silver case
 Falls down upon the sand.
 There on the blackened lid they read,
 "To Jack, with love from Doll."
 Inside a smiling pictured face,
 A curl of hair—that's all.

THERE SEEMED NO MORE TO SAY.

A STORY IN WHICH A GIRL, TWO YOUNG MEN, AND ROSES PLAY PARTS.

She was as pretty as a pink, and she was evidently watching for him, for she leaned out of the window as he approached.

'Good morning,' she said, smiling and blushing; 'how lucky that I happened to see you passing, I had intended to write you a note to-day if I did not see you.'

He looked surprised and pleased.

'Very kind of you, I'm sure,' he murmured.

'Not at all; I see now that I was wrong in what I said the other day. I began to suspect it before but I hated to give in—but when you sent me those lovely roses this morning I felt that I must apologize.'

He had colored to the tips of his ears.

'But I—er that is—,' he stammered.

'Yes, indeed, it was too lovely of you, and to select my favorite variety, too, and that just after I had been so unkind.'

'But really, Miss Jessie, I—'

'O, I think it was awfully nice of you and so delicate, too, of course though you knew I would guess—a woman's intuition never fails her in a matter of that kind. Why, I just knew they were from you the moment I saw them.'

He took off his hat and wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

'O, but really I—'

'Yes, it was just like your modesty to try and evade my thanks. I am glad you sent them, though, for I would never have given in otherwise, and now, a pretty blush mantling her cheeks, 'now I appreciate you a'l the more.'

'I—I am glad you are pleased,' he murmured weakly. 'Why, Miss Jessie, I'd do anything for you.'

'Yes indeed, and to think I was so unkind to you.'

'N', indeed, it was I who was ill-natured.'

'And to think I would have gone on blaming you but for those roses.'

There was a wild gleam in his eyes.

'Why, yes, yes, indeed,' he murmured: 'quite so. I—that is—'

'That is, you meant me to guess and accept them as a peace offering,' she said archly, 'and so I did.'

'I—I suppose so; how about the picnic, Miss Jessie?'

'Oh, I will go with you, of course, and wear some of your roses, too.'

'Oh, no, you must let me send you some fresh ones,' he protested.

'Well, then, they must be just the same kind. I shall never wear any others now, and I shall always think of you when I see them.'

'O, Miss Jessie! But—what kind are they?' There was a haunted look in his eyes.

'O, now you are going to spoil everything; I thought you selected them because I had once told you that I liked them best.'

'Yes, of course, but you see I don't know much about flowers and—'

'Good morning, Miss Jessie,' called a fresh voice.

'Why, good morning, Mr. Lambley?'

'I just stopped a moment in passing to say that I hope you liked my roses. I just found out that that stupid florist neglected to inclose my card, but I knew you would guess who sent them. Women are so quick about those things. Well, I can't stop—must hurry to catch my train—good-by.' There seemed nothing left to say after he had walked on.

EXTRACT FROM A YOUNG WIFE'S DAIRY.

Monday—"Observed to Charley at the breakfast-table this morning that I thought a change of air would be beneficial to us both. He replied that it would be impossible for him to get away from business at present."

Tuesday—"Ventured to remark that when we took a trip, it would be just splendid to go to Chicago. He seemed vexed at the renewal of the subject and said quite decidedly that there was no use of talking about it."

Wednesday—"Wrote dear mama, inviting her to pay us a visit, and requesting an answer by telegraph."

Thursday—"Made no allusion to our going out of town, but followed Charley to the front door and kissed him affectionately as he left."

Friday—"Received a dispatch from dear mamma, saying she would come next week. Left it lying open on the bureau in Charley's room."

Saturday—"Charley says he has arranged his business. We're off to the World's Fair by the first train Monday morning."

LOOK GOSSIP.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for August is rather severe perhaps in its tone but it will be welcomed by many who have had a surfeit of light reading of late. "Sealing in the Antarctic" is specially cooling and suitable to the season, and the clever article on "Honey and Honey Plants" may be recommended on the ground of suitability at least. Prof. E. P. Evans writes well of "Studies of Animal Speech" and Herbert Spencer tilts a lance over "Prof. Weismann's Theories." The magazine is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and is sold for 50c. a number.

The *Review of Reviews* for August is as usual quite up to date, and the man who cannot find his own particular hobby aired in its varied pages must indeed be difficult to please. The financial situation in the United States is well discussed. The well written life of Leland Stanford gives an excellent idea of the strong spirit that possessed the self-made man, while W. T. Stead has much that is interesting to tell of Admiral Tryon and his associates. In this Province where the need of apartment houses is already being felt, the article on the Cliff Dwellers of New York will be widely read,

Yet these are but a few of the subjects dealt with for we have but space to hint of the wide scope of the magazine. Terms \$2.50 a year. Published at 13 Astor Place, New York City.

There has seldom been so fine a touch and so delicate an understanding of human nature in fiction as Grace King has evinced in her Bilcony Stories in the *Century Magazine*. "One of Us" and the "Little Convent Girl" in the August number are especially worthy of note. They contrast favorably with the gruesome tale of "The Redeptioner," by Edward Eggleston and they blend with the quaint tale of "The Sister of Saints." "Mr Jones' Experiment" is a clever society sketch of a man who found the exact truth incompatible with the requirements of society. The continued stories, "The White Islander" and "Benefits Forgot," are telling with interest, and several articles such as "The Philosopher's Camp," "Breathing Movement as a Cure," and the "Famine in Russia," give the proper amount of ballast to the number. Published by the Century company. Subscription price \$4.00 a year.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The tall, aged, sad-looking man ate a bountiful dinner at the restaurant and then with a check calling for 75c. made his way to the cashier's desk. He banged down the check with a battered silver dollar, and looked sadder than ever.

The cashier picked up the dollar and examined it suspiciously. It had a deep dent one side, and looked as though it had been plugged. At that moment the customer spoke. "It's very painful for me to part with that dollar. It saved my life once, however, and must do so again. At the siege of Vicksburg I carried it in my vest pocket, and the dent you see there was made by a bullet, which otherwise must have killed me. I have it since as a memorial, and it wellnigh breaks my heart to let it go; but I must—I have nothing else."

The cashier was plainly interested. "In what year was the siege of Vicksburg?" he asked.

"Sixty-three," said the man, promptly.

"And this dollar, returned the cashier, "is dated 1877, and is a counterfeit."

The sad man looked annoyed. "Of course it is," he replied. "How could I have an 1877 dollar in '63 if it wasn't a counterfeit?"

And the cashier was so dumbfounded that he passed out a quarter in change, and allowed the sad man to escape.—From the "Editor's Drawer," in *Harper's Magazine* for August.

A GREAT LOVE.

THE EFFECT OF A REFUSAL ON A FIN DE SIECLE YOUNG MAN.

Dashaway—And is there no hope?

Miss Summit—I am sorry to say it, Mr. Dashaway, but there is none.

Dashaway—Maude, you do not know what you say. I am no ordinary man. Love to me is not a passing fancy, the idle amusement of a summer hour. Beside this great undying passion of mine what is death? Nothing, I say—absolutely nothing. You cannot know what it means for a man like me to love. It came to me, not suddenly, but slowly, until it filled every crevice of my being, and now this great passionate yearning for you must have its answer. I will win you yet. I will be patient. You do not know me, Maude. I am a desperate man. I can wait. I do not ask you to love me yet.

Miss Summit—Mr. Dashaway—George—I am so sorry. I know it must be just awful for you, but what can I say? Don't you know that my heart belongs already to another?

Dashaway—To another? (Burying his face in his hands.) I did not dream of this. Then, indeed, there is no hope. But (proudly) do not think that I will kill myself. No! I am far too much of a man for that. I shall go to Africa. I shall yet show the world that I am not a coward. I will plunge in jungles. I will court deadly disease, for death now is robbed of all its terrors for me. But one thing you cannot deprive me of. No one can take from me the memory of my love for you. That will ever remain. Its chastening influence shall ever surround me. You may never see me again. Think of me sometimes as one who loved you, not wisely, but too well. I go. Farewell. (Rushes madly out.)

Cleverton—(The next day at the club)—I see Von Blumer's engagement is announced.

Dashaway—To whom?

Cleverton—Maude Summit.

Dashaway—That girl! Well, she's a nice little thing. I used to be in love with her myself.—*Life*.

THE SCOLD.

There was a little boy of seven years in her family whose business it was to prepare kindling wood. Sometimes he forgot to prepare it. Seven years isn't a very great while to live in this world, and sometimes people who have lived seven times seven forget things.

This woman, who scolded, entertains a memory which will abide with her forever. The memory is associated with the words of a dying child, uttered in delirium:—"Don't scold me, mamma dear, I forgot the kindling, but I'll get it now—and—please don't—scold—me."

The words have burned into her soul. They afford no measure of comfort. She hasn't scolded anybody for years. There is no one to scold.

The many truthful testimonials in behalf of hood's Sarsaparilla prove that Hood's Cures, even when all others fail. Try it now.



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars. Just think of what a return I got for that investment! A thousand per cent! Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores!

Work all the Time.

Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.

ROBOTANIC. CURES RHOVUS DEBILITY.

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

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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, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. LAURANCE'S GENUINE AXIS-CUT PRISMATIC SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

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MANY

of the BEST CHEMISTS testify:— That AMMONIA is a disgusting drug. That BAKING POWDERS containing it CAN NOT be ABSOLUTELY PURE. The OFFICIAL REPORT of the Dominion Government shows That a BAKING POWDER sold in this vicinity CONTAINS AMMONIA.

That WOODILL'S German Baking Powder

IS A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, AND CONTAINS NO AMMONIA.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co. 161 Hollis St.

COLORED MORTALITY.

