

TEA! TEA! TEA!

A Full Stock of Superior
SOUCHONG, CONGO, INDIA, PEKOE,
AND OOLONG,
 AT 25c., 30c., and 40c.
 Best in the City for Price.
OUR SPECIAL BLEND, 35 Cts.,
 Very Superior. Try it.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.**SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!**

200 Bags Choice Demerara, Crystal,
 20 Hhds. Porto Rico,
 30 Hhds. Cuba Sugar,
 31 Granulated,
 Superior to Nova Scotia Sugar.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.**AARON SINFIELD,**
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

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

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical
 Style, in Country as well as City at Lowest pos-
 sible Rates. ADDRESS, 7 GUTTINGEN ST.

To Machinists,
 Engineers, Plumbers,
 Mill Owners & Miners.

Having made arrangements with a Pro-
 minent Brass Manufacturing Firm to handle
 their goods, we will carry a stock of Brass
 Goods and Steam Fittings in all branches
 and be able to fill orders promptly at factory
 discounts. Cast and

MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS!

Of these we will handle only a first-class
 American make.

We have also in Stock:
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
MACHINISTS' & MINERS' TOOLS,
LUBRICATING OILS,
CRUCIBLES.

Packings of all Descriptions.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow

174 to 190 Lower Water St.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N. S.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western
 Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS

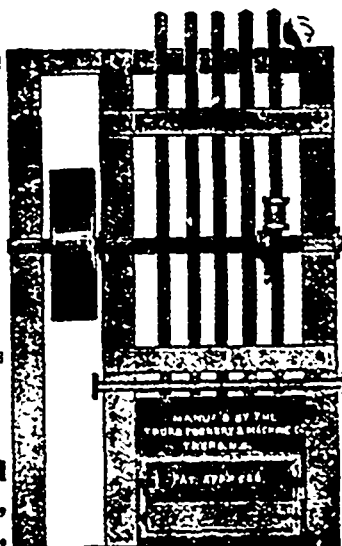
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings
 Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot
 Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and
Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves,
Ship, Mill and General Castings.

**1889 — GOLD MINING — 1889.**

This year promises to be an active one in
 our GOLD FIELDS. We are, in anticipa-
 tion of this, directing our best efforts towards
 meeting the enlarging demand for SUPPLIES
 by special arrangements with leading manu-
 facturers of the principal articles of consump-
 tion. We will handle only the BEST
 GOODS and SELL AT REASONABLE
 PRICES, factors which have given us the
 reputation for being

The Best House in Nova Scotia
GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

A visit or correspondence solicited.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

41 TO 45 UPPER WATER ST., HALIFAX.

Metals, Mill, Mining and Fishing Supplies,
 and General Hardware.

FRED. A. BOWMAN, M.A., B.E.**Consulting Engineer.**

DESIGNS & ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL
 KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Mills Arranged to make the best use of the Power.

Water Powers and Mill Sites Surveyed.

All kinds of DRAUGHTING neatly executed.

3 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

J. J. McLELLAN,

Manufacturer and Printer of

PAPER BAGS AND FLOUR SACKS.

Importer of

Paper, Stationery and Twines.

117 ARGYLE ST., HALIFAX.

F. W. CHRISTIE,

Member of the American Institute of Mining
 Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined,
 Reported on, and Titles Searched
 Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold
 Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air
 Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam
 Drills for Railroad Contracts.
 Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia
 Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STA-
 TION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

City Foundry & Machine Works.**W. & A. MOIR,**

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS
 Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery,
 Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys
 and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to.
 ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand
 Engines

The Hot springs of New Zealand which deposit silicas as a scinter, and the
 Steam Boat Springs in America which are gradually filling up fissures with silica
 coating metals which are precipitated from heated water in course of circu-
 lation, are instances of what water can do in this respect.

That the contents of the lodes and veins are influenced by the rocks
 containing them has not only been held by scientific men, but also recognized
 as an axiom by the practical miner in his prospecting and working of lodes
 and veins.

Certain formations and classes of rocks are associated with certain metals,
 for instance, granite with tin, clay slate with copper, quartz porphyry
 with silver, and limestone with lead, and although such an arrangement has
 been shown to have many exceptions, these only tend to prove the rule.

It is well known how the tin, copper, and lead lodes of Cornwall
 generally alter the leading metals when the formation changes, and we have
 ourselves seen how gold veins form no exception to such a rule, but not only
 generally occur with certain rocks, but also depend for their richness on the
 different belts of country they pass through,—the same lodes being always
 poor in one kind of rock and richer in another in the same district.

The Charters Towers reefs in Queensland, and others mentioned in this
 essay are instances of such influence being exerted by different rocks on
 lodes.

