

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

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

# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 3, 1891.

{ VOL. 8  
No. 21

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Obit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Chess	6
News of the Week	6, 7
Poetry—Past the Alpine Summits	8
Kings College Encenia	8
One of the Judges	8, 9
Magazine and Book Notices	9
Industrial Notes	9
Parliamentary Review	10
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—The Young Squire's Return	12, 13
Mining	14, 15
Draughts—Checkers	16
City Chimes	17, 18

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY  
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

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

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Moscow correspondent writes concerning the expulsion of Jews from that city that the police have 12,500 Jews on their lists, and of these more than 7,000 have been expelled. To the Grand Duke Sergius is attributed the original desire of ridding the city of its Hebrew population, and he is said to have declared, prior to his assumption of office, that the Jewish question must be solved before his arrival in Moscow.

A large steel vessel has recently been built in Norway, among whose fittings is a patent oil-distributor, by which oil can be thrown on the waves during severe storms. Within the vessel there is an iron reservoir, from which a pipe extends alongside of the vessel near the water-line, and as close to the bow as possible. A valve in the pipe, close to the reservoir, regulates the distribution of the oil. This is probably the first case in which provision for throwing oil upon the waves has been made from the first designing and building of a vessel.

Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression, "An inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calculation. An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches; an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches of water, which, at 227 to the gallon, is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds, or 100 tons. One-hundredth of an inch (0.01) alone is equal to one ton of water to the acre. We leave it for some of our mathematicians among the fairer sex to estimate how many tons of rain fell in Nova Scotia during the past week. As the wind is still in the East at the time of writing this, we do not feel equal to making the calculation for ourselves.

At a meeting of the Scottish Horticultural Association, held at Edinburgh on the 2nd June, an interesting paper by Mr. Alexander Hutton, of Dundee, on "The Leaf," was read. When, it was stated, we looked usually at the green leaf, we were apt to forget the important offices it performed in nature. Humble as its appearance was, without the leaf our world would be a desert. It was the great purifier of the atmosphere; it was in fact the source of all life in the world. By its agency inorganic elements were changed into organic matter, and the whole circle of life kept in healthy action. The paper went on to deal in detail with the functions of the leaf, it being suggested that were it not for these functions the conditions of the world would not be compatible with the existence of animal life.

A deputation of the Imperial Federation League recently waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury to request the Government to call a conference of the British colonies to debate the question of a unification of the empire. The Premier expressed his sympathy with the views of the delegation, saying that he considered federation the ultimate future of the great empire, and that an early maturation of the matter would be an advantage. He concluded, however, by telling the deputation that he could not summon a meeting of colonial statesmen until some definite scheme had been prepared. This statement has called forth a good deal of criticism, and it is thought that Lord Salisbury's sympathies are anything but great, and that he has adopted the above plan of defeating for a time the object of the conference. Still as long as the premier is responsible he has to act cautiously, and it is doubted whether the home Government is constitutionally justified in taking the active steps suggested by the delegation. The only course for the league to pursue, is to summon a conference on its own responsibility and devise a more definite policy. Should the promoters of the scheme fail in this, it will doubtless cripple very much the cause they have at heart.

A most curious religious order has recently been founded in Africa, called the Warrior Monks of the Sahara. It is intended that they should not only be ready to preach the word of God, but, if necessary, be also prepared to use the more worldly power of warlike arms. They will prepare the ground for the seeds of Christianity by first gaining the sympathy and goodwill of those among whom they are cast, and then, after showing them the advantages of civilization, they will gradually introduce the germs of their religion, which will more quickly flourish because of the previous preparation. Thus, although Christianity is the primary object, yet it will be the last in order in the operation of these novel missionaries. They hold that this is the proper and only way to convert the people among whom they will be engaged. Cardinal Lavignerie, the founder of the order, has given the subject long and careful study, and has come to the conclusion that the present conventional manner of making Christians in Africa is utterly wrong. He considers the heroism of our unarmed missionaries has been of no avail, and that the gospel must be supported if needs be by the sword. It is truly a new idea to us, and we shall await with interest the result of the scheme. The headquarters of the order are at Biskra on the Algerian borders of the Sahara Desert.

The inhabitants of Windsor, N. S., are evidently not afraid of the old traditional and erroneous idea that the planting of trees in close proximity to a house is injurious. In that pretty town we find wooden houses completely overhung by masses of foliage, while the porches and sides are often partially covered with honeysuckle, rose or Virginian creeper. It is to this appreciation of arboriculture that the place owes nearly all its beauty. No one is afraid of trees, and they are placed where the greatest effect is produced upon an artistic eye. There are few things more beautiful than a pretty house peeping shyly from masses of leaves or glancing with well-bred reserve from among tree-stems and shrubs. There is something so refined, so genteel and retiring, about such a place, so different from the glaring show which pleases a mind to which the charms of nature are less plainly interpreted. In the town in question the houses are seldom built on the street, but placed a little back, and nearly shut from view by elms, locusts, chestnuts and other trees, which lend an air of loveliness to the plainest building. It is a pity people do not more generally recognize this. A large house erected just on a public way has a flashy appearance, and is not in such good taste as the same building situated somewhat back and set off by foliage, which acts as a foil. The former reminds us of a face without eyebrows—the other features are beautiful in themselves, but the general effect is unfinished, displeasing. It is argued that trees, by keeping off the sun, produce dampness in a house—so, for the matter of that, does the roof. It is said that water drips from them and injures the woodwork—but water can only come from trees when rain is falling or the air is saturated with moisture, therefore the house is damp at such times anyway, and the trees need not be blamed. Everyone thought once that ivy produced dampness and decay, but it has been scientifically shown that the very opposite is the result. The old-fashioned and mistaken aversion to being surrounded by trees is known to be a popular fallacy, and it is to an adherence to this belief that Halifax owes much of its dinginess and want of beauty. When our people acknowledge its incorrectness, or are willing to accept a little fancied inconvenience in order to obtain good results, they will begin to be worthy to hold a candle to Windsor in the present matter, but not before. We have often heard people admire the latter place, but beyond vaguely saying it was owing to the trees, they did not seem to know exactly where the beauty lay.

Milan has a curiosity in a clock, which is made entirely of bread. The maker is a native of India, and he has devoted three years of his time to the construction of this curiosity. He was very poor, and, being without means to purchase the necessary metal, deprived himself regularly of his daily bread, which he devoted to the construction of this curiosity, eating the crust and saving the soft part for doing his work. He made use of a certain salt to solidify his material, and when the various pieces were dry they were perfectly hard and insoluble in water. The clock is of respectable size, and goes well. The case, which is also of hardened bread, displays great talent in design and execution.

According to a German railway journal, some interesting experiments have lately been made in Germany as to the wearing qualities of steel rails of different degrees of hardness. The chemical and physical characteristics of the rails tested had been accurately determined, and the test for wear consisted in letting more than twenty-six thousand trains pass over them during a period of about five years. The rails were then thoroughly cleaned and weighed, and the difference between the initial and final weights accepted as giving the loss from wear and rusting. The result showed that the wear was in inverse proportion to the tensile strength of the metal, so that high tensile strengths would appear to be the best.

In dropping the Cornwallis Street scheme and adopting the water front extension plan for furnishing additional rail terminal facilities in Halifax, we think the Chamber of Commerce acted wisely. An extension of the Intercolonial along the water front, giving direct rail communication with the private wharves, would remove all possibility of delays for want of wharf accommodation, and the erection of a passenger station to or near the Ordnance, as suggested, would be an improvement that the travelling public, and especially the residents in suburban towns, would duly appreciate. The old station could then be turned into a freight depot, and large additional accommodation be thus secured. By all means let us have the water front extension without further delay.

McKinley, the author of the obnoxious tariff bill, which bears his name, and which acts so detrimentally to many of the industries of the Maritime Provinces, has been nominated by the Republicans of Ohio as their candidate for Governor. Ohio is a close State, having been carried last election by the democrats by a very small majority, and McKinley's nomination puts squarely at issue the question of high or low tariff. If there is a State that would profit by the Act it is Ohio, where the wool-growers are a power, and the Act was framed in their interest, so that the high tariff men have selected the most promising field for their purpose. Should they succeed, the McKinley Act will be boomed as a permanent plank in the Republican platform. If they fail McKinley will soon drop out of sight, and the tariff reformers will have things their own way.

Nothing succeeds like success, is a truism that is being continually verified by, we regret to say, more examples of a negative than of a positive nature. Mons. de Lesseps, when he so triumphantly completed the Suez Canal and placed himself on the highest pinnacle of fame to be reached in his profession, was dined and wined and decorated, applauded and rewarded, until it is a wonder his head was not turned. Seeking for new difficulties to be surmounted, he originated the Panama Canal scheme and pronounced it practicable. Money was lavished on the work until it was feared that France would become bankrupt if it did not succeed; but the great engineer, full of years and honors, had undertaken an impossible task. He failed, and now we have the sad spectacle of this once-honored man being summoned to Paris, where he is to be placed on trial on the charge of "misleading" investors who subscribed money for carrying on the Panama canal work. In plain words he is accused of common swindling. Mons. de Lesseps furnishes a striking example of the effects of both success and failure.

The steady and rapid advance of the age is evidenced by the almost complete removal of the obstructions, legal and otherwise, that in the past have hampered women in their efforts to maintain an independent existence. Physically, they may be the weaker sex, but morally and intellectually they are no way behind the sterner sex, and in fact their moral firmness and their comparative freedom from the smaller vices that are playing such havoc with men, will in time place them as a body in advance in their ability to provide for their material wants. Their intellectual attributes are of the highest order, and now that the great universities have been thrown open to them and they are placed in a position to compete with men for the highest educational honors, results prove that they have more than held their own, as in many cases they have carried off the highest prizes. That they have accomplished so much in spite of their physical inferiority to the male sex is certainly the more to their credit, and no man worthy of the name would to day think of hampering them in the steady advance they are making, or desire to see the old restrictions reimposed. We are led to make these remarks by the grand showing the sex is making in the Dominion, as is proved by the avidity with which they are availing themselves of the privilege extended by McGill College. Of the seventy-eight persons who have so far passed this year's entrance examination to the faculty of arts, just one half, thirty-nine, are women. As it is at McGill so it is at all other seats of learning where like privileges have been extended, and the results in all cases have proved the wisdom of what by many was considered a very objectionable departure.

Rudyard Kipling, we gladly note, is not dying of consumption, as was currently reported, but is in England in the best of health, and busily employed in writing another book, which will soon appear to the delight of the thousands of readers to whom Kipling has become a favorite author.

Of all the legislative bodies of the world the British Parliament seems to be the most sensitive to public opinion. The strongest party ties are at once broken if measures are introduced that members on the Government side cannot conscientiously support, and opponents of the Government are often found voting with them entirely regardless of party. Especially is this the case in measures of a humane nature; a late striking example being the defeat of Lord Salisbury on an amendment to the Factory Bill Act. Sydney Buxton, liberal, moved an amendment to prohibit children under eleven years of age from working in factories. Mathews, Home Secretary, opposed, but the amendment was carried by a vote of 202 to 186, a large number of the Government supporters voting for the amendment. Would such a case be possible in Canada? We fear not.

Common thyme, which was recommended for whooping cough three or four years ago by Dr. S. B. Johnson, is regarded by Dr. Nevins, who writes a paper on the subject in a Finnish medical journal, as almost worthy of the title of a specific. During an epidemic of whooping-cough he had ample opportunities of observing its effects, and he came to the conclusion that if it is given early and constantly it invariably cuts short the disease in a fortnight, the symptoms generally vanishing in two or three days. They are, he finds, liable to return if the thyme is not regularly taken for at least two weeks. Regarding the dose, he advises that a larger quantity than Dr. Johnson prescribed be taken. He gives from one ounce and a half to six ounces per diem, combined with a little marsh-mallow syrup. He never saw any undesirable effect produced except slight diarrhoea. It is important that the drug should be used quite fresh.

A Parisian surgeon has the credit of having obtained a remarkable result in a case in which he operated upon a child. The patient was a girl eight years of age, who, at the age of eighteen months, had been noticed by her parents to be deficient in intelligence. Subsequently she became subject to epileptiform attacks, and these had only ceased a year before she was seen by the surgeon. When she came under professional observation her physical development was normal, but her intelligence was that of an infant. The child had been sent to school, but she had never been able to learn the alphabet, neither could she talk intelligently. The conclusion was formed that the brain had ceased to develop, owing to the too early coalescence of the bones of the skull. The surgeon accordingly operated, removing several small pieces of bone from the top of the skull, and by this means relieving the pressure on the brain and allowing it to expand. The day following the operation the child took notice of every one, asked for something to eat, and cried for her parents. Before leaving the hospital she was able to talk well and amuse herself. The operation wound in the scalp had soundly healed in eight days.

The Dominion Franchise Act is a very stringent measure, so stringent in fact that there are few constituencies where the elections could not be set aside for some of the innumerable petty offences that are sufficient to unseat and also disqualify. By tacit consent of both parties the Act is openly violated in most election contests, and unless the majority is very small the successful candidate is seldom petitioned against, although grounds are not wanting. When he is petitioned against, unless the petition is set aside for some irregularity, he generally surrenders at discretion and resigns his seat, happy in escaping disqualification. This being the general rule, the large batch of controverted election cases, some eighty in all, to be disposed of, have a most important bearing on the future of the two great political parties in the Dominion. A number of these cases will doubtless be "sawed off," but at least twenty or more will be tried, and there may be, as a result, elections in twenty constituencies. Whether the present majority of the Government will be reduced still remains to be decided, but as a change of ten votes would virtually defeat them, it will be seen that those election contests may result in a change of administration.

If there is one thing more than another that the Dominion of Canada has to be proud of, it is its banking institutions, and of all the Provinces Nova Scotia stands highest in this regard. As the general public have very vague ideas regarding the volume of business transacted by the banks, and generally look upon bank employees as lucky individuals with little work to do and large pay, the following account of the transactions of one bank, taken from the *Montreal Gazette*, may prove instructive:—"Some figures given at the Merchants bank meeting last week will help the public to appreciate how immense are the sums a banker handles in the course of a year. In twelve months in the Merchants, customers' cheques to the value of two hundred millions were cashed at the counter; over one hundred millions were loaned to customers; one hundred and sixty millions were received on deposit, and a hundred millions more were collected and transmitted from one point of America and Europe to another. The aggregate of all this is five hundred and sixty millions, and the profit to the bank on the work it did was under \$580,000. The claim that this is a small remuneration for the trouble and risk involved in the care of such amounts does not seem unreasonable."