A colored party named Jake was very late a few days ago in getting down to the store. His employer, Mr. Allepice, rebuked Jake in somewhat severe language.

'I want you to understand that this trifling will never do. If you can't get down to your work in time, I'll hire somebody who can.'

'Boss, don't be hard on me,' and the negro's eyes filled with tears.

'Why, what's the matter with you? Anybody sick?'

'Sick! I don't know which am gwinter die fust, my wife or my old mudder.'

'I am sorry that I spoke so harshly as that. I didn't know it was as bad as that. We won't need you about the store to-day.'

'Thank you, boss. Thank you kindly,' and off he went.

Next morning Mr. Allepice asked Jake what he meant by saying that his wife and mother were dying, when he had seen both on the street the day before.

'Dyin' exclaimed Jake, opening his mouth wide enough to admit a coffee mill being thrown into it, and elevating his eyebrows in amazement.

'Yes, dying. You said they were dying, and half an hour after you left, your wife came here to see if you had drawn your wages for last month.'

'I nobber said dey was dying. Ef you was ter see de way dey opens dar mous and take in chunks of bacon, you wouldn't spec' dem ob dying. I bleeve I did say I didn't know which of 'em was gwinter die fust, and I don't know dat yet; deys bofo got sich good appetites—I knows one of dem got ter die fust, but —'

Here Mr. Allepice interrupted the orator with an ax halve, and the business relations therefore existing between them have been severed.

MUDDLING THE MONEY-LENDER.

A London reporter, when in the country last summer, wanted to borrow some money of a plain, good-natured farmer, with whom he dined after an agricultural meeting.

'I want to borrow six pounds,' he said, 'until I reach London.'

The farmer had only three pounds, and the reporter said:

'Well I wish you would owe me the other three pounds, and we'll settle up when I come down again.'

When the day of settlement came the farmer was befogged by this conversation.

The farmer said, 'you owe me three pounds, don't you?'

'Certainly I do,' was the reply.

'Well, will you pay me?'

'Well, my dear fellow, I took our account is about square. I wanted to borrow six pounds, you remember. You set me have three pounds, and said you'd owe me the other three pounds. Now, then, you haven't paid that three pounds, and, consequently still owe it to me. I owe you three pounds, and if you will give the three pounds you owe me, I will instantly pay you the three pounds I owe you. Nothing could be fairer than that, I think.'

The farmer pondered, and has not got out of his reverie yet.—*Tid bits.*

NOT FLATTERING.

Put not your trust in a woman is a paraphrase to which the tragedian George C. Milne would unhesitatingly assent. He was at one time playing in a Western city, and observed in the front row an old lady dissolved in tears. Highly flattered, he sent an attendant to say that he would like to see her after the performance. When they met Mr. Milne was graciousness itself. 'Madame,' he said, 'I perceived my acting moved you.' 'It did that, sir, I've got a young son myself play-actin' down in Kentucky somewhere, an' it broke me all up to think that mebbe he warn't no better at it than you, sir.'—*Chicago Journal.*

COMMERCIAL.

There is very little change in business matters generally through the Dominion. Nearly every branch of trade continues to be characterized by the usual midsummer quiet.

The signs of financial improvement in the United States are becoming more and more apparent from day to day and promise to speedily materialize into permanent recovery. Meanwhile the trade of the Dominion rests on a fairly solid basis, and it is confidently believed that the strong financial resources, under wise and cautious business management, will prevent the possibility of distrust or disaster being felt in our commercial circles. While trade in the leading staple lines may be called quiet, it compares very favorably with former seasons. Country orders, as a rule, are moderate in volume, but cover most lines usually kept in stock, indicating depleted stores in all departments, which will require frequent replenishing to supply the ordinary consumptive demands.

The most serious matter before the United States Congress now is to devise a more elastic system of finance than now obtains, so that when a likelihood appears of a call for ready cash, it may be at once met. The suggestion has been made that the National Banks be permitted to issue notes to the amount of the ten per cent now reserved by the Government from their deposits guaranteeing their circulation. This will release about \$19,000,000 (now locked up) in small currency, and must alleviate the pressure for ready money which has been so severely felt of late.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLAWSON AND CO., NEW YORK, August 12, 1893.—"So far as respects the investment markets, the past week has shown an improvement in both conditions and prospects. The working of the Stock Market has afforded clear evidence that the point of lowest depression has been reached. Under the worst conditions of demoralization, there is always a level of prices at which investors—either domestic or foreign or both—will become buyers, and it is a matter of ocular demonstration that that force has now come in to sustain the market. The orders to buy from this class form a background of support upon which the 'bear' attacks make little or no impression. Their sales are so far taken up by investment buying that, when they want to borrow shares to cover their sales, they find themselves more or less 'cornered.' Their operations are therefore confined to a few of the least supported stocks, out of which they soon satisfied to earn their daily salt. It is no small gain to legitimate business that the reckless filibustering of the raiders has been thus brought under check for it is the first step towards a rise to be assured that decline has touched its 'lowest deep.'

The Stock Market has to a considerable extent broken loose from influences that are still depressing general business. The extreme scarcity and continued hoarding of money has little direct effect upon Stock Exchange operations. That kind of business is done without the direct intervention of cash; and as the banks can lend on stock loans without parting with currency they give a certain preference to stock brokers, especially as their collaterals, at the present low prices, form good security. Members of the Exchange therefore find no difficulty in borrowing at bank at 5 to 6 per cent on call, while other important borrowers have to pay 10 to 12 per cent for the insufficient accommodation that can be afforded them. This returning ability to get loans enables holders to protect themselves and makes Wall Street less sensitive than other interests to the adverse course in which events are still running.

The week has on the whole contributed some important reliefs to the general situation. It is true that there is no abatement of the common dearth of money, and none in the large demands of the interior banks for help from the metropolis; the banks, indeed, are as much pressed as they have been, so much so that they are compelled to refuse currency to outside applications, and have advanced rates to almost prohibitory figures; which simply means that a point has been reached at which they can no longer afford to be generous, but must stand for their own protection. But, at the same time, the fact that, by the end of next week, nearly 20 millions of gold will have been received from Europe, while some 12 millions of new bank circulation will be in the course of issue, cannot but have an important effect in relieving the scarcity of money and thereby restoring confidence.

Some relief is also felt from the fact that Congress is at last brought face to face with the great silver danger. The message of President Cleveland was such a strong yet simple presentation of the case as to carry to all classes a deep conviction of the danger in which the Sherman Act has placed the country, and the consequent necessity for immediately repealing the obnoxious clauses of that law. The President having thus broadened and intensified the public hostility to silver purchases, it seems reasonable to assume the impossibility of Congress failing to satisfy this universal demand. From such symptoms at the capital as can be traced amid the confusion of party maneuvering, it appears quite safe to assume that Congress will ultimately adopt an unconditional withdrawal of the authorization to purchase silver. That is the sole *sine qua non* to the restoration of confidence and prosperity; and the country would like to know it—and the sooner the better,—if it is possible that a Congress of the United States could be capable of refusing a measure so fundamentally vital and demanded by such an overwhelming majority of the people.

It is much to be hoped that this conclusion may be reached with the least possible delay, and that the discussion of the question may not be hindered by mixing with it non-essential issues. After the main question has been decided, there are other financial problems that would naturally arise out of the suspension of silver purchases which Congress might well consider. Lest the sudden cessation of a large supply of silver money should result in the evils of contraction, it is necessary that some provision be made for new issues of currency from some other source. In order to provide against that inconvenience, means should be devised for an increase in the National bank circulation; and, to meet the emergency, it might suffice, for at least the present, that the National banks be authorized to issue notes up to the full face value of the bonds deposited as guaranty. This would allow of a large increase in the circulation; and if further expansion should be found necessary it could be provided later by other means.

Experience has shown the necessity of providing some resource by which the Treasury could protect itself and the public from such emergencies as have recently occurred and still exist. For that purpose it seems advisable that Congress should authorize the issue of Three Per Cent Bonds, by the Secretary of the Treasury and with the consent of the President, payable at pleasure after ten years, and to be used to provide for any obligations of the Government in periods of financial difficulty. These measures seem a necessary supplement to the suspension of silver purchases; but other financial legislation may well be left for later and maturer consideration. This being done, the situation will be cured.

At the close of the week, there is a decided improvement in the situation among the banks. They have made a considerable gain in currency during the week, and the arrivals of gold from England have relieved the tension in every direction. The general opinion among managers is that the danger point is now passed, and that with the further supplies of coin to come from Europe, affairs will gradually work into an easier position."

Dry Goods.—The past week has been a quiet one in the dry goods trade, and the jobbing houses have very little to report. The actual movement is small, but several of the houses state that their travellers have been

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placing fair orders on fall account, which stands for so much business when the time for delivery comes. Some of these orders are being sent forward already, but mainly to A1 customers, as the trade is wisely disposed to exercise a due amount of caution before accepting and disposing of all the orders sent in for consideration. Values in all lines of textile fabrics are steady to firm. Remittances are as good as was expected, and will probably improve in the next two months.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour meets with a moderate enquiry for home requirements, strong bakers and straight rollers receiving most attention. Outside demand is very quiet. The tone of the market is weak. The demand for oatmeal is confined to supply local jobbing wants. Stocks are small and prices steady. The food market rules about steady. Bran meets with a fair demand. Shorts are quiet. The feeling in Boston in flour is stronger, and some of the millers have marked up prices by reason of the stronger market on wheat. Trade is better, and will be good if wheat continues to improve. The cornmeal market is firmer again, following the stronger market for corn. Bag meal is quoted at 80c to \$1, and barrel meal at \$2.15 to \$2.20. At Chicago wheat has advanced 3/4c. to 1 1/4c., and is held very firmly, owing to heavy and continuous demands for shipment abroad.