It may be considered as a fact that the rocks that are associated with
 auriferous lodes are principally those that contain magnesian minerals—such
 as hornblende, olivine, augite, and biotite,—all of which abound in those
 rocks that contain or are in close proximity to gold veins; and this is not
 only known to be the case in Australia, but seems to be so elsewhere.

As to those minerals that are found in conjunction with gold in veins,
 iron pyrites is by far the most common, after which come galena, zinc
 blende, arsenical pyrites, and copper pyrites. None of these, however, hold
 such a prominent place as iron pyrites, in fact most of the gold found in our
 veins is either in iron pyrites or was in it before the decomposition of the
 pyrites set it free.

Iron pyrites exist in many of our rocks to a great extent; granites and
 other rocks that are commonly associated with our mineral veins are often
 largely impregnated with it, and where gold is found disseminated through
 such rocks, it has doubtless been chiefly derived from the pyrites.

It will be clearly seen, therefore, how lateral secretion accounts for the
 formation of auriferous lodes.

That mineral waters have dissolved the metals contained in the rocks
 adjoining the lodes or close to them, and re-deposited the same in the veins,
 seems most feasible, and more in accordance with observed facts than any
 other theory that has been advanced. Of course, such deposits as dyke lodes
 or ore channels may be formed either by lateral secretion or igneous injec-
 tion, so far as the main body of the lode is concerned, but the metalliferous
 parts of the lodes are generally veins of quartz or some other matrix, and
 these have been formed in the dyke or channels by the process of lateral
 secretion in every instance, whether the main body of lode was so or not.
 If metals are found as well in other portions of a dyke, they are of the nature
 of impregnations, and may either be contemporaneous with the rock itself, or
 afterwards deposited there by infiltration of mineral waters.

In the Comstock lode, not only has the country rock been proved to
 contain in its minerals all the matter found in the veins, but also the gold
 and silver are in the same proportion to each other in the rock as in the
 veins. The decomposed portions of the walls of the lode have not the same
 amount of gold and silver in them as the undecomposed, and sufficient
 decomposition of the walls is said to have taken place to account fully for as
 much matter as is found in the veins, by supposing such to have been
 derived from the decomposed parts.

The intimate association of iron pyrites with gold has been already
 referred to, and the fact that in the lower levels of our gold mines, the
 larger proportion of the gold occurs in this mineral has been shown. This
 will not appear so remarkable when we consider that nearly all metals are
 found as sulphides in the lower portions of metalliferous mines, in other
 words, in those parts that are least altered or decomposed, and appear to
 have retained to the greatest extent the original state in which they were first
 formed.

As to whether gold ever exists in a sulphide form in the pyrites is not
 known, although some experiments seem to imply that such is probable, but
 the sulphide of gold being a most unstable compound, renders it exceedingly
 difficult to determine whether it ever exists in nature in that state. It is
 certain, however, that iron as a sulphide is the most usual associate of the
 precious metal, and therefore, if these two, iron pyrites and gold, are
 deposited from solution in the veins and lodes, they must be precipitated
 together by the same agent, or one is the precipitant of the other.
 Experiments in the laboratory have proved that sulphate and sulphide of
 iron will precipitate gold from a solution of chloride of gold. Quartz also
 may be produced by a heated solution of carbonic dioxide decomposing
 silicates and depositing the silica on cooling.

Noting such facts as these, and then taking into consideration the intense
 heat, great pressure, and other known and unknown agencies that must be
 at work in the internal laboratory of the earth, it seems that there are good
 grounds for believing in the strong probability of most of our metalliferous
 or mineral veins and lodes being deposited from mineral waters that obtain
 their contained metals and minerals from the country rock through which
 they percolate, by the strongly solvent powers they possess under certain
 conditions; conditions that are at present only partly guessed at and may
 never be fully understood practically, but always remain as theories,
 although based on strong circumstantial evidence.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years
 standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies
 to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York.

Am
 of th
 com
 a ho
 Ther
 so we
 carry
 batto
 whom
 beyon
 horse
 unfit
 Servi
 don't

It
 much
 satura
 do be
 the ex
 are by
 So lo
 among
 as pos

Th
 a repr
 but a
 Th
 not bo
 indeed
 adopt.

Th
 have k
 floss of
 The sh
 there i
 hand, y

Ha
 "seen"
 delicate
 figured
 everyw

Lac
 latter al
 Flov
 dainty l
 Chrysar
 is to enc
 to see th
 with the
 gentlem

but that
 Yellc
 tarnish;
 The
 Two

Two bow
 and—the
 net betw
 flowers, j
 —grass,
 laid ova

wheat ear
 toque wit
 in moss r
 bullion b

On a l
 orchid res
 In gor
 arranged,
 of making

Gauzo
 fashion of
 Hading"
 shape, hov
 tuted.

ANVCE
 child sufferi
 bottle of "A
 able. It wi
 there is no n
 and Bowels,
 and energy t
 is pleasant tr
 cians and m
 world. Pric