**K. D. C. has proved itself** | **of the Age.**  
**to be the Greatest Cure** | **Sample Package of the**

**Wonder Working K. D. C.** | **K. D. C. COMPANY,**  
**sent to any Address.** | **New Glasgow, N. S.**

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE TUNKUNTEL.

"What is a Tunkuntel?" he asked,  
 "And have you got one here?  
 Why don't you let me play with it?  
 And why is it so dear?"  
 "A Tunkuntel," I vaguely said,  
 "I've really never seen.  
 Is it a kind of animal?  
 I don't know what you mean."  
 "Oh, yes, you do! Don't tell me that!  
 You know it very well.  
 For you always say you love me  
 More than a Tunkuntel."

—St. Nicholas.

In a paper recently read before the American Philosophical Society, R. Meade Bache announces that from experiments by himself and others he is led to believe electricity may soon be applied to the purification of water. The exact method by which this result is to be accomplished is not divulged, but it will consist of such an operation upon the predatory bacteria as will destroy the dangers now prevalent in the drinking-water they besoul. Every consideration of good health adds emphasis to the hope that Mr. Bache is not a deluded prophet. Electricity will score its grandest triumph if it eliminates the perils that lurk in contaminated water.

Japan commenced railway building in 1870, and at the end of last year had 10,402 miles in operation, with 874 miles more under construction. About one-half of the mileage is owned by the Government. The rapid progress made by this enterprising country is in striking contrast to the timid conservatism which has prevented her great neighbor, China, from allowing the locomotive upon her soil, with the exception of the building of a few miles of local road chiefly for coal transportation. While Japan is prospering, infused with the spirit of the nineteenth century, China is still centuries behind the rest of the world.

It is of the utmost importance to all concerned that there shall be no narrowness on the part of the World's Fair management in dealing with the electrical exhibit. This feature of the fair will be easily the newest, and, in all probability, the most interesting from a scientific standpoint of all that vast array of the products of human industry and ingenuity. If properly encouraged it will be so extensive as to embrace every discovery and every appliance known to man in a field that is widening daily and whose resources have been developed during recent years in an astonishing degree. Compared with previous exhibits of this class, that at Chicago will be a revelation, for progress in electrical science has been most marked in America, and there can be no doubt that the American exhibit alone will prove to be a marvel.

**A HUMOROUS CANON.**—There was a quaint old canon in Newcastle some years ago who never minded what he said or how he said it. One very wet day he noticed some strangers in his church (people who he knew attended another on finer days,) so, after the service, he toddled down the aisle and said to them audibly, "I am very glad you make a convenience of my church on a wet day." This same oddity went to visit a sick man during the absence of one of his curates, and began to read a part of the Church prayers to him, at which the old man expostulated, saying, "Mr.—always made his prayers up as he went along; he couldn't understand them printed prayers." The canon at this flared up, and withered the old man with these words: "If you think I am going to wrestle with the devil for your sins while you lie in bed doing nothing but being umpire, you are very much mistaken. Take these prayers I give you or none at all."

**DELTA.**—Of the formation of deltas an admirable instance is offered to us in the Lake of Geneva. At the upper end of the lake the Rhone enters discoloured by mud; but when it leaves the lake its waters are a transparent blue—the mud has been deposited in the lake. As this has been going on for centuries we may expect to find some evidence of the work of the river. This is given us in the alluvial tract which stretches from the head of the lake for some six or seven miles. It is a marshy plain, higher than the level of the water, and occupying what was once the bed of the lake. If this state of things continues the Rhone will entirely fill up the lake. The rate of the advance of the delta may be gathered from the fact that the Roman town, Portus Valesia, which stood on the margin of the lake, is more than a mile and a half inland, the river having added to its delta this quantity in about eight centuries. The delta of the Mississippi has an area of 12,300 square miles. The river brings down 1,1321 of its weight of solid matter, or more than 6,000,000,000 cubic feet annually; yet such is the vast size of the delta, that Sir Charles Lytell computes it has been in course of formation for 33,500. The Ganges performs even a greater work of transportation. In the four rainy months, at 500 miles from its mouth, it was found to bear seawards 577 cubic feet of solid matter a second! Its annual discharge has been computed to be 6,368,077,440 cubic feet—an amount of matter equal in weight to sixty Great Pyramids of Egypt, although the base of that great pile covers eleven acres, and its apex is 500 feet above the level of the plain.

WHAT YOUR GRANDMOTHER DID

She hatched the flax and carded the wool, and wove the linen, and spun the tow, and made the clothes for her husband and ten children. She made butter and cheese, she dipped tallow candles, to light the house at night, and she cooked all the food for her household by an open fire-place and a brick oven. Yes; and when she was forty years of age, she was already an old lady whose best days were over. Her shoulders were bent and her joints enlarged by hard work, and she wore spectacles and a cap. Her great granddaughter, with all the modern conveniences for comfort, refinement and luxury, may be as charming and attractive at forty-five as at twenty. Especially is this true if she preserves her health and beauty by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which wards off all female ailments and irregularities, cures them if they already exist, keeps the life current healthful and vigorous, and enables the woman of middle age to retain the freshness of girlhood upon brow and cheek, the light of youth in her eyes, and its elasticity in her step. Sold by all druggists.

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS NOW COMPLETE!**  
 IMMENSE ASSORTMENT  
**SCOTCH TWEEDS**

Suitings and Trouserings, Worsted and Fancy Coatings.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

Look at our range of SUITS to order, \$12, \$15, and \$18.  
 PANTS, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.75.

**CLAYTON & SONS.**

Harness, Horse Boots, Halters, Whips, Horse Covers, Carriage Wraps, Dog Collars, Oils, Soaps, Blacking, Horse Rugs, Harness Mountings, Harness Leather, Patent Leathers,

AND EVERYTHING FOUND IN A WELL STOCKED

Harness and Saddlery Hardware Store, at

**KELLY'S, 33 and 35 Buckingham Street,**

SELLING AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

P. S.—A trial order solicited, and I feel satisfied that I will then have your trade. I. F. K.

**GEO. E. SMITH & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Hardware, Carriage Goods, Minin and Mill Supplies, Paints, Oils, &c.

**79 UPPER WATER ST.**

Head Commercial Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.



**Pianos & Organs**

BY THE

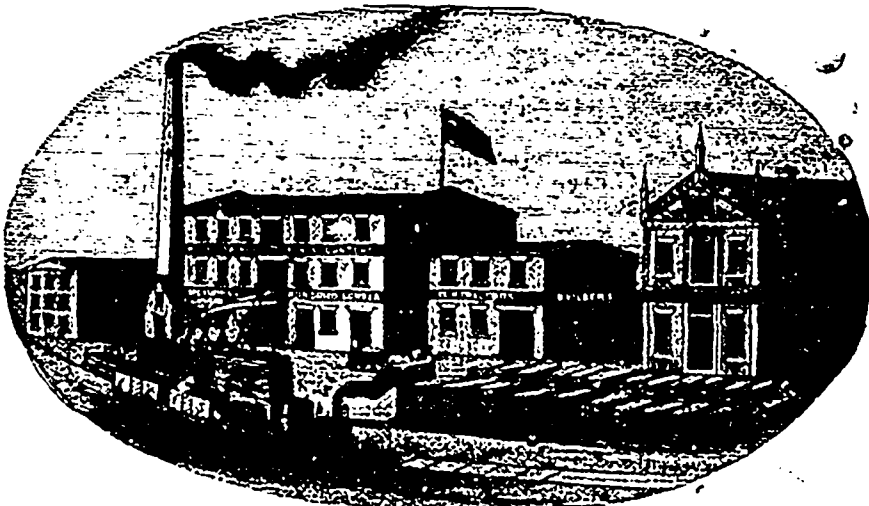
**Greatest and Best Makers.**

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.**

**DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.**

**W. H. JOHNSON,**  
 121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**RHODES, CURRY & CO. | AMHERST, N. S.**  
 Manufacturers and Builders. | 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

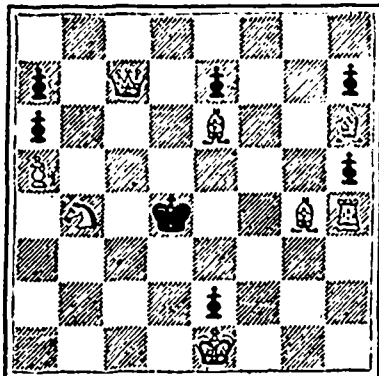


Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech, Pine and Whitewood House Finish, Doors Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantles, Mouldings, &c. "CABINET TRIM FINISH" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, &c. SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH and HOUSE FURNITURE, &c. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Calcined Plaster, &c. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
 Send for Estimates.

## CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 71, Q to K2. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 73.  
From Jamaica Gleaner.  
BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 74.

From the International Correspondence Tournament recently organized and conducted by M. Rosenthal, in *Le Monde Illustré*.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. Berger, Graz.	M. Gaspry, Athens,
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to K15	Kt to B3
4 P to Q3	P to K2 a
5 B to QB4 b	P to B3
6 Kt to B3	Kt to Kt3
7 Kt to KK15 c	P to Q4
8 P takes P	P takes P
9 Kt takes QP d	Kt takes Kt
10 Q to B3	B to K3 e
11 Kt takes B	P takes Kt
12 B to K15 ch	K to K2
13 B to K15 ch	Kt to B3
14 Q takes P ch	K to Q3
15 B to Q2!	P to QR4
16 P to QB4 and Black resigned f	

a An obsolete defence, revived on occasion: of late, with little success. It avoids some difficulties peculiar to the early stages of the opening; but lands him in others of a more serious nature, and for which it is condemned.

b Probably best, seemingly White loses time by thus playing his Bishop; but this being then offset by a similar loss on the other side, a perceptible advantage in development ensues. Of course the Pawn, momentarily exposed, cannot be taken on account of 5. . P B 3, 6. . Q R 4 ch, etc.

c Another and perhaps equally strong line of attack suggests itself here in 7 P K R 4, etc.

d This pretty sacrifice seems fully warranted in the circumstances.

e The protection of his Bishop's Pawn was necessary; and this, it appears, was the only way to do it. If 10. . Kt (Kt 3) B 5, then 11 B tks Kt, Kt takes B, 12 Kt takes BP, QR4 ch, 13 KB sq, and 14 Kt takes P, with an easy winning game.

f As the position was hopeless. For example: 16 RB sq, 17 castles QB2, 18 QR6 ch, KK2, 19 B takes P, QB4, 20 QKt7 ch, KQ3, 21 PQR4, etc.—*Chess Monthly*.

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

## NOW!

ORDER YOUR

Note Heads and Statements,  
also Letter Heads from

## BOND PAPER.

At price of ordinary white paper, of

**JAMES BOWES & SONS,**

Book and Job Printers,  
**125 HOLLIS STREET,**  
HALIFAX N. S.

The Note Paper we can supply in White,  
Buff or Green of delicate tints. All descriptions of Job Work to order, including

MINERS' STATIONERY AND BLANKS.

## WE LEAD!

OTHERS FOLLOW.

What others think MIGHT be done, we are  
DOING, and that is, offering a  
magnificent range of

## New Designs

in high class, artistic goods. UNIQUE  
IDEAS and ODD STYLES, entirely  
different from any others ever  
shown in this city.

## CARPETS.

AXMINSTER, WILTON  
AND BRUSSELS

In the latest London and New York  
successes, also—

Tapestry, Wools, Union, Hemp,  
etc., Floor Oilcloths, Lino-  
leum, Rugs, Mats,  
Matting.

## Furniture.

Wilton Rug, Tapestry and  
Plush

PARLOR SUITES,  
OAK DINING

## Chamber Suites,

In XVIIth Century and other popular styles.

ON THE POINT OF QUALITY  
WE YIELD TO NONE.

Every article we sell is the best of its kind.  
We ask nothing better than a comparison of  
our prices and styles with any prices made  
on like grade of goods.

Everything to Furnish  
a House.

Easy Terms of payment by Instalments.  
Write for Catalogue and Price List.

THE NOVA SCOTIA FURNISHING  
COMPANY, LTD.

**A. Stephen & Son,**

MANAGERS.

101 and 103 BARRINGTON STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Prince Edward's Island has a deficit of \$80,917 70.

The mission at St. Patrick's is being largely attended.

The aldermen have decided to pave Water Street at once.

John Dexter, of Shelburne, had one of his feet cut through by a buzz saw.

The Gold Miners' Association hold their monthly meeting at Waverley to-morrow.

The Maritime Provincial Grange commenced its annual session at Napan on Monday.

Isaiah Singer, an I. C. R. section man, was killed by a gravel train at Thompson, N. S.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Universalists' convention is now in session at Bloomfield, Ont

It is said that an Ottawa contractor has bought all the slabs from the mills and will form a corner in wood.

Sydney Coates, of Maccan, a highly respected citizen, was caught till-tapping, and committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic.

Five Dutch sailors on the Batavia, lying in Montreal harbor, mutinied and fought desperately with the police officers sent to arrest them.

Lord Stanley of Preston left Ottawa Saturday for the New Brunswick fishing ground, where he will join H. R. H. Prince George of Wales.

The executors of Martin P. Black ask to be recompensed for damages caused by the city in blowing down the walls of Moir's building which were dangerous.

A Quebec despatch says the Allan liner Montevidean caught fire in one of her holds on her way up the gulf of St. Lawrence. The damages to the cargo by water and smoke will be serious.

It is officially announced that Lady Macdonald, widow of the late premier of Canada, has been raised to the peerage as an acknowledgment of her husband's long and distinguished public services.

The bank of Nova Scotia has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the half year ending Tuesday. The Merchant's bank of Halifax has declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the past half year.

Mr. B. C. Wilson has erected, and will shortly have ready for occupation, a large and commodious hotel at Waverley. It has been much needed, and will doubtless be well patronized by driving parties, both in summer and winter.

The prize list for the Nova Scotia provincial exhibition, to be held at Halifax from 29th of September to 2nd October, is out and being circulated. It contains over 100 pages and supplies all necessary information to those intending to take part in the show.

Owing to a dispute between the Government and the contractors for the "missing link," the new section of road cannot be handed over to the Western Counties road at present, and consequently there will be a probable delay of four or five weeks in the establishment of the fast express. This will prove unwelcome news to the travelling public.

The Canadian Government has placed treasury bills in the London market sufficient to offset the recent withdrawal of savings bank deposits. The bills are to run 12 months. This success is due the Finance Department having at the instance of their London advisers, followed in all details Mr. Goschen's example in the case of British treasury bills.