PROVISIONS.—Hog products generally are quiet. Canadian mess pork meets with some country enquiry, while smoked meats and lard are in fair demand for local jobbing wants. The Boston pork market is lower with quotations at: long cut, short cut and backs, \$20; lean ends \$22; extra primo \$10; butt pork \$18 50; pork tongues \$21.50; hams 13c; smoked shoulders 12c. The beef market is firm, although trade is not active. Mutton and lambs are firm from a not very heavy supply. In Liverpool there has been a steady consumptive demand for all cuts in bacon, holders meeting buyers freely at last week's quotations, which were unchanged. The demand for hams is unimproved, holders offering freely at 60s. to 65s. for 15 lbs. to 17 lbs. Very little has been done in lard this week, prices showing a fall of 6d. to 1s.

BUTTER.—In the local market butter continues dull, with nothing but a small consumptive demand at unchanged figures. In Montreal it is reported that the volume of business for export is small in grades. Reports indicate that the greater portion of the July make is still in factorymen's hands in the Townships section and on the south shore, except some moderate purchases by Montreal dealers who have a home trade to supply and are thereby enabled to pay somewhat better figures than shippers can allow in the case of export purchases. Their wants are not large, however, in comparison with the make, especially as they had already secured a large portion of the June make. The factorymen, therefore, have to turn to the shippers, and as the latter stoutly demand concessions, the salesmen are showing more disposition to meet them as the month advances and the prospect of securing the higher prices that they thought possible cannot be worked. Shippers claim that, with their cable limits, 20 1/2c. is an extreme price. The Boston butter market has been dull and weak in sympathy with that of New York, which fell off 1c. The English butter markets are dull and quiet.

CHEESE.—Business in the local market is quiet for the reason that the bulk of the stocks are held for future shipment whenever prices improve on the other side. A Montreal report says that an accurate analysis of the cheese market is as difficult as ever. The legitimate demand from Great Britain, unless the majority of shippers are in a conspiracy to misrepresent the position, does not warrant the payment of the extreme figures that are reported from the country, yet each day brings returns of additional high-priced purchases. This fact and the circumstance that a large portion of the receipts arriving here are going into cold storage, supports the belief that speculators, having already loaded up with a big job of cheese, are compelled to try and keep the markets up.

EGGS.—The local egg market is quiet and dull. The receipts are light, but sufficient for the demand, which is slow. Prices are unchanged.

GREEN FRUIT.—Trade in this line is brisk, and the market is amply supplied with all seasonable varieties of fruit, for which there is an active demand.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is not much change in dried fruit. A very little is doing in Valencia raisins. Recent cable advices announce that the first shipment of the new crop of Valencias for Montreal has been made. This is about two weeks earlier than usual, and the fruit will arrive there about Sept. 1. Opening quotations are lower than usual. The recent advance abroad in Sultana raisins has stimulated the demand, it being fully expected that the new crop will be short.

SUGAR.—Nothing specially new has developed in the sugar market during the week. The demand is light and, generally speaking, of a hand-to-mouth character. Prices are steady and unchanged. Willets & Gray, New York, report that raws and refined are firmer. Total stock in all the principal countries 822,100 tons, against 1,065,477 tons at the same dates last year. Afloat from all countries to the United States estimated at 50,000 tons, against 70,000 tons last year.

TEA.—As far as the local market is concerned the situation remains much as before. New teas which retail at about 25c., 40c. and 50c. are receiving the most attention, and the demand for them is fair. Low grade teas are not coming in at the moment, and it is not expected that they will for some time. Ceylon and Indian teas are getting more in favor all the time. Latest mail advices from London say:—"The market continues firm for Indian and Ceylon teas—Ceylons showing fully 1/4d. per lb. advance upon prices

VERY HARD INDEED.

There are so many things that appear unnecessary, and which for the life of us we can see neither purpose nor end. It may be corns are just one of those things in the flesh the why and the wherefore of which we cannot see. Nevertheless they are of the kind that are easily removed. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor makes short work of them. Try it and see how nicely it coaxes them out. Use none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists.

ruling three weeks ago. Common Congous are also firm, and it now seems certain that this season we shall not see such excellent values in teas of this description as were obtainable at this time last year. Medium and fine sorts of China teas are rather cheaper. Some grades of Indian teas, particularly broken Pekons, have advanced 1/4l. to 1d. per pound." Advices from Hancock say:—"Supplies of first crop teas are now nearly all received and second crop of Ningchons are now coming forward. A few teas from this district show rather good quality, but unfortunately, the majority are rain-damaged. Second crop of Hancock teas have not yet arrived in any quantity. The quality of the few so far received is disappointing.

FISH.—There has been no change in the local fish market since our last report. The catch of all kinds of fish is reported to have been fair all along the coast, and the indications, so far, are that a full average take will be made. Cured fish arrive here rather slowly at present, and what do come are readily taken up at fair figures. In Montreal the fish trade continues brisk, with the supply still insufficient to the demand. Quotations are:—Fresh sea salmon 16c. to 18c.; Labrador herring \$3 per half-bbl.; Shore do. \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby do. 11c. to 12c. In Gloucester the first receipts of Iceland h'ibut for the season are noted—nearly three weeks later than last year, with a prospect of a light supply. Also the first receipts of Bay mackerel (on small fare). Codfish are in fair supply with a falling market, and light receipts of mackerel taken as fast as landed with an easier market.

HISTORY OF 15 YEARS.

For fifteen years we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a family medicine for summer complaints and diarrhoea, and we never had anything to equal it. We highly recommend it.

SAMUEL WENN, Corbett, Ont.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with multiple columns: SUGARS, BREADSTUFFS, GROCERIES, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, FISH, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, SALT. Includes various product names and prices.

A WILD IRISH LASS.

(Concluded.)

She ran swiftly through the patch of whispering oats and across the bog, straight toward the Reeks. The heart within her was all aflame now.

'Ailsie! Ailsie!' called out a sudden voice.

There was a clatter of brogues behind her, where a streak of waning moonlight still lay upon the path.

'Ailsie! Ailsie!' cried Larry O'Shane.

He had been lurking about the cabin, then, instead of going home—poor, silly, love-sick Larry! The girl was fairly caught.

'Ailsie, avourneen, came back!'

Instead of obeying this injunction, she dropped her cloak and ran—away, away, like a wild thing, over the black, quaking bog, fear lending her wings. Her heart was in her throat, her breath came in gasps. Behind her, on the wet earth, like some cast-off fairy mantle, lay the cloak—a patch of ragged scarlet to frighten the strutting magpies and the moping herons.

Ailsie had seen the last of it; and, though he little knew it, Larry O'Shane, in that far, flying figure, had seen, too, the last of his pretty sweetheart.

At the lodge-gates she ventured to look back. He had not followed—all was quite still. Still quaking, she went up the broad drive among the thorn trees and laurels to the hall-door, standing wide open beyond.

What with the lights, and the carriages, and the bustle, the servants in livery running about, and the burst of music, Ailsie stood for a moment quite dazed.

The ball had begun, sure enough. She walked straight up to the hall-door, and peered in.

'Faith! what is that?' said a man in white stockings and a coat all green and scarlet, advancing hastily toward Ailsie.

The girl stood now on the threshold, plain and uncovered to all eyes.

'Who are you?' said the man, sharply, 'and what do you want here?'

'Please, sir,' answered Ailsie, dropping a courtesy, 'I've come to dance at the ball.'

The man was dumb for a moment, then he laughed scornfully.

'Oho! It's Molly O'Shane's pretty granddaughter. She's dazed. Go home, my lass; this is a party of quality. You can't come in here.'

'Nay,' answered Ailsie; 'it's one o' yer fine gintlefolks that axed me, sir. I'll not go home for the like o' ye.'

'Barney,' grimly called he of the green coat to one of the footmen, 'just speak to the master.'

A quick step crossed the great hall, with a loud burst of music following after through an open door.

Ailsie, held at bay by the green coat, flashed a frightened glance upward, and met the blue eyes of Captain Arthur Beaumont.

'I've come,' she said, her cheeks flushing like the dawn.

He might have been annoyed, provoked, perhaps, only the amazing beauty of the girl, as she stood there in the light of the lustres, was such as to disarm all feeling save that of blank and unreasoning admiration.

'I've come to dance wid yer honor,' she repeated timidly.

'And dance you shall, by all the gods!' muttered Beaumont, through his teeth. 'Miss Ailsie, come with me.'

The group of servants stared at each other in mute amaze, and the butler in the green coat shivered with rage and scorn.

'Is it ye that's master o' the Reeks?' said the girl wondering. 'Shure, ye don't tell me that.'

For an answer, he took her slender brown hand and led her straight into the ballroom.

Ah, what a sight was there! From far and near the gentry had flocked to the young heir's ball. Flowers, and lights, and music; satins rustling and fans waving everywhere! There were the grand ladies from Hogarth, enormous trains and feathers, and jewels without number on their skinny arms and bosoms; there were young beauties in lace and pearls, and old dowagers, hideous exceedingly, in lace and pearls likewise; and there into the very midst of the light, and the crowd, and the dancers, the heir of the Reeks led the wild Irish girl, in her homespun dress and scarlet stockings, and placed her at the head of the set just forming in the centre of the room.

Had a thunderbolt burst suddenly over the round tower where Rossmore was murdered, the consternation succeeding could scarcely have exceeded that which followed this extraordinary turn of affairs.

First there was an ominous hush. Everybody looked at everybody—everybody stared hard at Ailsie. Instantly a wicked buzz filled the room.

'What is it?'

'Where did it come from?'

'He is really going to dance with her!'

The while the heir of the Reeks, delightfully cool and serene, had got his arm about the lithe little figure, and was already moving with her down the room.

'Don't look about you,' he whispered, 'or you'll be turned to stone by evil eyes. Look at me instead.'

She tried to obey, but the black lashes drooped. He could feel her heart fluttering against his side. The grand Hogarth ladies were standing stock-still in the set, with feathers bristling and eyeglasses raised.

DON'T YOU KNOW

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

Hood's Pills can be had by mail for 25c of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

'Maybe,' faltered the girl faintly, 'one o' thim be your honor's sweetheart?'

'No, thank you! I have no sweetheart, Miss Ailsie.'

In a twinkling, the whole set was falling apart. It did not matter. All the scorn and amazement of the goodly company seemed lost upon the master of the Reeks. He only smiled, and bowed to the musicians, and the next moment was leading off his lovely partner to the scattering measures of an Irish reel.

It was time for the old dowagers to fling up their eyes and hold their indignant breath. Such a reel as that was never before danced in the hall of the dead Rossmore. The girl was uncanny. They could swear her feet did not touch the floor. Nevertheless, the high heels of the Sunday shoes kept up a tapping faint and fine, like the cleric's hammer on the sunny sides of a peat-stack.

What with the face of the girl, her wild grace and flashing black tresses, and the way the heir of the Reeks gazed at her in their giddy, tantalizing whirls, that crowd of gentry stood on either side looking on, as dumb and motionless as if they were all under the influence of a spell.

Suddenly a great uproar was heard at the door of the entrance. The music was pealing its maddest and merriest, and nobody had time to turn and look—not until a wild, gray, dishevelled figure came flying into the midst, hurling the great folks right and left from the way. Then, like a tiger-cat Molly O'Shane sprang upon Ailsie, and clutching her bonny hand in the girl's black tresses tore her violently from the arms of the master of the Reeks.

'So ye thought to stale away, an' I not know!' she cried, her hand on the terrified girl, her glaring eyes on Beaumont. 'Faix! ye've come to a fine gatherin'! Does yon yellow-haired upstart think to dance with such as ye? 'Tis time for my lass to have her own.'

She pushed the pale, shrinking Ailsie into the open space cleared for the dancers, laughing bitterly.

'Look,' she cried, 'look well at her, all ye gintlefolks that knew the house o' Rossmore! Good, ye say, will show. Who but a Rossmore ever had such a hair as this? Who but a Rossmore ever looked at ye wid that blinking o' the eye? MacSullivan, o' the Cross-post, ye knew her father well. Spake! is she not like him?'

Not waiting for any answer, Molly O'Shane went on, wildly:

'It were these two arms, yer honors, that carried her into the bog, the night Rossmore was murdered at the head o' the stair—whin yer honors, I very soul o' ye, thought her murdered, too. Safe and sound I meant to kape her from her father's inimies—shure, an' I've done that same; an' had she but wed wid Larry—oh, had she but wed my lad, I'd have made her lady o' the Reeks long ago!'

The old woman turned furiously on Beaumont.

'An' ye!' she cried, 'git ye out o' this place! it's hers now. Do ye think ye've heard but an idle tale? Harken, thin, to his riverence—he'll tell ye o' the oath I swore to him, that when the stranger entered here, my lass should have her own.'

Through the uproar and confusion abounding now on every side, Beaumont, like one in a dream, saw the grave figure of a parish priest advancing toward the spot where the old woman stood, hostile and implacable, betwixt him and the daughter of the Rossmores.

'My friends,' said the reverend father, lifting his calm voice above the noise of the crowd, 'the story you heard is no idle tale—it is a solemn and singular truth. This young girl is not the grandchild of Mary O'Shane, but the daughter of Dermot Rosemore, killed, as you all know, in this house fifteen years ago.'

For one little moment Beaumont's gaze fell on Ailsie. Their eyes met—his softening into something like tenderness, hers wild and dilated, and darkening into utter midnight with the terror that filled her.

'Yer honor,' she cried, turning to him, grasping wildly at his arm, 'spake, spake! Is it thue?'

'My child, I think—I am sure it is.'

She gasped for breath.

'And ye—God o' heaven!—what will ye do?'

'I shall depart at once.'

She flung up her hands. Then the slender figure, all limp and lifeless, slipped away from his arm—away from Molly O'Shane's outstretched hands—away from the astonished eyes all bent upon her, and fell, a silent and senseless thing to the floor.

* * * * *

There was a grand ball at Dublin Castle one night late in the autumn. The Lord-Lieutenant was about to depart for England, and this was his farewell reception. In point of crowds and magnificence, and all those things which go to make up the sum-total of a grand ball, the occasion had seldom or never been surpassed.

His excellency, bland, rotund and good-humored, was moving among his guests, dispensing hospitality with a right good will. Rich dresses and fair faces abounded; so did uniforms. In one group near a window a half-score were gathered together, deep in ballroom gossip.

'Of all the lovely women I ever saw,' Captain Rutherford was saying pensively, 'this west-country helress is the loveliest. It is impossible that a woman with such a pair of eyes can be heartless.'

Faith, answered O'Rourke of the dragoons, 'you can't but own, my lad, that she's deaf, blind and dumb to-night to the whole handsome lot of us.'

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 acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this page.

W. T. BATH & Co., Windsor, Ont.

'That's because Lord Villiers's mother monopolized her,' grumbled Colonel Arundel. 'She has just brought her back from Paris, you see, and the old dame is an inveterate match-maker. Jove! she intends Miss Rossmore, with her Irish bogs and foreign securities, for her precious son.'

'Bah! Villiers will never carry off a girl like that,' sneered Rutherford. 'Have you seen her, Beaumont?'

Captain Arthur Beaumont, standing near by, quite pale and distraught, answered by a negative gesture.

'She's handsomer to-night than ever—not a jewel about her, but that curious bracelet which she always wears.'

'Hist!' whispered Arundel, 'here she comes with his excellency himself.'

Beaumont, stepping quickly forward, looked at the advancing couple. There she was just as he expected her, a regal, self-possessed woman,

with the air of a duchess—her slender figure draped in point lace and satin—taller, older, a thousand times lovelier, yet Ailsie still. As she came sweeping toward him, he saw that, as Rutherford had said, she wore no jewels, save an odd bracelet of golden coin, clasped with a heart of fiery topaz, on one round, snow-white arm.

He held his breath. Would she see him—would she know him after five long changeable years! She drew nearer—she looked up—looked straight in his face. Over her own swept something that was not a blush, but a white lightning heat, dying as quickly as it came. Then her dark eyes dropped. She went on a few paces, and disengaging her arm from the Lord-Lieutenant's sank into a seat near Lady Villiers.

A few moments afterward Lady Villiers was beckoning graciously to Beaumont with her Spanish fan. He crossed to her side.

'My dear Arthur,' she said, not without a touch of malice, 'is it possible you do not recognize Miss Rossmore? One would think you had cause to remember each other.'

Miss Rossmore gave him her hand.

'Remember!' he murmured in her ear; 'as if I could ever forget!'

She answered nothing. She was pale and cold as a snow-wreath. Only the nervous manner in which she plucked at the bracelet of coin on her wrist betrayed her agitation.

'My love,' said Lady Villiers, beginning to frown, 'here is your fan. Lord John is coming to dance with you.'

Beaumont's eyes looked full into Miss Rossmore's.

'Ailsie!' he murmured, darily.

With a sudden snap the heart of topaz clasping Miss Rossmore's bracelet parted under her nervous fingers. Something concealed therein rolled out and fell to the floor.

The young heiress started.

'Pray—pray help me to find it!' she said to Lady Villiers.

'My love, what have you lost?'

'What have you lost?' repeated Beaumont.

'Something that is very, very precious to me,' she faltered.

Beaumont was down on the floor in a twinkling. When he arose, his face was luminous. He was holding in his hand a silver shilling, one end perforated as if for a cord.

'My dear,' cried Lady Villiers, aghast, 'that is not what you hide so closely in your bracelet?'

'A friend gave it to me long ago,' murmured Miss Rossmore.

'And you have kept it all this time!' Arthur Beaumont said, in an impassioned whisper. 'Ailsie, Ailsie, you will not dance with Lord John Villiers—you will dance with me?'

'Give me back my shilling,' she faltered, smiling.

Something in his eyes made her own fall before them.

'Give me back that which you have had in keeping ever since the night you won your shilling. Ailsie, Ailsie, give me back my heart!'

In the very face and eyes of Lady Villiers he caught her slender white hand in his own. For a moment it fluttered like a frightened bird, then lay quite still.

It was but fair, perhaps, that Arthur Beaumont entered the round tower of the Recks a second time as master.

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

THE BOOK FIEND'S DISCOMFITURE.

'Madame,' said the enterprising book agent, inserting one foot upon the threshold as a precaution against the door being closed upon him as soon as his errand became known. 'I called to show you a sample of a valuable work which will shortly be issued at the low price of five dollars, elegantly bound, profusely illustrated with genuine steel engravings in the highest style of art.'

'Well now,' said the old lady, 'that's real kind of you. It does look a pretty nice book now, doesn't it? And that's the picture of the author! Well now, do you know there's something about him that reminds me of my cousin Martha Jenkins' husband when they was first married about fifteen years ago, though he's aged a great deal since then, and only natural too, poor man, for they've had a heap of trouble, what between losing three of their children with the diphtheria and him failing in business its no wonder he has grown gray and peaked-like. We'll thought Martha was doing so well when she married him, for everybody said he was real wealthy and he was reeve of the village then, too; but he was mortgaged to one of those

loan companies, and when his partner swindled him and went off to the States the company sold them up and then he moved down into the city and got a job in a livery stable, which was all he could get to do, but he's had a little money left him since, and I expect he'll go into business again, but land's sake, it's pretty hard when a man has to begin all over again at his age, for he must be about fifty-five now.'