The Collegiate School at Windsor, head master Revd. Arnoldus Miller, M. A., has justly taken a very high rank as an educational institution and has a very large attendance of both boarding and day pupils. A talented staff of instructors and well arranged courses of study, combined with beautiful and extensive premises and grounds and perfect sanitary arrangements, give the pupils at the Collegiate School advantages not to be excelled in the province. A reference to the advertisement elsewhere in our columns will furnish more detailed information.

We call the attention of our readers to Buckley Bros. advertisement in another column of trusses, supporters, &c. We understand the house has made a specialty of these goods.

The gold exported from New York last week exceeded \$2,500,000.

The commercial treaty between United States and Spain has been signed.

Wisconsin State officials have unearthed huge lumber steals from public lands in that State.

The Batterson Coal Company's break near Ashland, Pa., was blown over and five men killed.

Emil Marquez & Co., leather dealers, Boston, have assigned. Liabilities \$300,000 to \$400,000.

The Chilian insurgents are endeavoring to secure the sympathy of the United States Government.

Three boys were arrested on Wednesday on a charge of attempting to wreck the Erie night express.

Five delegates to Europe in connection with the World's Fair were appointed on Wednesday last.

Dr. Northrop, of Columbia College, New York, was very severely injured by an explosion of alcohol, and may die.

POTTNER'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil still retains and justifies the good opinion of the best medical practitioners. Its virtues are attested by thousands of its patrons everywhere.

Despatches from the Northern States report a continuance of devastating rain storms. The growing crops have suffered severely.

Cornelius A. King is under arrest charged with embezzling \$20,000 from the John Hirschcliff Brewing Company of Paterson, N. J.

James A. Simmons, of the wrecked Sixth National Bank in New York, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor.

After three days and the examination of 162 men, a jury has at last been secured in New York for the trial of the supposed Jack the Ripper.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres says that a bloodless revolution has taken place in the province of Santiago, and that Senor Delestero, the president, has been arrested and forced to sign his resignation.

The new screw steamer *La Touraine*, of the French line, made the voyage to New York several hours ahead of the best time made by steamers, taking what is known as the safe route from Havre, a distance of 3,125 miles.

Hon. John B. Alley, of Lynn, Mass., has assigned individually to the assignee of Alley Bros. & Place. His liabilities are \$500,000 to \$600,000, partially or wholly secured, owed to Alley Bros. & Place, and a small indebtedness outside of that amount.

Six thousand bakers have struck in Paris.

Mr. J. J. Kelso has resigned the secretaryship of the Humane Society.

The Parnell O'Shea marriage took place Thursday week at Steyning, near Brighton.

**GILLETT'S**  
 PURE  
 POWDERED 100%  
**LYE**  
 PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.  
 Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.  
 Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.  
**E. W. GILLETTE, Toronto**

Herr Meyer, a director of a branch of the German State Bank, has been sentenced at Vienna to imprisonment for 10 years for systematic forgery and fraud.

At Liverpool 29 men of the steamer *Magellan* have been fined five shillings and costs each for refusing to go to sea with non-union men.

The police of Paris have searched the offices of the Panama Canal Company and seized all the documents relating to the Company's affairs.

A London despatch says Mr. McCarthy has practically withdrawn from the Irish leadership, owing to delicate health.

The steamship *Fuerst-Bismarck* has broken the record of eastward Atlantic trips. Her time is 5 days 21 hours 10 minutes.

The harvest prospects in Russia have become worse, and there are fears of a partial famine. Because of the bad condition of the crop, it is proposed to prohibit the exportation of corn.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA,  
 Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."  
 —P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

**FOR DEBILITY,  
 Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."  
 —C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

**FOR ERUPTIONS**  
 And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
 PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**  
 Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

**TRUSSES.**

We carry in Stock all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Belts, Shoulder Braces, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CRUTCHES.  
 Agents for **SULLEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.**

**Buckley Bros.**

87 & 89 BARRINGTON STREET.  
 201 BRUNSWICK STREET.

**JUST RECEIVED**

Tracing Linen,  
 Tracing Paper,  
 Whatman's Drawing Paper,  
 Cartridge Paper,  
 India Ink,  
 Drawing Pencils, Various Degrees,  
 Drawing Pins,  
 Parallel Rulers.  
**A. & W. Mackinlay**  
 137 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

**Surprising Testimonials!**

West End, St. John, May 9th. '91.  
 Mr. Charles K. Short,

Dear Sir—  
 It is with pleasure I write you these few lines in praise of your wonderful Dyspepsia medicine. I have been a sufferer of Dyspepsia the last 6 or 7 years. I used to suffer most 3 or 4 hours after eating, pain would come and stay till I had eaten again. The last year or so the pains were so violent that they always left a soreness about the lungs, I thought my lungs were affected, the pains came regularly, always about 3 or 5 hours after eating, generally starting in the pit of the stomach and working up to the throat, very often ending in a severe attack of heartburn; I have used different kinds of medicines but to no purpose, some of them would give me relief for a few hours and seeing the 'ad' about "Dyspepticure" I concluded to give it a trial. I took a sample bottle and got such relief that I tried another, I used 5 small bottles which have cured me beyond a doubt. For any person troubled the same as I was there is nothing will give relief as quickly as your "Dyspepticure" and if enough be taken, according to directions, it will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. You can publish this if you wish and I shall be happy to answer any communications sent to my address.  
 Charles W. Warnock,  
 West End,  
 St. John, N. B.

St. John, May 8th. '91.  
 Mr. Short,  
 Dear Sir—

I had been miserable for nearly three years, when my son got me a bottle of "Dyspepticure" to try, before a week I began to get better and in about a month my health was quite restored. My cure is a wonderful one and I am never tired of praising your remedy. For a long time I had taken different medicines and tried doctors but kept getting worse all the time, my stomach got so bad I could eat but little and that always hurt me, my sleep was either feverish or very heavy, had a great craving for food always and often woke up in the middle of the night, so hungry I had to eat although I knew it would hurt me; my nerves got so weak and I was so low-spirited I could not tend to my store or house work, the doctors warned me against all hurry or excitement and couldn't do anything for me, was getting weak and going down fast when I commenced taking your medicine, it seemed just what was wanted, it quieted my nerves and cleared my head and I was soon able to eat regularly without that terrible craving and am now stronger than ever I was in my life, on my feet all day and half the night, able to do everything that comes along.  
 "Dyspepticure" is worth its weight in gold to take away that scalding feeling in the throat and that awful craving for food. It has done so much more than even that for me I am glad to speak a good word for it any time.  
 Mrs. John Martin,  
 298 Brussels St.

**FOR "DYSPEPTICURE."**

"DYSPEPTICURE" is sold by all Druggists at 35c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B.

H. D. WARREN, PREST. & TREAS.

CHAS. N. CANDEE, SECTY.

**The GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO. of Toronto,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**MONARCH, RED STRIP & LION RUBBER BELTING,**  
**SUCTION HOSE, STEAM & AIR HOSE,**  
 For ROCK DRILLS, VALVES, PACKINGS, SPRINGS, Etc.  
 Rubber, Cotton and Linen Fire Hose.  
 Men's Macintosh & Rubber Surfaced Clothing.  
 Main Office and Warerooms, 43 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
 Branch Offices, Montreal & Winnipeg. Factories, Parkdale, Toronto. Correspondence solicited.

**Burrell-Johnson Iron Co.,**

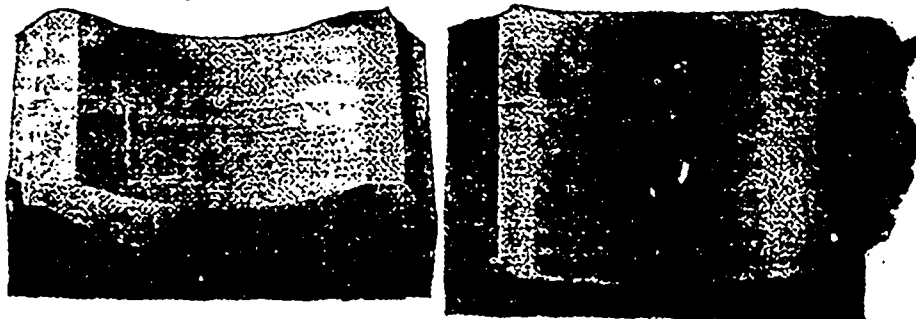
LIMITED.

**YARMOUTH, N. S.**

Agents for **MAGNOLIA METAL**, the best Anti-Friction Metal made.

Below we show tests with Copperine.

Endorsed by United States and German Governments.  
**MAGNOLIA METAL. COPPERINE.**



THE MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO., New York, N. Y., MARCH 5, 1891.  
 74 Cortlandt Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—About March 26, 1890, samples of Metal marked: "Spoooner's Finest Copperine Babbitt," were submitted to me for test; its test showed finest results, and on analysis it proved to contain no copper, and approximated the formula of Magnolia Metal. In October of the same year, other samples with same marks were submitted for test, and tested in comparison with Magnolia Metal, upon our new testing machine, built at great expense. This test for temperatures showed Magnolia Metal to have less friction and a temperature of about 100 degrees less. On December 31st this perfected test piece of Copperine was tested again with the result of its fusing with ten minutes run of 1600 lbs. to the square inch. On January 31st Magnolia Metal was tested, which ran fifteen minutes with 1800 lbs. to the sq. inch, and one hour with 2000 lbs to the sq. inch, and at the end of the hour the metal showed a temperature of about 202 degrees, Fahrenheit. Under separate cover we hand you detailed reports of the tests, showing velocity of rubbing surface about 2,000 feet per minute, diameter of shaft 5 inches, and revolutions, about 15,000.

Yours truly,  
**H. G. TORREY.**  
 NOTE—Mr. Torrey is U. S. Assayer, and has been in U. S. Mint service at New York for 30 years.

Montreal Office, H. McLAREN & CO., Agents.

**MAGNOLIA METAL** is Endorsed by the United States and German Governments.

Write for Prices.

# PUTNERS IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER EMULSION

**American Hotel, Shubenacadie,**  
**THOS. COX, - Proprietor.**

Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

**LYONS' HOTEL,**  
KENTVILLE, N. S.

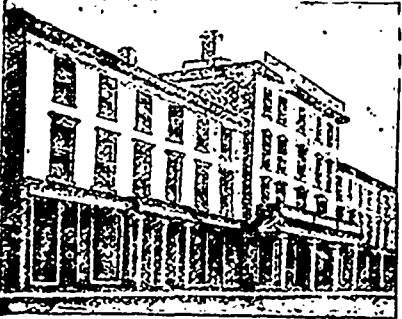
(Directly Opposite Railway Station.) Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen's Hotel, Halifax, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

**D. McLEOD, Proprietor,**  
KENTVILLE, N. S.

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

**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor.**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**FOI ON PARI E FRANCAISE.**



## "HOTEL DUFFERIN"

Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath-rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed-rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted-up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages to and from Hotel free.  
**WINDSOR, N. S.**

## THINGS YOU WANT NOW.

- REFRIGERATORS,
- OIL STOVES,
- ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
- WIRE WINDOW SCREENS,
- FILTERS, HAMMOCKS,
- LAWN MOWERS,
- CARPET SWEEPERS,
- OUTLERY, &c, &c.

**Cragg Bros. & Co.**

Cor. Barrington & George Sts.

and thousands of other things  
which they are selling at a SHADE  
BELOW THE MARKET.

**FOYLE BREWERY.**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**P. & J. O'Mullin,**  
Brewers, Malsters and Bottlers.

Special Attention Given to Family Orders.

**KRAIZER BEER.**

Church's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.  
Rose Denture to Preserve the Teeth.  
Instant Headache Cure.  
Fruit and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds.  
Iron and Quinine Wine Tonic.  
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put out to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The preparations are prepared by and sold at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GUNTER & SONS, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, Agent for Lenses, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 153**

**Nova Scotia Dye Works,**  
9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

**B. G. STREET,**  
Dyer and Cleanser.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleansed,  
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices.

All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice  
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.  
Parcels sent for and delivered

## THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891

3 and 17 June, 7 and 21 October,  
1 and 15 July, 3 and 18 November,  
5 and 19 August, 2 and 16 December,  
2 and 16 September

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

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00  
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

### List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth	15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " "	5,000	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	1,000 00
5 " "	250	1,250 00
25 " "	50	1,250 00
100 " "	25	2,500 00
250 " "	15	3,750 00
500 " "	10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
100 " "	25	2,500 00
100 " "	15	1,500 00
100 " "	10	1,000 00
999 " "	5	4,925 00
999 " "	5	4,055 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada

### PAST THE ALPINE SUMMITS.

Yet courage, soul nor hold thy strength in vain,  
In hope o'ercome the steps God set for thee  
For past the Alpine summits of great pain  
Lieth Italy.

- ROSE TERRY.

### KING'S COLLEGE ENCENIA.

The encenia at King's College, Windsor, last week passed over very successfully, with the weather somewhat less unpleasant than on the same occasion last year. On Wednesday evening the annual conversazione was held in convocation hall. It was attended by about 200 guests, who from 7 30 to about 11 o'clock, promonaded to the strains of the band of the 78th regiment. Thursday morning showed no improvement over the previous day's weather, and the sun was not visible at all. Service in the parish church at 10 30 was attended by a large number of visitors, as well as the professors and students of the college. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. D. Bimbrick, of North Sydney.

In the afternoon convocation hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen to listen to the always interesting encenia exercises. Dr. Willets, President of the college, appeared for the first time in his position of Vice Chancellor of the college, in the absence of the newly appointed Chancellor, Dean Gilpin. In his opening address Dr. Willets referred to the absence of the Bishop of the diocese from the effects of his late serious illness; to the death of Dr. Akins, to whom he paid a high tribute of praise; to the action of the Alumni Association in arranging a plan to obtain much needed funds; to the canvas of the Rev. Henry How on behalf of the college, and to the pressing need of the college for funds to carry on its work as it should be done. Canon Partridge spoke hopefully of the future of the College, although he said he could see little good that had resulted from the centenary celebration of last year. The gathering this year, he thought, was not by any means as distinguished as those of former years, but still from the efforts the Alumni Association had resolved to make, he expected that brighter days would dawn. The Venerable Archdeacon Jones delivered the address on behalf of the Alumni Association, commonly called the "Alumni oration." He also referred to the clouds now hanging over King's, but spoke with hope of the future. He paid a feeling tribute to the memory of our late Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, and pointed to him as a pattern of loyalty and self-sacrifice for the students to emulate. In following up this idea the Venerable Archdeacon made a mistake in giving the impression, no doubt unintentional, that it was necessary for churchmen to sacrifice their sons in order to provide students for King's. We cannot imagine it being any sacrifice for a young man to be sent there for his collegiate course.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Longley, spoke at some length, and referred to several college matters of interest. He appreciated the Venerable Archdeacon Jones' tribute to Sir John A. Macdonald, and expressed himself as being as full of what he preferred to call patriotism as any man in the country.