'Yes, ma'am. The very best of the kind on the market. Should be in the library of every intelligent family who desire to keep pace with the progress of the age. Payments, if desired, in monthly instalments of fifty cents. Should be pleased to take your name as a subscriber.'

'I suppose there's many people likes to pay that way, which must be a great convenience for those who have not much money. Now, there was Mrs. Snooper on Berkeley street—perhaps you might know her. When she started house-keeping a couple of years ago she bought everything on the instalment plan, and I think she did right, for Snooper is one of those careless, easy-going fellows that never put by a cent. They'd been boarding for three or four years, but they didn't like it, and as she says to me last time I saw her—it was down at the market,—'Mrs. Dillaby,' says she, 'there's nothing after all like having a home of your own; you can come and go as you please. And Snooper having a steady job all the time, for he's a good workman and well liked by his employers, they was able to pay for it inside of a year, and since then they've managed to put by enough to take a trip to the World's Fair—'

'Yes ma'am—will you—'

'To the World's Fair and I expect they'll have a real good time. Why Mr. Fadd who is a great friend of my son-in-law who has just got back after being away for two weeks, says it's perfectly wonderful and that nothing like it was ever seen before, but I don't hold with opening it on Sunday, and it didn't cost him more than fifty dollars, but then he has friends there, which makes a difference.'

'Quite so—if you wish to—'

'You see his brother has been there for about five years and he's clerk in a big hardware store. He had to take a low salary at first but when he got to know the business they increased it and he got married last summer to a girl he was engaged to in Goderich. She broke it off once and everybody thought she was going to marry Capt. Wadleigh, but the Captain—' What, you're not going, are you? Well, good bye. We've had a real pleasant chat. Call again next time your passing.'

But the agent with a wild and careworn look on his features was already out of hearing.

Summer complaints and all bowel troubles are soon cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

NOVA SCOTIA
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THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

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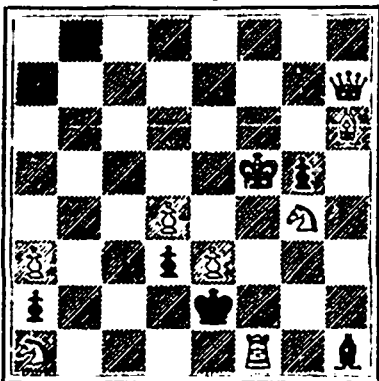


—FOR SALE BY—
KELLEY & GLASSEY.

CHESS.

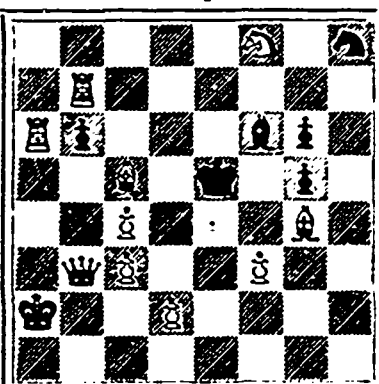
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 189.
Q takes P (R3) etc.
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 190.
Q-B8

PROBLEM 193.
Black 5 pieces.



White 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM 194.
Black 6 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White mates in two moves.

GAME 178.
HISTORICAL CONTESTS.
THE SIEGE OF BENDER.

This episode refers to the fight which occurred at Charles' camp at Varnitza, near Bender, when, in consequence of the refugee King's obstinacy in refusing to leave the Sultan's dominions, the Turkish troops by the command of their sovereign, were obliged to attack him. On learning of the attack King Charles XII made the circuit of his feeble and hasty entrenchments and then sat down coolly to play at chess with his favorite Grothusen, as if his life had been in profound security.

In exile still, the Swedish King
On Duclater's bank was lingering;
Near Bender's town he held his court,
And passed the time in varied sport,
Awhile upon the tented field,
He taught his followers to wield
The sword, which still for battle light,
Had rested, since Pultowa's fight
Then would he seek, some other while,
With Chess the moments to beguile;
His courtiers making feeble stand
At this, against his practiced hand,
Grothusen, Christian Albert light;
Against the King made sturdiest fight
Upon the checker's field;
But though in phalanx on the right
His force stand, and though each Knight
Does his devoir with falchion bright,
He yet, perforce must yield
To Charles' deeply planned attack,
Which drives his bravest warriors back
With broken spear and shield.
Thus did the monarch calmly spend
The time from day to day,
Till three long years had seen an end;
And now the Turk, erstwhile his friend,
Fearing grim Russia to offend
If longer he should stay,
Raised a strong force, resolved to send
The refugees away.
But nought cared Charles, though foe came,
He still enjoyed his favorite game,
And laughed at shot and shell—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| WHITE
Grothusen. | BLACK
King Charles XII. |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 |
| 4 P-QK14 | B tks P |
| 5 P-B3 | B-R4 |
| 6 Castles | Kt-B3 |
| 7 P-Q4 | Castles |
| 8 P-Q5 | Kt-K2 |
| 9 Q-Q3 | P-Q3 |
| 10 P-KR3 | Kt-Kt3 |

The two Knights are now strongly posted, and threaten one or other of them to occupy the King's Bishop's fifth square with telling effect.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 11 Kt-R2 | Kt-R4 |
| 12 B-Kt3 | K-KtB5 |
| 13 B tks Kt | Kt tks B |
| 14 Q-B3 | P-KB4 |
| 15 P tks P | QB tks KP |
| 16 P-KKt4 | B-Q6 |

An effective coup, indeed, and one that places White's game beyond hope. Besides attacking the K, it threatens to win the Queen by Kt to K's seventh ch.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 17 Q-K3 | B-QKt3 |
| 18 Q-Q2 | Q-KR5 |
- Threatening mate in two moves.
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 19 K-Rsq | Q tks RP |
| 20 R-Kt3q | |

'Twas thus, while firing raged around,
The monarch calmly held his ground—
He cries: "Grothusen, you can't play more!
There is a pretty mate in four."

B-K5ch; 21 P-B3, B tks Pch;
22 R-Kt2, B tks Rch; 23 Q tks B,
Q tks Q mate.

But even as the monarch spoke,
With a great crash, 'mid fire and smoke,
A bullet through the window broke,
And on the Chess board fell—
As riven by the lightning's stroke,
Splinter'd in some majestic oak,
Its branches scattered,
So did that bullet, in its flight,
Strike down black's solitary Knight,
Which, shattered into fragments quite,
Was dashed upon the ground,
Up jumped Grothusen in affright,
But Charles looked calmly on,
And pondering the Chess board o'er
He cries, "I still can mate in four,
Although my Knight is gone."

Remove Black's Kt-B-K5ch;
21 P-B3, R tks P; 22 Q-KKt2
(best), R-B8; 23 Q tks R, R tks R
mate.

But ere Grothusen saw the mate,
Another musket ball
Flew in—most marvellous to relate—
It struck the Black King's Bishop straight,
Which, sharing now the Knight's hard fate,
Was dashed against the wall.
Grothusen stirred not, but turned pale;
While Charles exclaimed—"Of what avail
Is skill against such heavy odds?
The Turk is on your side, the gods
Befriend your game. But still I may
Without that, see, yet win the day."
A survey of the board he took,
Then laughed until the rafters shook,
And shouting cried, "Grothusen look!
As sure as we're alive,
In spite of Turk, in spite of fate,
There yet remains a splendid mate!
I give checkmate in five!"

Remove King's Bishop—B-K5ch,
21 P-B2, R tks P; 22 Q-KKt2, R
-B7; 23 Kt-Q2, R tks Q; 24 Kt
tks B, Q tks Kt mate.

The poetical description of the incident, with some slight alterations, was written by the late Mr. J. A. Miles.—*Bristol Mercury*.

Halifax Printing Co.,
165 Hollis St.
Halifax.

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.

MINING OUTLOOK.—In sympathy with the prevailing stringency in the money markets of the world no great advance is being made in mining. There never was a time when so many properties were tied up awaiting the completion of agreements to purchase as at present. This has caused a decline in active mining at a time when unusual activity had been anticipated. When capitalists find ready investments for their money protected by gilt edged collateral, at abnormally high rates of interest, they are not inclined to invest in mining or any other business ventures. Confidence is, however, being restored and the time is at hand for low rates of interest and when this arrives legitimate mining is almost certain to receive the attention it deserves. For the present we can only wait and hope for a speedy change in the financial situation.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. Geo. McFaden, of Bridgewater, has discovered at New Germany, about 28 miles from Bridgewater, a quarry of stone suitable for razor hones of the finest quality. Mr. McFaden is himself a barber and therefore a good judge of the sharpening qualities of the stone which he says surpasses anything he has ever tried. He has been distributing samples of the stone cut into suitable shape to the barbers in Halifax, and in all cases they are found to work like a charm. There is an unlimited quantity of the stone, and he has a very large sample with him, the face of which is polished and presents a beautiful mottled appearance. The stone is evidently a silicious slate commonly known as hone stone, but presents peculiarities that may render it much more valuable than the usual run of such stone. We should judge that as an ornamental stone for the manufacture of mantels and fire-places it would be in great demand, and as Mr. McFaden reports the stone present in unlimited quantities a large business in this line might be developed. It should also prove valuable as a polishing material for metals, marble, etc., etc. As good hones cost at retail from \$4 to \$6 dollars some idea of the great value of the quarry may be formed. Mr. McFaden has purchased the property, and has arranged with the former owner, who has a saw mill near by run by water power, for room and power to work the stone, and proposes to at once place the article on the market. If the stone of equal quality with the samples we were shown is present in the quantity Mr. McFaden represents there should be an immense fortune to its discoverer and owner in the quarry.

NOTES ON THE CANADA COALS AND RAILWAY COMPANY.—Under the new and energetic management of the Canada Coals and Railway Co. the output is increasing daily. Changes have been made on the bank-head for hoisting a larger quantity of coal. Mr. Beard, late manager, before taking his departure was presented with a complimentary address accompanied by a gold-headed cane and a return ticket to the World's Fair. He expects to leave about the 15th inst. The Canada Coals & Railway Co. will open a new slope about three-quarters of a mile from the present one. A tramway will convey the coal that distance to the screens, where it will be loaded for shipment by rail and water. The roadway is being chopped out and will be graded and laid with rails at once. It is likely the output of the colliery will be considerably increased when this work is completed. The output at present is about 400 tons per day. There are at present 335 men on the pay roll of the Canada Coals & Railway Co.

GOLD MINING REVIVING IN CALIFORNIA.—California would seem to be trying to regain her old reputation as a gold-producing state. During the last three months the Bank of California has received \$3,800,000 from the gold mines and smelters of the state, and it would not be surprising if the next three months saw a still larger auriferous yield. Gold can be produced much more cheaply now than formerly, and the result is that Californians are paying much more attention to the industry than they have done for years.

MEMRAMCOOK.—Work is progressing on the Memramcook Gold Mine. Lots are being crushed from different parts of the mine, to ascertain the yield, with a view to determine the kind of machinery to be employed. The tests will occupy most of this month.—*Amherst Record*.

MOOSELANDS.—Last season Mr. J. C. Ross, of Pleasant Harbor, did considerable prospecting on his areas at Mooselands cutting several leads and getting the throw from a very large lead containing some fine gold specimens. He is about resuming work and hopes soon to locate this large lead and open it up.

TANGIER.—Messrs. Murphy & Barton have now secured about all the best properties in Tangier outside of the Strawberry Hill Mine and are making good progress in their prospecting, having cut a number of new leads and placed some of the old ones in good position for active mining. There are undoubtedly many valuable properties in this noted old district and Messrs. Murphy & Barton are fully qualified to bring it up to its old standard as a gold producer.

TREATMENT OF REFUSE PYRITES.—In a series of experiments made recently and reported to the Industrial Society of the North of France, Messrs. Blattner and Koestner found that when they passed a current of chlorhydric acid in a gaseous form through the refuse of copper bearing pyrites

heat with water by the same process...
1st, 1886...
burnt...
some as little...
T. Geologic exploration...
Labrador...
nearly...
enigma...
River, travel to east...
extreme...
Stratification...
of force...
ruin...
manners...
and all the rest...
have, in the effort...
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heated to a certain temperature, the chloral hydric acid did not combine with the oxide of iron, but only with the copper, thus making it soluble in water; at the same time a notable proportion of the acid was decomposed by the action of the pyrites, setting free chlorine, the action being very similar to the copper bricks in the Doxon apparatus. This process, if it can be carried out on a commercial scale, will make it possible to extract all the copper remaining in the pyrites, and will serve also for the production of chlorine.

EDITOR ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL: Sir: In your issue of July 1st, page 10, I found reference to recent experiments made in France upon "Treatment of Refuse Pyrites by Means of Hydrochloric Acid Gas" In 1886 and 1889 I made a series of experiments upon treatment of Rio Tinto burnt pyrites with gaseous hydrochloric acid, obtaining various results, in some as much as 20 dwt. silver and 3.8 grains of gold per ton, and leaving as little as 0.08 per cent insoluble copper in the residue.

J. H. HARGREAVES.

THE SURVEY OF LABRADOR.—Two engineers connected with the Geological survey of Canada left Quebec June 23rd on a long and perilous exploring trip into the wild and inhospitable territory known as the Labrador peninsula. The expedition will be absent from civilization for nearly two years, and before its return to Quebec, hopes to have solved the enigmas of the great Lake Mistassimi and of the estuary of the Hamilton River, concerning which such fabulous tales have been told. It expects to traverse the interior of Labrador from south to north as well as from west to east, to visit Ungava bay in the extreme north and Hamilton inlets in the extreme east.

STILL MONEY IN SILVER MINING.—The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York has no patience with the Colorado miners who are trying to force the Government to buy silver at fancy prices and who predict blue ruin unless it does. It sums up the situation in the following forcible manner:—"The Colorado lunatics who have been screaming that Colorado and all the other Rocky Mountain Mining States will be bankrupted unless the rest of the country will continue to buy their silver at some fancy price have, unfortunately, convinced a great many people that this is true, and the effect of this has been—not to continue the purchase of silver that is not wanted—but to influence every creditor to 'call' his Colorado loans; to use every effort to realize on his Colorado investments before the collapse arrives, which these insane people assure him is coming. Naturally, no merchant is willing to give credit to those who announce to the whole world the impending bankruptcy. Was there ever such an exhibition of business idiocy as that of some Western silver fanatics? The Rocky Mountain States are not going out of business because silver has declined heavily and may decline still further. Even Colorado will work a majority of its mines at a profit by 'meeting the situation' and reducing costs, as is being done in every other industry. Western miners can no longer expect to get \$3 to \$4 a day wages, while Eastern miners are working for \$1 to \$1.75. The cost of living must come down, and still further improvements in handling and concentrating ore must and will be adopted. With the practice of close economy in any Western silver lead mines will still pay dividends whatever the price of the white metal may be; and the gold mines will be more remunerative than ever. Copper, nickel, zinc, iron, coal, building stone, petroleum, and other minerals and metals abound in these same States and many of them are already the basis of profitable industry. These will be further developed, and manufactures of various kinds will spring up, and with the agricultural industry will give steady employment to the now idle miners. Every part of the country has had, in years gone by, to pass through sudden convulsions, and the great West, with its boundless resources and the most intelligent enterprising, industrious and sanguine people on the face of the globe, is not going out of business; it will still offer perfect safety and large returns for investments. Colorado should 'tar and feather' its prophets of evil, and promptly invite them to set out on a quest for a better country, not to return until they had found it."

THE COAL FIELDS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

II.

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AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CAPE BRETON.

Those of us who are conversant with the history of the discovery of coal in Cape Breton in that period which marked the rise of the two nations which occupy this continent are aware that New England capital was actually the pioneer of the Cape Breton coal industry as far back as two centuries ago. Diligent investigation has not enabled me to discover that such injudicious Cape Breton. Subsequently the progress of the Caledonia mines at Glace Bay and the countless pioneer, if abortive, efforts of other American capitalists have given an impetus to Cape Breton, the effect of which is still in evidence. Inferentially then American capital in the Cape Breton coal-fields over a period of 200 years has failed to injure the districts under consideration, but has actually benefited them in exactly the same manner as British capital, which to-day is working almost every colliery from Alabama in the south to Wisconsin in the north-west, has incalculably benefited the industries of the U. S. A. From this point of view I have long advocated the introduction of American and British capital, and devoted considerable time and space in the Financial Standard, Imperial Post and Colliery Guardian to an advocacy of exterior enterprise and explanations of the ethics of the Cape Breton industries which have acted and reacted upon the public mind in a favorable manner. Consequently I hailed with singular

relish the mention of a scheme of concentrated coal mining in this Island, and the purpose of this paper is to examine or analyze the sphere of influence of that which is termed the 'Syndicate.' The first feature of the new regime is the presence of a definite aim. The lack of this has been the most serious drawback of the coal conditions of Cape Breton for one decade. Each mine owner is elated and competition labored without any other aim than the supply of the orthodox markets; the concentrated mine owner, liberated from internal friction, labors to capture or extend markets beyond the narrow and timidly defined limits of predecessors. In itself this reaching forward is a direct impetus to Cape Breton; teaches her to look beyond herself into the vast horizon of the West and South, where economic agencies are silently working out her higher prosperity, and releases the somewhat dormant self confidence of the people from the atmosphere of doubt which agencies, outside the scope of this paper, have disseminated for unique party purposes. I had hoped to, that a higher ideal of colliery engine ring would mark the introduction of the new order of things, and it is but right to remark that there are many signs of such. In one instance, however, I perceive that which is inexplicable to a technical critic. The old method of mining (1) which located the shafts towards the "crops" of the coal has always been excused on the ground of lack of funds; apparently at this prosperous period of the Cape Breton coal industries this impediment is removed. However, I perceive a repetition of the old plan at the Caledonia mines. There an air shaft, 10' dia. is going down to the "goaf" in a vertical parallel with the present winding shaft. This shaft should have been sunk at the harbor towards which the workings of the colliery are directed on the strike of the measures pit heads, screens, and all plant removed thereto, railway abandoned and the air thrown into the present winding shaft. This would have permitted of the application of a system of "inclines" in the pit, by which all the coal wrought at the "face" of the "rooms" would gravitate to the harbor shaft, in the same manner as at the Walker colliery, Northumberland, which is a direct case in point. Natural laws would have thus provided the Dominion Coal Co. with a fine system of haulage.

(Continued on page 16.)

THE KEY TO Comfort ON Washday IS



Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & P. E. I. SEETON & MITCHELL, Halifax, N. S.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Nerve Tonic, Blood Builder. Includes image of the product box and text: DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. Send for descriptive pamphlet. DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y.

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HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Aug. 17.

Table of stock exchange quotations with columns for Par of Share, Buyer, and Seller. Includes entries for Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of N. America, Merchants Bank, Union Bank, etc.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

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Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild

Strawberry

a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate.

It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

Cures

summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

Complaints.

Price 35c. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits.

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Rubber and Metal Stamps,
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Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

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Through Tickets for sale at Stations Intercolonial Railway. Write for folders and information to

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EXSHAW'S BRANDY.

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Every Bottle protected against fraud by a PATENT WIRE ENVELOPE.

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SUMBUL BITTERS.

The Greatest
Kidney Regulator
and MORNING
TONIC. TRY IT.

A Cure for all Diseases resulting from a Disordered State of the Stomach and Liver and Impurities of the Blood.