The excellent valedictory delivered by Mr. W. L. Payzant, B. A., was one of the most interesting features of the occasion, and the reading of parts of the prize essay on "Hinderances and helps to the spread of Christianity at the present time," by Mr. C. G. Abbutt, was listened to with the greatest attention. The distribution of prizes to the boys of the Collegiate School by Dr. Trenaman brought the proceedings to a close. There were 21 students at King's during the past year, 2 of whom took their degrees.

On Thursday evening the students' ball took place, and was an immense success. Mrs. Willets and Mrs. Kennedy were the chaperones, and until 2 30 a merry band of young people tripped the light fantastic toe to the excellent music of the 78th band. The hall was comfortably full, and the dancing was kept up with spirit until the programme of twenty one dances and two extras was exhausted. A great many visitors from Halifax were present.

### ONE OF THE JUDGES.

Judge William Carter, of Sheboygan, and Judge Caswell Marks, of Selma, were both natives of Lexington, Ky. In boyhood they had jammed the same cat's head into the same tree, got trounced by the same farmers, were otherwise enviously intimate friends, afterwards chums at college, and then errand boys in the same office. Later in life they parted, and rose to sublime honors in their separate places. Last January they met for the first time since their parting in Lexington, and brewed a convivial bowl in honor of the event. About midnight, full of affection and enthusiasm, they retired in the same bed. It was a huge affair, standing in the middle of the room and capable of being drawn up by ropes to the ceiling while the room was being cleaned. It was a very cold night, and they placed their clothing on the foot of the bed. Just after they fell asleep, four friends entered softly, drew the bed by the ropes nearly to the ceiling, and left them suspended about ten feet from the floor. They then locked the door outside and retired.

At 3 a. m. Judge Carter woke with that species which usually comes after Kentucky punch, and technically known as "hot coppers." Leaping lightly out of bed to get the ice pitcher, he went whirling down ten feet, alighting with a soul stirring thump on all fours.

There was a long and painful pause. Then he peered upward through the darkness and called:

Caswell!  
No reply.  
Oh, Caswell!

Feeble cries.

Cez!

Eh!—um?—what? The Judge was awakening.

I've fallen through a trap, yelled the now affrighted Judge, got up and light a candle.

Where are you? queried Judge Marks, sleepily, framing his opinion that his honorable brother was drunk.

Down here. Fell through a trap. Don't get out of my side of the bed.

All right. And Judge Marks springing out on his side, turned three somersaults and landed on the small of his back. Both thought they were now in a den of thieves and were possibly to be murdered. The jokers had closed the heavy wooden shutters, so no light could enter, and removed all the furniture. The judges grouped around on hands and knees, nearly frozen to death, and only at daybreak discovered the bed, climbed into it, and got warm enough to talk the thing over.

There were recently two temperance societies started under glorious auspices. The headquarters of one is at Selma, the other at Sheboygan.

#### MAGAZINE AND BOOK NOTICES.

A wonderful story of progress is S. N. Dexter North's account of "The Evolution of Wool Spinning and Weaving" in the July *Popular Science Monthly*. And this progress is portrayed still more vividly in the accompanying illustrations, which show the old spinning-wheel, the combs and the hand loom, and in contrast with them the self-acting mule, the combing machine and the power loom with the Jacquard attachment. "A Coming Solution of the Currency Question," is foreshadowed in a brief and readable paper by Charles S. Ashley. Paul Reichard writes on "Department of Savage Negroes," describing their attitudes and gestures in performing familiar acts. Prof. Charles L. Parsons tells what has been accomplished by "Our Agricultural Experiment Stations," and sketches the rise of these institutions. "In Scientific Dreams of the Past," by Albert de Rochas, curious evidence is given which shows that the telegraph, phonograph and other developments of modern science were imagined centuries ago. Mrs. Fanny D. Bergen contributes a chapter on "Animal and Plant Lore," dealing with many strange modes of using saliva in folk-medicine. A delightful description of various ways that plants have for scattering their seeds is given under the rather restricted title "On the Wings of the Wind." George Catlin, the celebrated painter of Indian portraits and writer on the Indians, is the subject of the biographical "Sketch and Portrait." In the Editor's Table, "General" Booth's colonization scheme is discussed under the title "The New Jesuitism and Social Reform," and there are a few words on "Charity as a Fetish." New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, \$5 a year.

The July *St. Nicholas* has a rich abundance of the short and bright articles which children are so fond of reading, there being thirty items in the table of contents. The first story, "Rescued by the Enemy," deals with the defeat of a party of marauding "Whaleboat-men" on the north shore of Long Island, in Revolutionary days, by the timely arrival of some British Marine officers. It is illustrated by Birch, one of the pictures forming the frontispiece. There is an account of "Douglas Jerrold" by his grandson, Walter Jerrold, with a portrait; and there is a story of adventure, "Storm Bound Among the Clouds," describing a perilous climb across a terrible icy slide. Two more of the humorous "Swimming-hole Stories," by Walter Storrs Bigelow, will delight the boys, and bring memories of happy days by the river to their elders. Mary Shears Roberts writes of "The Home of the Empress Josephine," and shows a photograph of the beautiful statue at Martinique of the Creole empress. The serials by J. T. Trowbridge and J. O. Davidson are full of incident, and the bright verses and funny pictures are too many to specify. A bright bit of verse by H. A. Ogden is the third item where author and illustrator are one person, and there are many more nuggets, including a sunshiny sketch, by Brennau, of a little girl going to post a letter. Maurice Thompson has a lyrical poem, "In the Clover," illustrated by Harry Fenn, and for the other features we recommend the adult inquirer to submit the number to his young friends, and to watch them read it.

If it is true that "not one American in a hundred knows how to take a vacation," the July number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* has a distinct educational value, for it quite overflows with new and good counsel for summerings; besides the hints for "The Mother in the Country," to which many clever women have contributed, there are helpful words from Mrs. Margaret Bottome and Dr. Talmage; while in the bright page for "The Woman in the City" the lot of the stay-at-home is shown to be not so dreadful, after all. One is conscious of the July sunshine flooding the department pages and, in fact, the whole number; better summer reading would be hard to find. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy; issued by the Curtis Publishing Co., 433-435 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW CANADIAN MAGAZINE—*Canada*, the new magazine published by Matthew R. Knight, at Benton, New Brunswick, is meeting with deserved success. Since it was started in January last improvements have appeared in every number. It aims to furnish pure, high class, patriotic Canadian literature monthly at the lowest possible price. Its contributors include many of the best writers in Canada. With the June number it is enlarged to sixteen quarto pages and cover, beautifully printed on a superior quality of paper. Beginning with the July number the subscription price will be one dollar per year, but all who send their subscriptions before July 1st need only remit fifty cents in stamps, and they will receive this valuable and interesting publication for a full year. Address:—"Canada," Benton, New Brunswick.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 19 of their popular International Series a novel which

is bound to excite more than ordinary interest. The title is "Columbia," a story of the discovery of America, by John R. Musick. It is a real American historical novel, as its title imports, containing faithful pen pictures of the time of the discovery of the New World. A bright, sparkling love story is interwoven with the thrilling incidents, making it especially attractive. The book is profusely and handsomely illustrated; 354 pages, exclusive of full-page illustrations. Bound in cloth, gilt top, \$1.25; in paper illuminated cover 75c.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A. ROBB & SONS' NEW DEPARTURE.—Reference has been made in these columns already to the fact that A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, were fitting up to build high speed engines of a class such as will have no equal in Canada, and will not be excelled by any in the U. S. Our reporter upon visiting their works finds that for the before-named purpose they have put on a large number of extra hands, so that at the present time we may safely say they have from 20 to 25 hands directly connected with the manufacture either of the engines themselves or the small tools which are to be used in the process of manufacture. As our readers may be interested in knowing something of the engine, we may say the firm, after careful inspection and enquiry, as well as practical tests, as to the best American engine for electric light, factory and other purposes requiring the greatest economy, combined with strength and simplicity, have a decided preference for the "straight line" which is controlled by patents of Prof. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y. This engine, however, being peculiar in construction, the Messrs Robb, after having made arrangements with Prof. Sweet to use his automatic wheel governor and the valve of his engine, have obtained the services of E. J. Armstrong, Esq., M. E., who is an expert on engine design, and they already have the most of the wood patterns and some of the heavier castings as well as quite a number of the small parts made, and expect within a very short time to put upon the market some of these new "Robb-Armstrong" automatic high-speed engines, which, if we may judge from the expense and care that are being exercised in their construction and finish, will not only reflect great credit on the manufacturers, but will be a standing testimony to the possibilities of Canadian manufacture when rightly directed. We bespeak for our worthy and plucky firm a large and growing trade for their new engine, along with their celebrated Hercules engine and their already celebrated Monarch Economic boiler. We are pleased to note that A. Robb & Sons have secured the contract for one of their new engines and the Economic boiler for the new electric light station at Sackville, also the engine and boiler for the electric light company at S.dney, C. B. They have under construction a large portable mill, in which is combined the Monarch boiler, Hercules engine and the Perfection rotary mill, which is proving itself to be the only first-class mill combining strength with the production of perfect lumber.—*Exchange*.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., manufacturers and builders, of Amherst, now employ the usual number of men, about seventy, in and about the factory. They have lately added a 36 inch double "Ross" sander and polishing machine, a large sized band saw for the same, and two variety moulders. They are shipping a good deal of work (made to order) to the West Indies. They find the demand for better class of work increasing every year. Since putting in the same they are prepared to supply picture backing at Montreal prices.

Edmund M. Estey, of Moncton, the Pharmacist who has established a high reputation for his proprietary preparations, first became an extensive advertiser in 1853 when he introduced Philoderma. This fine toilet article at once became a success and in spite of numerous imitations thousands of bottles have been and are sold every year. Four years later he introduced Estey's Iron Tonic and Estey's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, the sales of which advanced so rapidly that he was compelled to build a laboratory, and during 1890 largely increasing business forced him to give up his retail business and devote all his time and attention to the preparation and sale of his specialties. The laboratory is supplied with improved machinery, and this fall the premises will be enlarged to meet the growing demands of the trade. Four hands are now employed constantly and the power to run the machinery is supplied by an electric motor, which has given perfect satisfaction since the start. A. pro-out Mr. Estey advertises in seventy eight newspapers and business directories all over Canada and Newfoundland and recently a large order was received from Jamaica.

Amherst is now noted for its manufactures, and one of the flourishing concerns is the carriage factory of Delahunt & Savage, which is situated opposite the station. From eight to ten men are employed the year round, and from thirty to thirty-five carriages, both open and top, a number of heavy trucks, 25 to 30 cutters, and a large amount of repairing are the yearly product. Their business extends from Cape Breton to Vancouver, B. C., and for finishing light custom work the firm are second to none.

The Moncton Times, H. T. Stevens & Co., proprietors, furnishes employment to 32 hands. Five steam presses and three hand are on the premises, and a large business is done in book binding, paper ruling and job printing, in addition to the work of printing and distributing the editions of the *Daily and Weekly Times*. The rule of this liberal establishment is nine hours per-day for ten hours pay.

D. Fullerton & Son are the proprietors of the Pictou sash and door factory. They employ nine men in the factory and report business fairly good. They have made considerable improvement in their machinery and have also added a new engine of 45 horse power.



## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The proceedings in Parliament during the past week have proved more amusing than profitable.

The Liberals are most aggressive and have adopted the principle of hitting a Tory head as soon as they see it, and they are plainly "agin" any measure introduced by the Government, be it good or bad.

After the Budget speech, in which the Minister of Finance had clearly outlined the Government's policy of placing raw sugars on the free list and raising the large loss of revenue that would follow by a largely increased tax on intoxicants and tobacco, further debate of the Jameson prohibition resolution was sheer waste of time.

However, on this resolution and the submarine tunnel to Prince Edward Island, a day was lost.

Foster's speech was unique. He was thoroughly in favor of prohibition but was prohibited from prohibiting as the Government would be attacked. In his case party was away ahead of principle, at least prohibition principles, and this, with one or two doubtful exceptions, may be said of nearly all the members. He rather clumsily solved the matter by moving the appointment of a Royal Commission to deal with it.

The proposition to subsidize the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay railroad to the extent of \$80,000 per year was debated at length and finally passed committee and a bill has been introduced to give effect to the resolution.

On Friday a resolution authorizing the sale of the Carleton Branch railway to the city of St. John was passed and it was decided to adjourn from Friday night to Tuesday—Monday being one of the innumerable saint days—but to sit on Wednesday, Dominion Day.

A long discussion took place on Sir John Thompson's bill to provide for the exercise of admiralty jurisdiction in Canada under the Imperial Act of 1890. Sir John said that the Imperial Act required that the court authorized to deal with admiralty business must be one having unlimited civil jurisdiction all over Canada, hence he proposed to give the Exchequer Court authority in such matters. The bill was passed through committee.

After recess Mr. Foster moved the second reading of his tariff resolutions, and Sir Richard Cartwright presented his amendment. The debate on the budget was lively and continued up to adjournment.

On Tuesday the House again met, when Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Fisheries Act by prohibiting the use of purse seines.

On motion to go into supply the Government's Indian policy was warmly attacked by the Opposition, and defended by Sir John Thompson, and so the session drags along.

The sensation of the week was the testimony of O. M. Murphy before the committee of privileges and elections, when he stated that he had paid direct to Sir Hector Langevin the sum of \$10,000 in cash. We may add that Sir Hector strictly denies this, and that he also asserts that he had never seen Murphy until he was pointed out to him on the witness stand.

On Saturday night the above witness was brutally assaulted in St. Laurence Hall, Montreal, by Michael Connolly, one of the partners in the now notorious firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co.

## COMMERCIAL.

Although more than a week has elapsed since the changes in the tariff were made there has been as yet very little actual change in business to note. For some days the collectors of customs and of inland revenue were directed by telegraph to pass entries "subject to amendment" and to await mail advices. The telegraphic reports to the newspapers in many cases so conflicted as to details that the greatest uncertainty prevailed. In due time the "mail advices" came to hand and then the department named could instruct the public. It would appear only right, in the light of this incident, that changes so vitally affecting the business interests of the country should be officially advertised in all papers published. However, we expect to have the pleasure very shortly to note a much increased activity in trade generally.

The weather throughout the whole of June was a serious deterrent to the effecting of transactions in all lines and, though the rain has undoubtedly very greatly benefitted the growing crops, which were previously drooping, and will increase the income of our farmers as a body by millions eventually, still, for the present, it renders business slow. Returning fine weather will undoubtedly liven up business in most standard lines.

Locally, there is little to say as to finance. Mercantile discounts are steady and unchanged at 6 to 8 per cent., according to names and dates. In London, in the open market, money was easier, being at 1½ per cent. In New York it ruled at 2 per cent. No gold has been engaged for shipment from New York so far as reported during the past week, and this has had a steadying effect on the money market and has greatly strengthened that of New York. A noticeable feature in the sterling exchange markets is the reluctance of American bankers to cover their drafts with commercial bills. Owing to advices from abroad they discriminate very sharply in buying these bills and, in consequence, the bulk of their drafts have to be covered by gold shipments. The internal demand in England for gold to meet harvest and holiday requirements is near at hand.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, JUNE 27, 1891. "Wall Street is still in an expectant mood, but the good things hoped for fail to put in an appearance. There is little the matter with the conditions; the main trouble appears to be in the lack of buyers; and why they are not forthcoming is not altogether an agreeable question for contemplation. It is ordinarily taken for granted that, when things are on all sides conceded to be cheap and yet nobody wants them, the trouble is to be attributed to the buyers. And in this case it is not at all unreasonable to suppose that there may be an unnoticed something that is preventing

people from availing themselves of profits from a prospective improvement in the intrinsic value of stocks. When it is considered that, no more than eight months ago, Wall Street was visited by a cyclone that swept away every vestige of speculative margins and left many operators without the means of recovering the wherewith to operate, it does seem sanguine to expect that already the places of these disabled operators should have been refilled by a new contingent of well equipped buyers. Ordinarily, the bond market is regarded as affording a good criterion of what may be expected in the share market; and it is sound reasoning, when we find nobody wanting unexceptionable mortgages yielding 4 to 5 per cent on their market value, to conclude that there is a scarcity of funds seeking investment; and the reasons that make money scarce for investment are likely to make it still more so for speculation. This obstacle to buying is the more important when, as in the present case, it applies not only to our own market but also to the foreign markets that deal in our securities. And it is further to be considered that the market is still struggling against an extra supply of stock, which was in part sent here pending last Fall's break in the foreign markets and in part contributed by the large local realizing on both investment and speculative holdings at about the same time.

These factors are not cited as amounting to a really insurmountable obstacle to any advance in prices in the comparatively early future, but rather as largely explaining the past and present quiet of the market and as suggesting reasons for moderate expectations for possibly some time to come. It would be a mistake to infer from them that the promised abundant harvest, the comparative ease in money, the relatively strong condition of the bank reserves, and the probable return of large amounts of gold from Europe within the next three months, will have no effect upon the demand for stocks during the Summer and Fall months. Such contributions to the national wealth and to the operations of trade as must come from an extraordinary harvest cannot fail to materially augment the funds seeking investment and to swell the floating balances that constitute an important part of the resources that contribute to transient speculation. It is not impossible that these reinforcements may suffice to compensate for the loss of speculative means above referred to.

Considerable surprise is felt at the continued exports of gold, though they are on a reduced scale. It is inconceivable that, after the extraordinary amount of cash liquidations this country has lately made, there can be still outstanding against us an adverse foreign balance. We must therefore regard the continued shipments as due entirely to special causes. The principal cause appears to be that while there is an abundance of exchange being made to meet all necessary requirements for remittances, yet a considerable portion of the bills are unavailable in consequence of the credit of the payers having been unfavorably affected by the prevailing financial distrust in Great Britain and on the Continent. This causes a scarcity of negotiable exchange, and the result is that we are remitting gold at a time when the balance of our account with the rest of the world is in our favor. While this causes an unsettling drain upon our cash resources, there is the satisfaction that it correspondingly augments the amount of gold to be returned at a later stage.

Taking the situation as a whole, I regard it as favorable to an ultimately higher range of prices; but at the same time the immediate future seems to warrant nothing beyond moderate purchases on the raids for small profits."

Special London correspondent of Henry Clews & Co. says: "I am glad to be able to present a more hopeful view of the market. Money is plentiful here and in Paris. Argentine matters are assuming a little more hopeful shape. No embarrassments of houses are spoken of, save one that has been embarrassed for a long time. America would doubtless have had a great boom ere this if it had not been for the gold shipments, which prevented several railroad companies from negotiating their bonds. Altogether the situation is much more favorable, and the best financial heads see 'no breakers ahead.'"

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	June 26.	Prev. week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1881
United States.....	227	210	165	211	204	5557	5400	5885	5252
Canada.....	31	27	17	35	25	969	860	880	914

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods situation shows no improvement over last week. The few orders sent in by travellers are all for future delivery, and the absence of sorting orders appears to mean that country retailers are fairly well supplied for present demands. The fact seems to be that everyone is holding off at present, but if once assured of a good harvest, and the recent copious rains justify us in expecting it, the dry goods trade would spring up at once. The city retail trade is quite good, and men in that branch seem to be satisfied. Remittances, however, continue unsatisfactory, and the total volume of business falls under the average.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—This market has been quiet during the week, and prices have not essentially changed. Stocks of all sorts of iron are very small, and sellers do not seem at all anxious to deal. The copper market is very strong, especially for the lower grades, owing to the demand from Europe. The whole output from Arizona has been contracted for for export for some months ahead. The Anaconda has shut down and Lake Copper is held in New York at 13½c. for future delivery.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is without change, and only a hand-to-mouth business is doing. In Liverpool wheat has been slow, and corn quiet. The weather in England has been hot, but humid, forcing crops. In Southern Russia they have experienced tropical heat, which is said to have materially damaged the growing crops. The French country markets are easier. In Chicago wheat advanced 1c., corn was stronger, and oats were in demand at unaltered prices. In New York wheat was stronger and advanced ½c. to ¾c. At Toledo wheat was active, making an advance of ½c. to 1½c.



# JUDGE NOT.

(Continued.)

There was no need for her to accompany her aunt, for Miss Clavering always had the company of old Mrs. Walsh who lived a little way off, and called punctually every Sunday morning with a huge prayer book, and, no matter what the weather might be, a waterproof and umbrella.

"Wretched hole!" repeated Beryl to herself. "I wish 'auntie would go and live in London. I declare I shall run away some fine morning."

With which admirable remark she jumped off the table, and popping on her hat, sallied forth, gloveless, of course, for a ramble with Del.

"You might at least, my dear, put on your gloves till you are past the houses," Aunt Laura would say; but Beryl shrugged her shoulders at half-a-dozen houses, and went her way without the gloves.

"We'll go to the woods to-day, Del," said she—she talked to Del as if he had been a Christian—"they're always lovely, aren't they?"

And then she took to running and jumping along; she was but a girl, very young for her years, and the bright warm sunshine and soft wind made her forget all her repinings.

Presently the girl came to a favorite spot of hers.

Through part of Marston Wood ran a little brawling stream, and to reach the place, that Beryl had privately dubbed her boudoir, you climbed a fence, and went a little way down the bank, and you could sit down by the edge of the brook.

Sometimes the girl pulled off her shoes and stockings and dabbled her feet in the water, for it was a very secluded spot, and there was no chance of her being disturbed.

Over the fence my lady swung herself easily, and threw herself down on the sloping bank, tossing off her hat, while Del disported himself in the water.

Then Beryl sat up, and listened to the ripple of the brook, and the soft note of the wood pigeon, and the tap, tap of the woodpecker; next she fell to humming, and then to singing in a sweet, clear, ringing voice, plaintive old Irish ballads and the like; and Del, who was used to this sort of thing, and, indeed, seemed to enjoy it, stretched himself at her feet, with his head on her lap, blinking in a very contented manner, and emitting soft innumerable of delight when she caressed his head and ears.

"On the green banks of Shannon, when Sheila was near,  
No blithe Irish—"

So far Beryl had got, then stopped abruptly, for Del had raised his head with a sudden start.

"What's the matter, Del?" said his mistress, and instinctively looked around.

Then she saw. A man was leaning on the fence—a gentleman, tall, dark, and certainly very handsome, dressed in a light summer suit.

Not a countryman; Beryl could see that at once.

How long he had been there she could not tell, but she was not at all abashed.

Beryl's innocence took the form of fearlessness, not of shyness.

The gentleman raised his hat the moment she looked up at him, and smiled.

"I beg your pardon," he said, in a clear, soft voice. "I am afraid I have disturbed you; but I could not resist listening."

"I thought I was alone," returned the girl, laughing. "No one ever comes here."

"I am an intruder, then, in a favorite haunt?"

"Not an intruder. Anyone has a right to come, only they hardly ever do."

"Then you forgive me?"

"For what?"

"For listening to your songs."

"Oh, there's nothing to forgive, if you didn't mind listening," said Beryl, laughing again.

"No, I didn't mind listening; I enjoyed it. May I cross this fence?"

"If you like. I have no right to forbid you."

"It is not a question of right."

"Then," said Beryl gravely, "you may."

If Beryl had not much worldly wisdom, she had true instinct.

Had this man been a snob, instead of, beyond all question, a gentleman, with something, too, in his voice that touched the chord of sympathy, Beryl would have answered coldly, and as he crossed the fence, she would have risen to quit the spot.

As it was, she remained seated; and when the stranger came down the incline, and paused, still burheaded, near her, she glanced up in his face. It was grave, a little stern.

He looked like a man who had suffered a great deal, but it was a noble, loyal face.

She did not wonder that Del, who was slow to make friends, went up to the man, and proceeded to ingratiate himself.

And the stranger was thinking, as he looked down on Beryl:

"Heaven bless thee! Thou hast the sweetest face I ever looked on."

He laid a caressing hand on Del's great head.

"Your friend and guardian?" he said, smiling.

He must have been thirty at the least, and Beryl seemed younger than she was.

"Yes," she said; "Del and I roam all over the country. We go to church together."

"To church!"

"Yes, at Little Marston. He lies down in the churchyard and waits for me."

"Little Marston!" replied the other. "It is odd, that in such a mere village I should never have seen you. I have been staying at the rectory for three days past."

"But I don't live in the village," said Beryl, "I live near Middle Marston; but I don't like the churches there, so I walk over to Little Marston on Sundays."

"Do you know the rector?"

"No, only to say good morning if I happen to come across him."

"He was in his last term at Oxford when I was in my first," continued the other. "He is a few years older than I am. We struck up a friendship, and I will say I don't know a better man. If you knew him at all, I daresay you would have heard my name, Max Deverell."

"Like a name in a novel," thought Beryl, who read many more novels than her aunt approved of. Aloud: "All the people here seem to like Mr Langholme, but at Middle Marston they think he's quite too wicked for anything?"

"Why?" said Deverell, smiling.

Somehow Beryl had an impression that he didn't often laugh.

"Oh, because he's High Church."

"I understand. So am I High Church. Are you?"

Beryl nodded.

They were getting on swimmingly, these two.

"And you live near Middle Marston? Do you mean—you always lived there?"

"Since I was a child, worse luck!"

"You find it dull?"

"Dull to extinction."

"I should think it must be. I wouldn't live always in the country for anything that could be given me. Still if you have brothers and sisters—"

"I haven't. I live with my aunt, who is very good, but very prim, and there's no one else except Del."

"What a frightful waste of good material," thought Max Deverell, "that this girl should waste all her sweetness on a mastiff." He said: "You must be hard put to it often for someone to talk to, unless you know many people."

"We don't; there's no one to know, no gentlefolks at all, except the vicar, who is seventy, and two or three old ladies."

"You don't care for the old ladies, then?" said Max quizzically.

Beryl shook her curly head.

"Not fanatically," she replied gravely; "and they don't care for me either."

"I am afraid they wouldn't."

Beryl laughed. What a joyous, ringing laugh it was!

"You couldn't expect them to," she said; "they are propriety's self, and I am afraid I am not. I don't know how it is. If example could have made me so, I should have been as well behaved as Miss Monfathers herself could have wished."

"But your aunt," said Deverell, much amused, "has surely passed beyond the standard of Miss Monfathers, who lived, I suppose, somewhere in the twenties. Your aunt could not have been born then."

"No," replied Beryl gravely; "her ideas come up to the forties. But they had very prim notions then, hadn't they?—in the country, at any rate."

"I believe so. What, then, are your standards?"

"Of behaviour? I don't know that I have any—not formulated, I mean."

"I quite understand. What do you do with yourself all day?"

"In the summer?"

"In the summer to begin with."

Beryl looked at him rather quizzically.

"Won't you sit down?" she said with delicious frankness.

"If I may."

"Oh yes. This is my boudoir, you know," said Beryl; "that is what I call it."

"Then I suppose I may consider myself a morning caller," said Deverell, throwing himself on the grass.

"Yes; minus the tea; I haven't got that here, I am sorry."

"I don't miss it," said Max.

"Then you are like most men."

"How do you know?"

"Well, to be sure, I don't know; it's what I hear."

"I daresay you're right," said Max, smiling. "Now, about the time."

"How I spend it? It isn't worth talking about," said Beryl.

"I think it is. I should like to hear," said Deverell, to whom all this was a wholly new and most delightful experience.

This girl hadn't the least idea of what a witch she was.

"I am afraid my time is very idly spent," said Beryl rather soberly.

"So is mine. I do nothing but wander about."

"Ah, but you go abroad," cried the girl eagerly. "You see the world."

"One is none the better or the happier for 'seeing the world,' my child," he answered a little bitterly.

"Not the happier!" said Beryl wistfully. "I think I should be."

"Perhaps you will travel some day," said Deverell, with an odd forecast in his mind of travelling again over the old tracts with this girl as his companion.

They would all seem new, with her fresh young delight to lighten up all that had grown to him so "weary, flat, stale, and unprofitable."

"I mean to," said Beryl.

"You mean to! How?"

"I don't know yet. But I am not going to stick all my life at Middle Marston."

"Heaven forbid! Have you any plans or ideas?"

"No; at present I am simply discontented."

"No wonder. Even Del's society falls upon you."

"No, not that; but I want a great deal besides Del. I want life and movement. I want to live in the world."

"You agree with Locksley,

'Better fifty years of Europe than a thousand of Cathay?'"

"Oh, yes, yea. Everyone must," cried Beryl.

"I am not sure that I do."

"You, Mr. Deverell! You wouldn't like to live in a dull place would you?"

"What is a dull place?"

He was "drawing her out," though, of course, she had no idea of that, and was easily caught in the snare.

"A place like this," said she, "where there is nothing going on—the same people, the same ideas every day; everything moving in grooves, and one day precisely like another."

"Ah," said he, "you are young; you haven't suffered yet. You want change and stir; you want to be in the midst of the battle, with the bullets flying and the canons roaring; but you don't want to see the dead falling around you, and hear the wounded cry out in their pain, do you?"