Under the present system the coal must be hauled from the "deeps" either by hauling engines or ponies and hauled back again over the same approximate distance to the staiths. In years to come the outlay incidental to this unnecessary haulage, which approximates 50 per cent., would equip and lay out the adjacent "Ontario Mines." Roughly speaking, the waste annually accruing throughout the Cape Breton coalfields through this system of misplaced shafts, etc., is half a million dollars.

System of Shipping at Gowrie.—It is evident that the shipping coal at Cow Bay is disastrous to the value of portions of the cargoes. In every coal shipping port of Great Britain the idea of dumping soft coal into the hold of a vessel has been abandoned for the "spout" system, which preserves friable coal from abnormal disintegration. The "incline" and low attitude of the staith at Cow Bay is undoubtedly a technical error which has retarded the introduction of Cow Bay coal to the fastidious consumer to the south. If Cow Bay is to preserve its status as a shipping port a palpable advantage will be derived by the continuation of the "track" of rails from the brow of the hill or "bank" head at the same level over instead of under the present road bridge, and the heightening of the staith to the total mean. The foundations of the staiths are also a continued source of expense to the operator of the mine, and until some material more durable than timber is introduced into their composition the staith at Gowrie must be included in that list of technical errors injurious to dividends which hamper the higher prosperity of so many collieries in Australasia, America and—in a less degree—Great Britain. There can be little doubt that this staith at Gowrie has been a heavy item in the maintenance account of that most important colliery exactly as the breakwater was prior to its acquisition by the Dominion Government. Obviously a concrete pier should be raised above high water mark and either iron or wood trestles erected thereon. There is abundance of iron in the district, hematite and bog ore; the latter forms the basis of one of our most important industries at home, and will ultimately form the basis of similar enterprises here. It is clear then that iron trestles can be economically manufactured at Gowrie mines for Gowrie staiths at a price practically unappreciable. As far as wooden trestles are concerned, the structure has reached its approximate maximum length and cannot be lengthened without the introduction of 35 per cent more timber, commencing 70 yards from high water (shore) mark.

Coal Dumps—In the coal dump which forms the ruin of the railway which formerly connected Caledonia mines with Ontario shipping staiths \$200,000 lies dormant. The same truth applies to the coal dumps distributed among the various collieries. The science of colliery economics now teaches us with an emphasis which cannot be eluded that the coal dump is invaluable and as essential to the higher prosperity of the mine as the science of economical coal getting. Very few days have elapsed since the commission appointed to enquire into the waste of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions terminated its labors. The very considerable space occupied in their report with explanations of the value of coal dumps forms perhaps the most important feature of the document. In brief the commissioners declare that an enormous percentage of the original carboniferous wealth of the regions under their consideration lies neglected in the coal dump which disfigures the landscape and offends the eye of the operator. So it is at Gowrie, Glace Bay and the other mines; locked up in their coal dumps lie many a dividend for the Dominion Coal Co. In dealing with the output of a mine or group of mines such as the pits of the syndicate, the whole of the dirty slack now often wasted or ignored can be reduced to several grades of valuable coal by washing by for instance the Liting system. In the higher economy of these mines it should therefore be an accepted formula that this coal, dirty slack and impure coal can no longer be wasted or even neglected. Stringent economy along these lines is the bed-rock of colliery prosperity taken in its higher sense; at once expanding dividends and inspiring every employe with a sense of his responsibility and confidence in his employer. To apply the lesson then I have no hesitation in affirming that the Cape Breton coal dumps should be immediately turned into gold through the improved briquette in which the average 8 per cent of pitch is dispensed with; the extrication of the "nut coal" by "jigs," and the manufacture of all sizes below 1 in. cubes into coke. In cases where a large tonnage can be treated daily, the total cost of washing the slack, separating the sizes and delivering the coke residue into the coke ovens would not exceed 6 cents per ton. The "nuts," "washed small," briquette and coke are all saleable in the markets which ramify the country between New York, Newfoundland and the head of Lake Superior. Earnest, incisive effort, practical patience and indulgence are all that is required to cultivate these markets, and in the increased circulation of employment and money through the coal regions of Cape Breton the Dominion Coal Co. will retain around them talent, industry and singular inventive faculties (so remarkably indigenous to the districts), upon which the greatest industries of Britain have come to rely for supremacy in the struggles and vicissitudes of competitive trade.

Fire Clay in the Cape Breton Pits.—The presence of excellent beds of fire clay in the collieries controlled by the Dominion Coal Co. is a remarkably favorable feature in the economics of the syndicate. A study of the trade and navigation returns reveals the fact that Canada imports large quantities of this silicious clay from which so many branches of the home industries derive entire support. Here is an exceptional opportunity for increasing the yields of the pits; at the present time fire bricks, quarts, crocks, drain pipes and very numerous fire-resisting articles are in increasing demand. It is to be trusted that the syndicate will attend to this and satisfy the country's requirement from the country's mines. There are other important ingredients in the coal of the Cape Breton pits which must yield lucrative returns in that time when the country progresses at a greater ratio than at present, and which, in relation to the markets of the

New England States, the portals of which are now ajar, represent the main chances for which the east is on the look out.

The Distribution of Coal in the St. Lawrence.—Among a variety of topics at present discussed, that of the distribution of coal up the St. Lawrence almost invariably occupies a first place. This polemic is old, yet every new. At first sight barges or large 10,000 ton steamers appeal to the economist and gratify the ambitious. As to barges there is practically no impediment to the inception of a system of towage. Barges always have and always will assist a battery of collieries to distribute the output economically. The towing-boat must, however, be specially constructed; no collier of the type upon this coast, unless she is capable of straining 12 knots an hour and has been strengthened in hull, should be entrusted with a two thousand ton tow. In a choppy sea in the Gulf the straining and vibration of a heavily-laden collier, plus the strain upon her structure of a 2,000 ton tow, will weaken the former to an irreparable extent. Given a staunch and specially strengthened craft, steaming 12 nautical miles an hour free, the barge can be handled with safety at a progressive rate of 8 knots. The latter can be well stored too under such circumstances,—an important feature in the narrow and tortuous St. Lawrence,—and as long as an approximate mean of eight knots is maintained the tow and steamer are safe, economical and advantageous. It is, however, worth noting that the enormous trade in coals carried on from the Tyne, Wear and Humber, Cardiff, Swansea and other ports is carried on and has been developed by the orthodox collier. The Marquis of Londonderry's pits and the Earl of Durham's collieries are cases in point for the Dominion Coal Co.; these noblemen own their own vessels, capacity up to 2,000 tons, and have discovered that the enormous saving accruing from the use of own tonnage leaves nothing to be desired in the shape of barges or 10,000 ton transports. I have no hesitation in condemning the latter. If such boats, i. e., large steamers, are built they should not exceed 5,000 tons carrying capacity. What is the saving through using own tonnage in the St. Lawrence? Here is a boat, the name of which it is unnecessary to state, carrying 2,200 tons, value on the British market £5,000, or \$25,000, chartered for 8s. or \$2 per ton gross = to \$2,560 per month or \$17,760 per season (6 months); bunkers in 130 tons per trip at the rate of \$1 per ton; port charges and pilotage found; owners find wages and oils, viz., \$3,525 and \$500 the season respectively; feed 33 cents per man per diem for 180 days, i. e., \$1,305 per season. Upon the basis of these calculations the net returns to the trans-cean owner whose ship is hired and paid for by the D. C. C. is \$14,190, less wear and tear, account, \$8 per day over 180 days = \$1,440,—and insurance loss for an old ship not fully covered. Thus it is evident that, choosing the vessel alluded to as a fair average, the grand total of profits accruing to the British tonnage owner upon the fleet of British craft employed and paid for by the D. C. C. is very excessive. This the Londonderry and Lambton (Earl of Durham) collieries saved and avoided in the exclusive use of their own craft. I venture to think that the syndicate can dispense with any other system of distributing their coal than the old-fashioned collier system, which built up the phenomenal prosperity of the Lambton and Londonderry pits.

Social and Economic Condition of the Cape Breton Miner.—No inconsiderable intimacy with the social condition of the European miner assures me that the social condition of his Cape Breton contemporary is eminently satisfactory. The Cape Breton miner is unique among his class; unexposed to the fierce competition with which many of his peers in other countries have to grapple, the pitman of this country is merely in the first stages of his industrial education, uneducated and consequently indifferent to the ethical relations of exterior industries, political economies and regulations which have been and are about to affect his social condition. Isolation and lack of innovation have engendered a species of austere self-sufficiency, which could not exist if he were trained to look out of himself into the economic circumstances upon which he actually depends for his daily bread, and in consequence the communities have resolved themselves into sections, devoted to social reforms, education and efforts at culture, which own their very presence to neglect of all the great if harassing questions of trade, commerce and industries which are silently taking shape in the outer world. For these reasons the colliery communities have attained to a higher pitch of social development than many in that outer industrial world which to the Cape Breton pitman is an enigma indeed. It is right, however, to remark that this abnormal social development, allied to the abnormal ignorance of the ethics of the coal mining industry, is one of the most serious evils with which the Dominion Coal Co. must grapple in the prosecution of those innovations upon which the higher prosperity of these collieries utterly depend. This may appear paradoxical, but what communities of men are so replete with paradox as mining? Financially the Cape Breton miner is well remunerated. I do not know that any statistics of his scales of remuneration have yet been published, except by myself in the *Colliery Guardian*, but I think there can be no reasonable doubt that his high productive capacity as a miner has introduced him into a high normal condition of prosperity, which needs no illustration statistically. The long and complex tales of rates of wages in all the great colliery districts of the world, hours of labor and productive capacity per man, now before me, are exemplary indications of this. It is of course not at all clear whether the current wages will be maintained, especially when a full year's work is provided by the opening of Louisiana and the great urban markets to the south, but as far as this great question can be decided by a critic, there appears to be abundant indications that the present average scale of wages will be maintained and the general economic conditions of the men improved by the prudent habits and sound aims of their new masters.