"No," said Beryl, a little puzzled, but still holding to her ideal.

She could not imagine this man liking stagnation either, although he had been wounded in the battle. It did not need that he should tell her that.

"That is a doubtful 'No,'" said Deverell smiling; "what does it mean?"

"You don't mean all you say, do you?" said Beryl, with the naive directness of a child.

He smiled again.

"Perhaps I do," he said. "Some rural solitude, rambles in the woods; at night a book by the fire, or in the woodbined porch."

"Now you are laughing at me," exclaimed Beryl promptly. "You would hate that sort of life; so do I. It's all very well for some people; but I don't care to watch blades of grass growing up, and I hate the long evenings, with no concerts or theatres or anything to go to."

"You have penny-readings and improving lectures," said Max gravely.

Beryl laughed.

"I prefer reading novels," said she.

"That shows you to be very wicked. Don't you have a bazaar now and then?"

"Yes; but I never go to them. They are stupid."

"You make fal-lals for them, I suppose?"

"No, I don't know how, and if I did I wouldn't make things for bazaars."

"I see; you are out of touch with Middle Marston altogether. Why don't you do some visiting for the priest, Mr. Langholme?"

"You are just making fun," said Beryl coolly. "Fancy me 'visiting'; besides Father Langholme has the Sisters; he doesn't want anyone else."

"Well, you don't look much like reading tracts, and knitting wool socks," said Deverell, laughing.

"Not exactly."

Beryl looked at her watch as she spoke, and rose. Max rose too.

"You haven't told me now," he said, "how you spend the day?"

"It isn't worth the telling, Mr. Deverell."

"So you told me before."

"It is later than I thought," she said. "I must be going."

"I hope I have not driven you away?"

"Oh, no," said she frankly; "it's quite a treat to talk to some one besides Del."

"It is very kind of you to say so."

"But I mean it, Mr. Deverell. I shall be late for dinner now; two o'clock is the dinner hour at Middle Marston."

Following her impulse, as she generally did, she held out her hand.

A town-bred girl would have reflected, notwithstanding the entire trustfulness which Max Deverell inspired, that the action might be open to misinterpretation, not in its worst sense, but it would seem perhaps to be an overture for the continuation of the acquaintance, and Beryl had only conversed with Mr. Deverell as one might with anyone in a railway carriage. She was not town-bred, however, and she simply followed the instincts of her frank, fearless nature.

Nor, as a matter of fact, did Max Deverell for an instant misapprehend her. He accepted the courtesy exactly as it was meant, and felt himself very happy to hold the pretty, soft hand for a moment in his own. As for the continuation of the acquaintance, he had already made up his mind on that point.

"Good-bye," he said, "and thank you very much for a most pleasant half-hour."

"Nothing about 'hoping to have the pleasure of meeting her again.' The young lady might think he was presuming on her friendly action. Beryl wouldn't have thought so; but a town-bred man cannot always calculate on the degree of insouciance of a country girl; and Max did not possess sufficient egotism to be fully aware of his power of inspiring confidence in women.

Beryl smiled at his last words, said one more "Good-bye," and went up the bank, followed by Del; and Deverell, when he had watched her out of sight, dropped on the turf, and swept his hand over his eyes.

(To be continued.)



## THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

**PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.**

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

E. W. CILLET. Toronto, Ont.

## P. W. LEVERMAN & SON, Pianoforte Makers.

Pianos Tuned, Toned & Regulated  
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of Piano Material for sale.  
COVERED STRINGS made to order. Call or write.

56 SOUTH PARK ST.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Horse Cars Pass the Door.

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

## J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.

6 to 10 Bedford Row,

ESTABLISHED 1864. HALIFAX, N. S.

## MOIR'S DESICCATED COCOANUT

**Best and Cheapest.**

Moir, Son & Co.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Wholesale and Retail

**MIRRORS,**

Picture and Room Mouldings,

**OIL PAINTINGS,**

ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS,

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS.**

Picture Framing a specialty.

## REARDON'S,

40, 42 and 44 Barrington St.

## Higgins' Waterproof Ink.

The Best in the Market. Six colors, 40 cents per bottle. Discount to the trade. Agents:

**T. C. ALLEN & CO.**

Wholesale and Retail Stationers.

Agents for WINSOR & NEWTON'S Artists' Materials.

Prepared Canvas, Academy Boards, Drawing Papers, Varnishes, Mathematical Instruments, Artists' Fine Brushes, Plaques and Novelties for Painting on, Boxes of Oil and Water Colors. Engineers' and Draughtsmen's Supplies in general.

**T. C. Allen & Co.**

Granville St., Halifax.

## London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.

Rubber and Metal Stamps,  
Notarial Seals,

Hectograph Copying Pads,  
Stencil Cutters, &c.

223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

## LOOK.

We are offering Excellent Value in

**TROUSERINGS.**

**STANFORD**

The Tailor.

156 HOLLIS ST.

163-Barrington Street-163

## ROBERT WALLACE,

(Established in Halifax 1871.) Importer and dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE & SEWING MACHINES; THE WHITE, NEW HOME, AND FAVORITE KINGS OF AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. Which we will sell very cheap, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. Also ORGANS, from Fort Wayne, Indiana. A few gold-headed WALKING CANES, which will be sold cheap. Repairing in all branches promptly attended to by first-class workmen.

## Ungar's Steam Laundry,

62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

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

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

MAX UNGAR,

PROPRIETOR.

BUY DIRECT  
FROM  
THE MILLS.

## MANITOBA FLOUR.

ALL GRADES

FROM

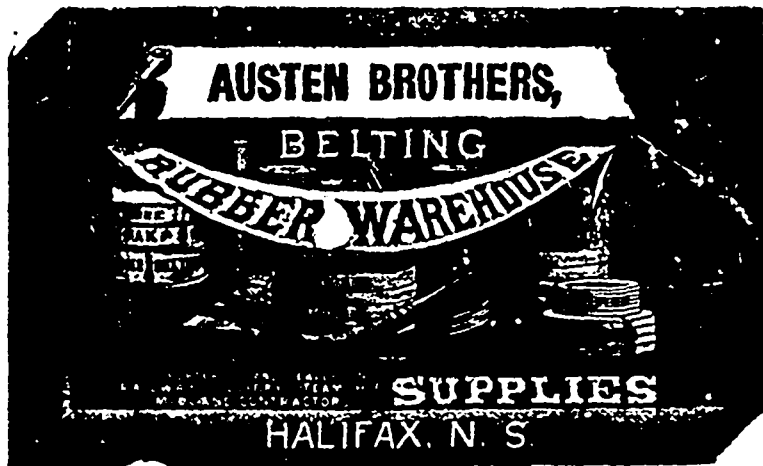
CHOICE HARD WHEAT.

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited

**LEITCH BROS.**

FLOUR MILLS,

OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.



Plain or Silvered Copper Plates,  
WROUGHT IRON PIPE & FITTINGS,  
Lubricating Oils, Miners' Candles,  
STEEL WOVEN BATTERY SCREEN CLOTH,  
Steel Hoisting and Transmission Ropes.

**W. & A. MOIR,**

210, 212, 214 and 216 BARRINGTON STREET.  
Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

BUILDERS OF

Marine and Stationary Engines,

Mill, Mining and Other Machinery.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MILL, STEAMSHIP, MINING & ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES

Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium.

HOLLIS ST.

**FREEMAN ELLIOT.**

Just opened—  
White Marseilles Evening Dress Vests,  
Fancy Serge and Mohair Vests,  
Quite New.  
Serge, Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts,  
Nicest Goods ever shown.  
New Shapes in Linen Collars.

163 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

**CANADA ATLANTIC LINE**

Shortest & Most Direct Route to

**BOSTON.**

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

**S. S. "HALIFAX"**

SAILS FROM

HALIFAX every WEDNESDAY  
Morning at 8 o'clock, & from  
BOSTON every SATURDAY at  
Noon.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's train can go directly aboard the Steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale at all the principal stations on the I. C. N. in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The "Halifax" carries Canadian and U. S. Mails. Through tickets to New York, &c.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD,  
Agents, North Side Lewis Wharf, Boston.

**CHIPMAN BROS.**

Agents, Nobles Wharf, Halifax.

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

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

LIKE us, you wish to have the greatest success possible.

WHAT annoyance & ill luck are caused by inferior goods.

IS there any doubt in your mind about ours?

GOOD results always follow their use.

—BUY YOUR—

**SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES**

FROM

**W. H. BANNISTER,**

(Graduate Optician.)

136—GRANVILLE STREET,—136  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**JAMES ROUE,**

Manufacturer of

Ginger Ale, Lemonade,

Orange Phosphate,

Nerve Food Beer,

Soda Water, &c.

For Prices and Particulars address

P. O. BOX 406,

or WOOD'S WHARF,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## MINING.

TANGIER.—The Essex Mine, now the property of Frederick Houdlett of Boston, has been seized under a writ of attachment at the instance of ex-Alderman Johns.

It is reported that a large vein of silver has been discovered at Carroll's Corner, Gay's River, Halifax County, and a lease covering the same has been taken out by Councillor R. E. Poole, of Guysboro Road.

Miners, Quarrymen and others interested should note that at the coming Provincial Exhibition there is to be a mineral exhibit and everyone should send in samples and try and make it a success.

At the close of the exhibition it is proposed to donate the specimens of rock and mineral, suitable to the purpose and of little intrinsic value, to Mr. Power, of the Public Gardens, to be made into a rockery, so arranged that each sample will be legibly labeled with the sender's name, etc., thus forming a most unique advertisement.

We join with the *Miner*, a British Columbia journal, in urging that the duty on pig lead should be raised to \$30 a ton; on lead bars, blocks and sheets, \$50, and a uniform duty of 30 per cent. on all lead products. The United States now impose a duty of \$30 per ton on lead ore imported, and this prevents the shipment of Canadian ore there and the price in England is too low to make it profitable to ship in that direction.

Thousands of tons of lead are annually used in Canada which is all imported from England or the United States, while in Nova Scotia alone we have unworked lead mines capable of supplying the entire demand of the Dominion and giving employment to thousands of workers. But our present low tariff of \$8.00 per ton does not furnish incentive enough or give sufficient security to warrant capitalists in putting up the large amount of money required to properly develop the mines and erect smelting plants.

With a similar duty to that imposed by the United States, the capital to develop and work these mines would at once be forthcoming and the \$500,000 and over yearly now paid on imported lead and its products would be retained in the country.

GOLD IN DORCHESTER.—The Comeau ballast pit which was leased last winter for glass manufacturing purposes has turned out to be a very rich gold mine. The lease owners will be here in about a week to begin operations in finding the lead, which, if a good one, the mine will be worked. A large force of men will be put on at once and all are jubilant that Dorchester has a gold mine.—*Transcript*.

The Londonderry Iron Company, Limited, at present have 650 men employed about their mines, blast furnaces, rolling mills, water pipe foundry, etc., the aggregate amount of wages of which amount to nearly \$300,000. The new ore kilns with capacity of one hundred tons daily and gas producers for same, have been erected recently and are now in operation, treating the valuable carbonate ores found in great abundance on the Company's property. A new blast furnace of increased capacity has also been put in operation within the past few weeks and is doing good work. The annual production of pig iron is from 25 to 30 thousand tons; annual production of bar iron 8,000 tons; cast iron water pipes 4,000; the manufacture of which requires one thousand tons of coal, 65,000 tons of ore and 15,000 tons of limestone.

The row between the United States and Canada over Hunter's Island, lying directly north of Lake county, Minn., is exciting a great deal of attention owing to the millions of tons of iron ore which the island contains. Among the claimants are many St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth capitalists, who will at once homestead the island and raise an issue between the United States and Great Britain as to the boundary line between Canada and Minnesota. Heretofore it has been claimed by Canada and that the entire island belonged to the British possessions, and all American maps have shown it to be on the Canadian side of the line.

Prof. N. H. Winchell, State Geologist, says: Neither the United States nor Canada has ever surveyed the eastern portion of Hunter's Island. We have been wrong in placing the boundary side of the eastern portion of the island, for the treaty plainly says that it cannot run through Cypress Lake, which is on the north side. I cannot see how it could run anywhere else, according to the terms of the Webster-Ashburton treaty. The men who have taken up claims on the eastern portion of Hunter's Island seem to have a good case, as apparently the land they are on belongs to the United States and not to the English Government.—*American Exchange*.

It is not long since someone reported that a well of natural whiskey had been discovered in America, and still less time since a deposit of "mineral soap" was found. An Iowa farmer named Patrick McGliin reports that when digging a well a few days since he struck a vein of natural cheese, 3 feet 6 inches thick, at a depth of 83 feet. An analytical chemist has declared it to be cheese of a very high grade! It is a beautiful golden colour, and will keep any length of time. Here is a chance for an enterprising promoter. A cheese mining company would be quite a novelty, and there would be fine scope for playful treatment in the prospectus. Fine old subterranean Stilton is evidently to be the cheese of the future. The great advantage about it would be that it would be always "mouldy," while the dividends might probably be "miley." We anxiously await developments.

A new screen for the Food pit has arrived. It is a patent shaker.

A new steel pit head is to be constructed at the Foord pit. The sheets on the new bank will be four feet higher than the old, thus giving a greater height for screening. Until this new bankhead is in operation a temporary bankhead is being built.

It seems like bringing "coals to Newcastle" to bring Cape Breton coke to Pictou Co. This has been done, of late. We believe the Cape Breton article can be landed in New Glasgow at some forty cents a ton less than first class Pictou.

The underground manager at the Tom pit has hastened to comply with the new law in reference to the whitewashing of "manholes," etc. All the manholes and the pit bottom have been whitewashed, and the workmen declare the improvement is wonderful.

Samples of Spring Hill coal have been brought to Pictou Co. by a Corporation who contemplate using a large quantity of fuel in the near future. Is it a ruse to keep the Pictou colliery proprietors within bounds, or is it in the belief that the Spring Hill coal may serve the purpose better? The Spring Hill Co'y. is not the Company, however, to cut prices for the sake of an additional order.

The last centre of the Foord pit north arch was removed on Friday night. The construction of the arches reflects credit on Mr. John McIntosh, under whose supervision they were rebuilt. Mr. Wills comes in for his share of praise, having planned the extensions. The height of the arch from pavement to roof at shaft bottom is, say, 17 feet. Some idea of the additional room at the bottom may be gathered when it is stated the arch is 18 feet wide.—*The Journal*.

Mr. R. L. Allan, of Ottawa, writes: "Having been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility the past two years, I concluded to give *Pultner's Emulsion* a fair trial. I have taken seven bottles, and find my health much improved, my lungs stronger, my weight increased twelve pounds."

# COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Founded A. D. 1788.

## STAFF.

Head Master: REV. ARNOLDUS MILLER, M. A.,  
(Classics and Science.)  
(Toronto and Victoria Universities, Ont.)

Resident Assistant Master: MR. JAMES C. SIMPSON,  
(Mathematics, German.)  
Provincial Certificate, Province of Ontario.  
(Late of the Engineering Staff, Canadian Pacific R. R.)

Resident Assistant Master: MR. ROBERT SIMPSON,  
(English and Classics.)  
(University of Toronto.)

French,

Writing, Drawing and Book-keeping: MR. S. G. SNELL.

Drill & Gymnastic Instructor: Sergt. A. CUNNINGHAM.  
(Late Instructor in Military Gymnasium, Halifax.)

Teachers in Piano & Vocal Music: PROF. W. H. WATTS.

" " " " MISS N. HENSLEY.

" " " " MISS M. KING.

Cornet and Violin: J. D. MEDCALFE, ESQ.

Next Term commences Sept. 1st.

Circulars, giving full information, will be sent on application to

**THE HEAD MASTER.**

## 'CHAMPION BRAND' CLOTHING

Our Own Make. Perfect Fitting. Best Material.

FINE STOCK OF TWEEDS AND WORSTED SUITINGS

Made up to Order.

Large Stock of MEN'S UNDERWEAR, Duck Overalls, &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

W. & C. SILVER, Corner George and Hollis Streets, Halifax, N. S.

## ALUMINUM.

ALUMINUM CASTINGS,

ALUMINUM SHEETS,

ALUMINUM BARS,

ALUMINUM WIRE.

Aluminum in all shapes and sizes as manufactured by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company. Guaranteed to be equal in purity to the best manufactured by any other process. May be obtained of the undersigned, who is sole agent for the Maritime Provinces. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Catalogues and lowest prices on application. Also agent of

Gates' Mining Machinery, Gates' Rock and Ore Breaker  
The Golden Gate Concentrator, &c., &c.

Address—

C. F. SHERMAN,

QUEEN HOTEL, HALIFAX.

Samples of Aluminum may be seen at THE CRITIC Office.

## Portable Engines, Rotary Saw Mills, SHINGLE MACHINES, &c.

I have been appointed SPECIAL AGENT for the sale of

THE ABELL PORTABLE, TRACTION AND TWIN CYLINDER COMPOUND ENGINES AND BOILERS.

In competition with all the other leading engines built in the Dominion, the Abell Portable Engines and Boilers have been awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS, being the entire number offered, and 27 FIRST PRIZES. Their leading features are Lightness, Power, Durability, Economy, Simplicity of Construction, Safety from fire or explosion, Beauty of Design and Quality of Workmanship. They are specially suitable for driving Rotary or Shingle Mills, Agricultural or other Machinery. For Illustrated Circular and Prices, and for Stationary Engines and Boilers, Rotary and Shingle Mills, Lath and Barrel Sawing Machinery, Turbine Water Wheels, Grist Mill Machinery, Planers & Matchers, Moulders, Band Saws, and all kinds of Wood Working Machinery, address,

ROBT. SMALLWOOD, - TRURO, N. S.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

## Use Barm Yeast.

The following Grocers keep it in Stock—

- W. A. Adams, 220 Lockman St.
- Anderson & Co., Barrington St.
- L. E. Brookes & Co., 203 Brunswick St.
- T. F. Courtney, 179 Brunswick St.
- John Courtney, 155 Pleasant St.
- E. W. Crease, 147 Argyle St.
- E. Fenton, 61 Gerrish St.
- James Finlay, 125 Pleasant St.
- R. J. Flinn, 73 Gerrish St.
- A. H. Flynn, 139 Gottingen St.
- R. F. Forristall, Birmingham St.
- J. A. Gass, 206 Argyle St.
- J. T. Hills, 363 Brunswick St.
- E. J. Lordly, 155 Barrington St.
- F. Major, 12 Spring arden Road.
- J. McGregor, corner Morris and Pleasant Sts.
- R. N. McDonald, corner Jacob and Argyle Sts.
- Nisbet & Drake, corner Hollis and Sackville Sts.
- W. H. Ruggles & Co., corner Argyle and Bells Lane.
- Jas. Scott & Co., Army and Navy Depot.
- J. J. Skerry, 135 Pleasant Street.
- W. B. Spencer, 125 Argyle St.
- W. H. Stimpson, 105 Barrington St.
- R. Urquhart & Son, 32 Spring Garden.
- E. M. Walker, Dartmouth.
- H. V. Wier, 40 Granville St.

# Gold Mining Supplies!

The best class of Goods at the Lowest Prices can be bought at

**H. H. FULLER & CO'S,**  
41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

We make a specialty of everything needed in GOLD and COAL MINING, and RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. As we always keep a large Stock on hand, we can guarantee prompt delivery of any orders entrusted to us. Inquiries by mail always receive our prompt and careful attention.

H. H. FULLER & CO.  
General Hardware Merchants,  
Halifax, N. S.

## MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**PUMPING MACHINERY**  
FOR MINERS' USE,  
**IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.**

Full Stock of  
**MINING SUPPLIES**  
AND  
**GENERAL HARDWARE.**  
At Lowest Wholesale Prices.

**P. WALSH,**  
MARKET SQUARE, - HALIFAX.

### THE DOMINION PAINT CO.

Are prepared to Supply the Trade with

**MARINE PAINTS**  
AS BELOW

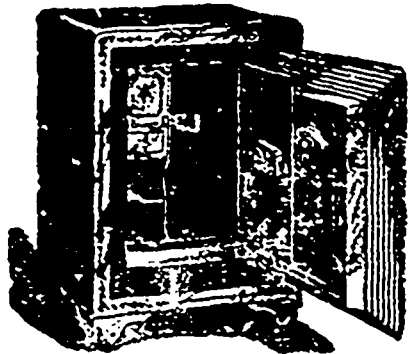
ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION  
for Iron Ships.  
MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden  
Ships.  
LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT.  
GREEN  
SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin.  
Also, Black and Bright Varnish, Kocfinz Pitch,  
Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything  
manufactured.

Office & Works, Dartmouth.  
TELEPHONE 920.

### W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.

AGENTS FOR

American & Canadian Fire Proof



**SAFES.**

NEW and SECOND-HAND in Stock.

Gold & Coal Mining Supplies  
Manufacturers' Prices.

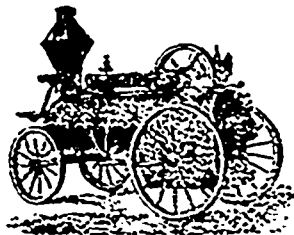
W. B. Reynolds & Co.  
230, 240 & 242 Lower Water Street.

### AARON SINFIELD,

MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

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

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



E. LEONARD & SONS

E. LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING  
ENGINES, BOILERS,  
ROTARY SAW MILLS  
OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,  
Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**  
62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
For Catalogue and prices.

**CAKE AND PASTRY,**  
DELICIOUS.  
**BREAD & BISCUITS,**  
Light and Flaky,  
PURE AND WHOLESOME,  
WHEN MADE WITH

**WOODILL'S**  
**German Baking Powder**

## MINING.

### ASBESTOS MINING IN QUEBEC.

By E. W. Elk.

(Concluded.)

In size they range from mere threads up to a thickness of five or six inches, though the most of the workable veins in the principal mines do not, or but rarely, exceed two and a half inches in width or length of fibre, and such veins, where the asbestos is of good quality and unbroken by partings of iron, are regarded as extra No. 1 material. There are, however, generally more small veins of one inch or less than of the larger size. Serpentine associated with talc or with soapstone, where the latter is in quantity, rarely appear to carry veins of asbestos to any extent, and such steatitic rock is not usually considered good mining ground. The Broughton mine may possibly be cited as an exception to this principal, since at this place a vein of large size, of very fine fibre was found lying between serpentine and soapstone walls. As the soapstone became more abundant, however, the size of the vein rapidly became less and finally split up into small strings and became useless, and it is a fact worthy of note that at the great and profitable mines in Thetford and at Black Lake soapstone is absent from the rock mass.

Since the asbestos veins occur throughout the mass of rock, and come directly to the surface where exposed, as in the hill at Thetford mines and the great escarpment to the southeast of Black Lake station, the mining of the mineral is simply open-quarry work, the entire rock being removed, broken up, and the veins of the asbestos separated by hand cobbing, in so far as the size of the veins will warrant the expenditure of labor for this purpose. The bulk of the barren serpentine necessary to be removed in order to obtain a ton of fibre is consequently very great, and while no exact data are to hand by which the relative proportion of asbestos and serpentine can be determined, it has been estimated to range in the ratio of 25 to 1 in very prolific ground, to 50 to 1 in ordinary mining. Of course, in such a great quantity of waste rock, under the present system of working, many small veins or portions of veins are not removed, owing to the expense and difficulty attending such operations by hand labor only, and the great heaps of waste material have accumulated till they now occupy large areas of valuable ground.

The history of asbestos mining presents some points of interest in view of the rapid growth of the industry. Comparatively little importance was attached to the mineral, from the economic standpoint, in the early days of the Canadian Geological Survey's operations, and this, combined with the fact that, although asbestos had been known before 1850 in the serpentine of the eastern townships, the quantity seen at the places where discovered was very limited, led to the result that but little heed was paid to its occurrence. In 1877, owing to the burning off of the forest in Thetford and Coleraine townships, the hills of serpentine became laid bare, and the weathering speedily produced the peculiar felting of the asbestos fibre on the surface wherever veins occurred. This was observed by a French Canadian named Fecteau, it is stated, and the importance of the new material was soon ascertained, which resulted in the establishment of mining operations on a small scale in the summer of the same year, by the Johnson's Asbestos Mining Company, although the credit of the first attempt at working should probably be given to the Ward Brothers. The areas in the immediate vicinity were speedily secured and new mines located, since which time the growth of the industry has been constant and rapid, the output increasing from 50 tons only in 1878 to probably not far from 8,000 tons in 1890, while the prices have also advanced within the last year or two at a like wonderful rate, till now No. 1 Quebec asbestos commands probably as good a price in the market as the best Italian, while No. 3 brings nearly as much as was obtained for No. 1 six years ago.

According to the Ontario Commission's report, actinolite mining in that province was commenced in 1881, since which time about 3,000 tons have been extracted. This material, however, does not command the price of the Thetford mineral, selling at about the same figure as the waste or No. 4 from that locality, it being used almost entirely for asbestos roofing, for which purpose it is mixed with tar, as already stated, and then applied in a coating of about half an inch in thickness. The waste from the mines of the eastern townships, and formerly the output graded No. 3, was at one time quite extensively used for the same purpose.

The asbestos of Templeton was probably first mined in 1883, but the industry has never proved very remunerative, owing to the limited nature of the deposit and the smallness of the veins, so that for some years mining was entirely abandoned. During the last season, however, operations have been started anew, and some very excellent fibre taken out, it is claimed, at a profit. The conditions under which the asbestos occurs in this district are distinct from those which are found both at Kildr in Ontario and in the serpentine areas of the eastern townships, the serpentine in which the asbestos veins occur being intimately associated with crystalline limestone, and in many places the latter is highly serpentinous. The fibre of the asbestos is distinguished from that of Thetford in having a marked pearly and waxy luster, in being generally lighter colored, and by an entire absence of impurities in the form of iron grains. Sufficient study of these peculiar rocks has not yet been made to pronounce definitely upon their probable importance, but when the deposits are made more accessible considerable mining will undoubtedly be done, as these appear to be quite extensive.

Worth its weight in gold. Any rational man would prefer sound health to many times its weight in gold. An unhealthy stomach is the origin of half the diseases known to humanity. K. D. C. is offered you with the guarantee to make the stomach do its proper work. Six packages guaranteed to cure the worst case of indigestion or dyspepsia or money refunded.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

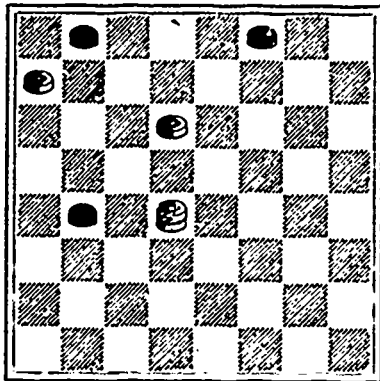
All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton Street.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

A. S. MACKAY, Sydney.—Yours of the 25th ult. received with pleasure. Thanks for the play sent which we will utilise as soon as possible.

**PROBLEM 230.**

By J. B. Malloy, in the *Acadian Recorder*.  
Black men 1, 3, 17.



White men 5, 10, king 18.  
White to play and win.

This is a fine end game. None but a first-class player would win across the board.

**NEWS.**

**CHESS AND CHECKERS AT FITZROY.**  
—One of the rooms in the handsome Town-hall building is set apart for the use of chess and draught players and we are glad to say that the boon is highly appreciated by the citizens. Quite a large number of boards are engaged every night, but several of the

best players make a point of attending on Tuesday and Thursday nights. The privilege has converted a number of citizens into a friendly club with the advantage of having a handsome room with boards and men provided gratuitously. Melbourne, Australia, *Weekly Times*

**SOLUTION.**

End game between Martins and Bastio.

**PROBLEM 227.**—The position was: Black men 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 21, 28, king 27; white men 13, 19, 22, 23, 29, 30, 32, king 5; white to play and win:—  
30 25 19 15 16 19 27 24  
21-30 10-19 8-12 19-28  
29 25 9 6 19 23 26 23  
30-21 2-9 12-16 white  
22 17 5 7 23 26 wins.  
21-14 8-11 16-19  
18 9 7 16 32 27  
27-18 4-8 28-32

**GAME 108—Bristol.**

Recently played between W. Forsyth and S. Granville, both of this city.  
11-16 11-15 11-16 3-8  
24 19 19 16 31 27 12 3  
9-14 12-19 15-19 5-9  
22 17 23 16 23 18 3 10  
8-11 14-17 19-24 6-31  
25 22 21 14 28 19 13 6  
4-8 10-17 16-23 2-9  
29 25 16 12 26 19 23 19  
16-20 8-11 17-26 31-26  
17 13 27 23 30 23 b. wins.

**VAR. I.**

At this point O'Hearn vs. Forsyth varied as follows:  
25 21 13 6 21 17 11 10  
7-11 2-25 2-1-6 19-24

21 14 30 21 17 14 black  
6-9 11-15 6-9 wine.  
VAR II.  
At this point Hamilton against Granville played as follows:  
5-9 11-15 16-19 20-27  
17 14 28 24 10 7 32 7  
9-18 19-28 3-10 drawn.  
23 14 14 10 27 24

**THE SPLENDID RECORD OF A DECADE.**

**North American Life Assurance Co.**  
Completed its first ten years with most gratifying results.



Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M. P., ex Premier of Canada, President.

Insurance in force over.....\$10,000,000  
Net Assets over.....1,000,000  
Net Surplus for Policy-holders over.....125,000  
Increases for the year 1899 over the year 1889 are:  
Increase in Premium Income.....\$48,922  
Increase in Interest Income.....15,215  
Increase in Assets.....291,189  
Increase in Surplus.....54,878  
Increase in Insurance in force.....1,007,692  
Decrease in Expense Ratio. Decrease in Death Rate.

Dividends and Values realized on the first ten year maturing Investment Policies are in EXCESS of ESTIMATES NOW GIVEN INTENDING ASSURERS. The North American Life, by giving PRACTICAL Plans of Assurance, has always been PROGRESSIVE, and its Career PROSPEROUS. The Company's New and Special Plans of Insurance, Investment and GUARANTEED SEVEN PER CENT. Income Bonds are particularly desirable.

Apply to any of the Company's Agents for full information, or to

**GEO. E. LAVERS,**

Provincial Manager, Halifax and Yarmouth, H. G. WILSON, City Agent. R. M. KELLEY and A. H. LAVERS, Special Agents

**The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold.**  
The disagreeable taste of the **COD LIVER OIL** is dissipated in

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with **HYPHOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.**  
The patient suffering from **CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES,** takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other. All Druggists, 50c., 1.00.*  
**SCOTT & BOWNE, Bellefleur.**

**WILSON'S COUGH REMEDY**  
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.  
SCOTT'S EMULSION

**LLOYD LANE'S SHINGLE MILL.**

**MANUFACTURING**

—AND—

**FOUNDRY CO'S**

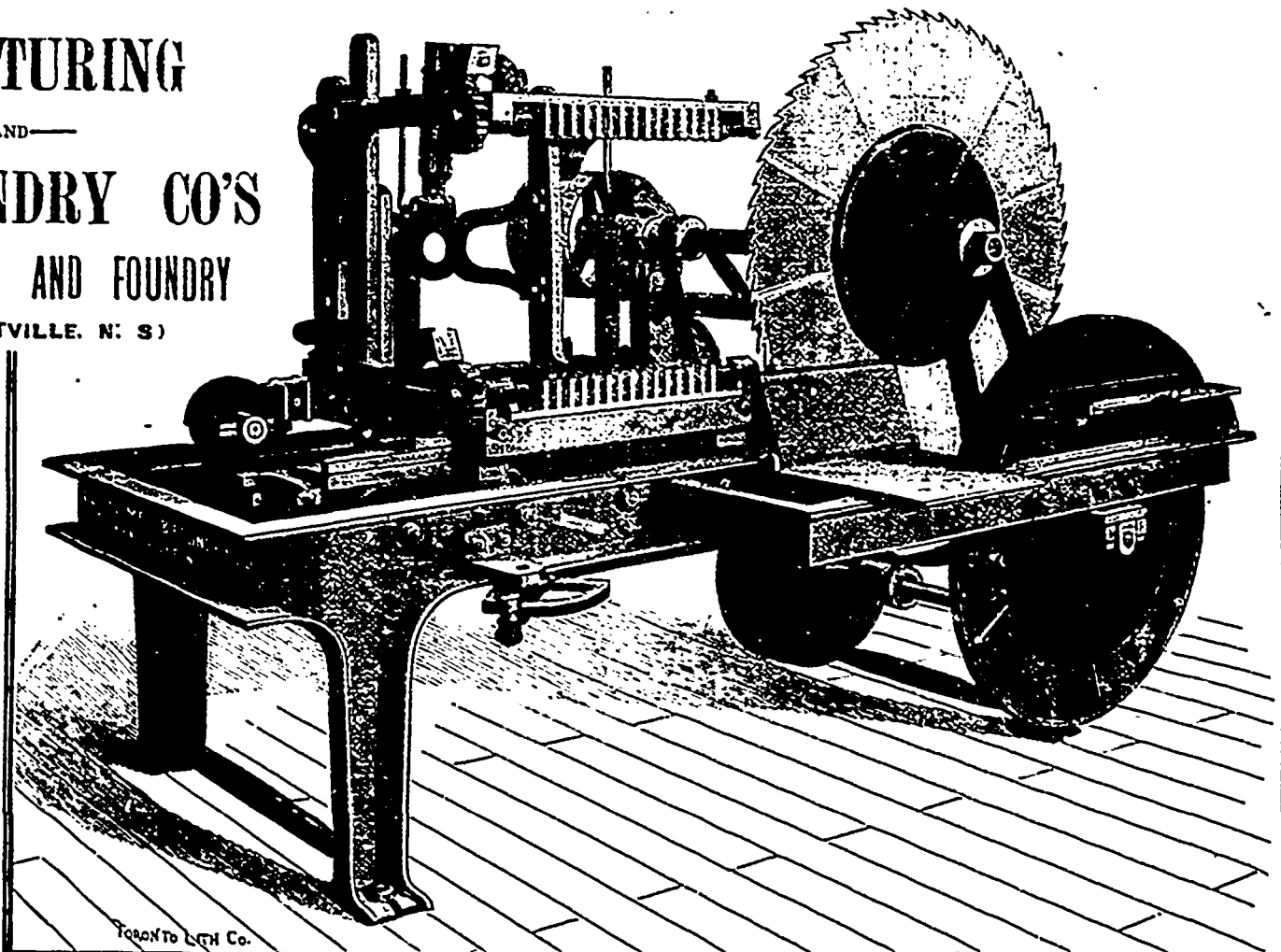
**MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY**

(WORKS—KENTVILLE, N. S.)

Are now prepared to supply Machinery and Castings of all kinds. Stave Machines, Improved Lane Rotary Saw Mills, Buzz and Surface Planers, Shingle Mills in three sizes, from \$120 to \$220.

Heading Rounders in three sizes, \$50, \$100 to \$160.

Stave Jointers, Mill Fittings and Repair Work of all kinds. Also Strange's Patent Vice and Drill.



MADE BY LLOYD LANE CO.



## CITY CHIMES.

The Board of Governors of the Ladies College have issued a circular to be sent to patrons residing outside the city. It states that extensive alterations in the drainage and sanitary conditions of the college building are being made from plans and specifications drawn out by Mr. Richard P. Flemming, a distinguished Scottish sanitary engineer, from Montreal, who will examine the work when done and give a certificate. The college opens again in September, and we trust will have its usual number of fair daughters in attendance.

The Parlor Museo continues to hold receptions every afternoon and evening. Large crowds are flocking to behold the wonders, and Mr. Somerby seems to be meeting with his usual success.

The Harkins' Fifth Avenue Company, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, has been drawing good houses ever since their opening at the Academy of Music. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week they gave "Saints and Sinners," an intensely interesting melodrama of the highest type in which Miss Percy Haswell, Mr. Harkins and Mr. Bland took the most prominent parts. Miss Haswell as "Lotty Fletcher," daughter of the old village preacher, was simply charming. Her acting is exceedingly graceful, her voice very sweet and well cultivated, and she seemed to carry the sympathies of the audience with her from the first to the close. Mr. Harkins as "Ralph Kingsmill," the young farmer and Lotty's lover, was very effective and took well with the audience. In the part of "Jacob Fletcher," the village parson, Mr. Lionel Bland was grand, and his characterization of the old man was very cleverly given. An enthusiastic curtain call was accorded Miss Haswell and Mr. Bland at the close of the fourth act. The remainder of the cast was fully up to the standard of this well known company. Last night and this evening "Sealed Instructions" is on, and to-morrow evening the great Russian drama "Lorine" will be given, when Miss Julia Arthur will have a testimonial benefit. Doubtless the last performance of this unusually good all-round company will attract an immense audience. Miss Haswell has made many friends among our theatre goers and Miss Arthur has added a large number to her already lengthy list of admirers. Altogether the Harkins Company is one of the best Halifax has been favored with.

Wednesday was Dominion Day, and the excursions were well patronized. Both I. C. R. and W. & A. morning trains carried a large number of pleasure seekers out of town, and the steamer *Bridgewater* took about 200 to Bridgewater. The Socials and Mutuels played on the Wanderers' Grounds in the afternoon, resulting in victory for the Mutuels. Chebucto and Wanderers also played at 3 30 p. m. on Chebucto's Grounds, Wanderers coming out ahead.

The gates for the grand entrance of the Public Gardens are to be placed in position in a few days. They are of cast iron, very fancy, and will be quite an addition to our already beautiful gardens, which just now are looking fine.

At last the much-longed for, sadly needed extension of the Street Railway is no more a myth, and the patient citizens of our northern and western suburbs, who are watching with interest the progress of the work of laying the rails, will begin to believe that all things do come to those who wait—if they only wait long enough. The branch line will join the trunk line on Barrington street at St. Paul's hill, and run through Argyle, Buckingham, Brunswick, Cogswell, Gottingen and Cunard streets, as far as Windsor street. It has not yet been decided whether the line will run along Windsor to North street to complete the circuit at the corner of Agricola to Cunard streets, or whether the cars will be taken out Chebucto road as far as the riding ground. The Company hope to have all in running order before September 1st, in time for the traffic of Exhibition week, when business will be rushing. The cars used on the branch are to be different in color from those in use on the main line, which is a good idea, and will save many awkward mistakes being made. What with street cars and carettes, life to those on top of the hills will indeed be worth living.

Every outdoor amusement has been postponed on account of the weather—yacht race, promenade concert, tennis parties—have all been off, very much off.

About the weather perhaps the least said the better. If it is true that variety is the spice of life, Halifaxians ought to be well seasoned this summer. We have had a few delightful June days, when "all nature seemed to wear one universal grin," and the girls looked their prettiest in light summer frocks, the gentlemen donned straw hats, and we all thought "summer was coming along with a bounding pace, to finish the work that spring begun;" but to use a wee bit of slang—pardon us—we got left and the weather we have had for the past week or two brings to mind the story of the little American girl, who wondered when they had a weather bureau at Washington they didn't oftener pull out the drawer with fine weather in it. But we've always been taught 'twas wicked to grumble at the weather, so as we paddle around in rubber boots, waterproofs, and armed with umbrellas on every occasion, we must make the best of it, "feeling that the order of nature doth this way tend, whatever was begun must have an end," and the fine summer days are surely coming.

The annual exercises of Mount St. Vincent Academy took place on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large number of guests. The Pro-

gramme, consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, the beautiful poem Lallah Rookh, dramatised by one of the teachers, and well brought out by the young ladies, and two essays which were both excellent, proved very interesting. Prizes and premiums were presented by his Grace the Archbishop, who afterwards addressed the pupils, and congratulated the teachers on the success attending the work of the year. Interesting addresses were also made by the Attorney General and Stipendiary Motton. There were no graduates this year.

Have any of our Halifax girls the rage for souvenir spoons, or has it hardly yet got a hold in our quiet little city. The American girls have "got it bad," and jewellers are making quite a "spec" of it. A great deal of ingenuity as well as historical information is being exercised in the designing of these spoons, and a collection of them will be exceedingly interesting as well as valuable. Just a brief description of one or two of these novelties: The design of the "George Washington spoon" consists of a finely modeled bust of the Father of his country, which is a faithful copy of the Houdin Mask. The bowl is etched with a fine representation of Mount Vernon in low relief, leaving space to etch the name of any desired locality. The "Brooklyn Historical spoon" is a very cleverly designed specimen. The aim has been to select familiar objects, the old in contrast to the new. On one side of the handle is a representation of Fulton Ferry of 1746, while the other side has the Brooklyn Bridge as opened to the public in 1883. In producing a souvenir spoon to represent all America, the first American—the red man—is appropriately chosen as a model. The handle is of an original outline; on the upper portion of the obverse side is a fine relief model of the bust of a characteristic Indian; below is a representation of Indian corn. On the reverse side of the handle is a group composed of a tomahawk, bow and quiver, above which are two pipes of peace. We might go on, but the number of different styles of these fashionable articles is almost endless. Some of our city jewellers are showing very dainty little spoons as souvenirs of Halifax, which make a unique and acceptable gift for our friends who visit us this summer to carry away as a memento of pleasant days spent in our midst.

"Acts like magic in all Stomach troubles."



Cures all forms of Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia. A quick and sure relief for Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervousness.

FAMILY SIZE 35c. LARGE BOTTLES \$1.

PREPARED BY

Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lots of people don't know that they can buy

American Express Co.'s Money Orders,

payable in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, for about half the price of P. O. Money Orders or Bank Drafts.

And that they can also buy

UNDERWOOD'S and STEPHEN'S INKS, All kinds of BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES, from 75c. per Thousand up, 1000 page LETTER BOOK, Bound, for \$1.50, The Celebrated SHANNON FILE, &c., at

KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE,

Cor. George & Granville Streets.

If YOU WISH

to Advertise

Anything

Anywhere

at Any time

WRITE TO

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

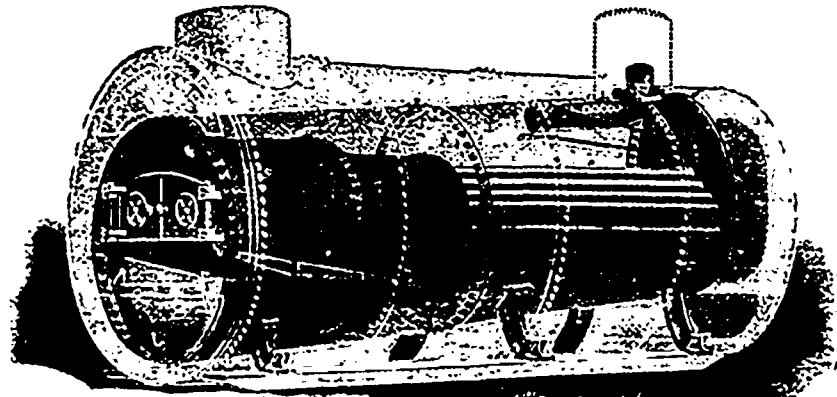
No. 10 Spruce Street,

NEW YORK.

**A. ROBB & SONS.**

All departments running full blast.

Heavy Stocks on hand of Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting, Packing, Oils, Copperine, Emery Wheels, Saws, Lace Leather, Inspirators, etc. Orders filled promptly for Engines, Boilers, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, Turbine Wheels, Saw filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Oil Filters, Governors, Hay Presses, Portable Forges, etc.



Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

AMHERST, N. S.

Send along your Orders and Remittances and thus help us out and up.