C. OCHILTREE MACDONALD.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

To CORRESPONDENTS.

R. L., Clyde Bank, Glasgow.—The first *Herald* received. Many thanks. Let us know if THE CRITIC reaches you regularly.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP—Up to the present, Aug. 14, the Toronto Checker Club has failed to make known its intentions in the trophy in the proposed Kelly-Forsyth match. Therefore arrangements for said match remain incomplected.—W. F.

GAME 228 "EUTER."

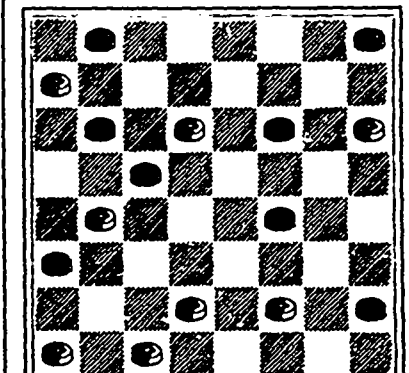
Contributed by James Lees to Glasgow *Herald*.

11-15	11-15	24-28	30-25
23 19	24 19	17 14	3 8 d
9-14	15-24	19-24	25-21
22 17	28 19	22 17	8 11
6-9	8-11	24-27	21-23
17 13	23 18	32 23	15 10
2-6	14-23	28-32	6-15
25 22	27 18	11 7	3 6
8-11	11-16	3-10	1-10
29 25	19 15	14 7	11 27
4-8	16-19	32-27	10-15
26 23	31 26	7 3	27 23
14-18	12-16	27-31	5-9
23 14	25 22	26 22	23 18
10-26	19-24	31-26	15-19
19 10	15 11	23 19	22 17
7-14	16-19	26-30	9-13
30 23	21 17	19 15	18 15

- w. wine.
- a This loses, 14-17 draws.
- b Corrects "Drummond's" 2nd, where 25-22 is given which only draws.
- c 26-23, 17 14, 23-16, 14 10 and white wins.
- d Solution to Prob. 343.

PROBLEM 244.

From the Liverpool *Mercury*
Black men 1, 4, 9, 11, 14, 19, 21, 28.



White men 5, 10, 12, 17, 26, 27, 29, 30. White to move and win. This got first prize at the recent competition of the Otago, N. Z. *Witness*.

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 93 catalogue to SAMUEL MAY & CO., Billiard Table Manufacturers, 83 King St. West, Toronto.

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Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without delay. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer complaints like mangle. Price, 25 cts. post paid; 6 bottles \$1.50. Address, F. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

EXAMINATIONS OF ENGINEERS, (Sec. 7 Mines Regulation Act.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for Certificates of Competency will be held at Sydney, Stellarton and Springhill, Oct. 6th 1893. Intending Candidates will be furnished with full particulars on application to the following members of the Board:

D. MURRAY, Springhill.
JAS. FLOYD, Westville.
JNO. HARRINGTON, North Sydney.
Or to the Inspector of Mines, Halifax.

Should it appear to the Department of Mines that at any locality a sufficient number of Candidates for Certificates would be benefited in preparing for examination by the services of an instructor, steps will be taken to provide such instruction for a short period.

E. GILPIN, JR., Inspector of Mines.
Mines Office, Aug. 2, 1893.

CITY CHIMES.

Even that well-known specimen of humanity, the oldest inhabitant, failed to recall any such weather in Halifax as that experienced here last week, but much to our relief the scorching days were few in number, and this week we have had delightfully cool weather. The week has been very uneventful, the amusement seeking public dividing its attention between the Masonic Fair and the Academy, both of which have proved good entertainment.

THE FAIR.—Were I to enter into particulars of this elaborate festival I fear my creed would have to go a seeking space, and yet it seems almost impossible to give any idea of the many attractions without going into details thereof. Of course the scene presented as one enters the Exhibition Building instantly calls to mind the fairs that have delighted Halifaxians in former years, the Wanderers, Nautical and the World's Fair, (a small edition) and yet with a large amount of sameness there is a marked difference. The costumes of the fair ladies in-waiting at the different booths are decidedly new and very captivating. The booths are unique in design and the decorations of the whole have been artistically planned and effectively arranged. Unfortunately the opening day was very inauspicious, a drenching rain dampening the ardor of not a few would-be spectators. Notwithstanding the weather, however, the Masons marched from their hall on Satter Street to the building and the fair was opened with characteristic Masonic ceremonies. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the afternoon was the musical portion of the programme. In the evening an immense crowd assembled the chief attraction being the march. For this nothing but expressions of commendation have been heard. The young ladies have done well in mastering the numerous intricate revolutions, and Mr. Greenwood, who has faithfully trained his pupils, has scored another success. The little girls who make up the "living whist" also march well and look very pretty in their card costumes. The attendance every evening this week has been very large, in fact at times the building was far too crowded to permit of any degree of comfort and all one could do was to move with the crowd. Although it seemed a good deal like work to push their way through the mass of people the pretty girls, yes, and the plain looking maidens as well, have done a flourishing business selling lottery tickets. The scene from the gallery as one looks down upon the thousands of people, all bent on seeing all that is to be seen is very interesting. The afternoon is undoubtedly the best time to go to see the booths and their contents, to take in the manifold features of interest in connection with the Masonic decorations, and to witness a game of whist played with living cards, but if you want to see the people of Halifax, of high and low degree, take in the Fair in the evening. Probably before the Fair closes there will be comparatively few people who have not passed the turnstiles at the entrance to the Exhibition Building, and certainly all who go will feel their time and money to have been well spent. The fair is a success in every sense of the word, and much honor is due the energetic ladies and gentlemen who have labored faithfully for the past year for the culmination which has been attained this week.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In spite of the fact that thousands of men and women have spent their evenings this week at the Masonic Fair, the Academy has had good houses. "Dr. Bill," played the first three evenings of the week, was irresistibly funny, and provoked hearty laughter from the most serious minded of the audience. The play itself has little plot, in fact is little else but a series of amusing complications. That it is the unexpected which always happens is particularly true in this comedy and the genuine fun afforded his patrons by Dr. Bill and his company has been fully appreciated. We are told that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine" and certainly such laughter as echoed through the Academy during the performances this week must have proceeded from merry hearts, and cannot have accomplished aught but good. Miss Fanny Temple is an accomplished actress and possesses a beautiful voice. Her performance was thoroughly pleasing. The other ladies of the company merit much credit for the excellence with which they performed their roles. Indeed the entire cast is good and theatre-goers should not miss taking in the fun.

The Lorne Club's Regatta was the principal event of last Saturday afternoon. Everything passed off very satisfactorily. Many of the contests were close and all were very interesting. The water was covered with boats large and small, and the shore in the vicinity of the races was thronged with eager spectators. The 66th band furnished most acceptable music for the occasion, and the Lorne club had every reason to congratulate itself on the success of the regatta.

A FAVORITE'S RETURN.—The W. C. T. U. of Halifax, have made arrangements for an entertainment to be given at the Academy next month which is sure to take well. Miss McGarry, well and favorably known as an accomplished elocutionist, is to give a recital (which, by the way, is announced as her "last recital in Halifax.") and those who have in times past enjoyed her readings and recitations will certainly not miss the opportunity of hearing this lady again, while any who have not been so favored will do well to attend, if they wish a pleasant and profitable entertainment. Miss McGarry has been in Great Britain for about two years, and has won favor wherever she has been heard. Her many Halifax friends will welcome her return to this side of the ocean, though rumor has it that her visit will not be extended as she is ere long to be united "in the holy bonds" with an English gentleman.

And what shall I say more for the time would fall me to tell of all the virtues of Puttner's Emulsion.

HARD LINES FOR THE WEST-ENDERS.—It has been suggested that the west-end branch of the street railway be closed, a suggestion which it is sincerely to be hoped will not be put into effect. It is urged that this branch of the railway does not pay the company for its running, and, therefore, it is deemed expedient to shut it off. If this be done the people of the North-west end of the city will be left without means of transportation to and from town, and the loss will be seriously felt. It is hard to understand why the branch does not pay, since the cars are generally well patronized, especially on their up trips. To be sure a person going to the western terminus of the line saves very little if any time by taking the cars, but nevertheless they have proved a great boon to the residents of that portion of the city, who will no doubt feel they have been deprived of what is almost their rightful privilege if the running of the cars is discontinued. It took quite a little time for the people living along this route of the railway to become accustomed to taking a tram up and down from town, but now it has become habitual with a large number who rarely walk either up or down the hills. Of course if the west-end line is discontinued many of the north-westend residents will patronize the main line of cars, but a much larger number will find these of little use to them. It is much to be desired that this suggestion will end in the suggesting.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

DYSPEPSIA is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.

WHY NOT—Mr and Mrs. R. D. Blackmore, (nee Miss Louise Laine), are paying a visit to Halifax. Are we not to be given the pleasure of hearing those favorite musicians ere their departure from our city. Miss Laine's highly cultured voice, which for long was familiar to the ears of the musical public of this city would be gladly heard again, and the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore would take part in an entertainment would be an assurance of a large and appreciative audience. CURS.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies



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Other Chemicals

are used in the
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**W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa**

which is absolutely
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It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa 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.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Nyanza Work," will be received until Friday, the 19th day of September next, in view of the construction of a Wharf at Nyanza, Victoria County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Nyanza, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, this cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 12nd Aug., 1893.

WHEN YOU SEE IT ON THE BOX YOU KNOW THEY ARE GOOD.

