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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.

The number of fatalities from enraged bulls which have occurred of late should be a warning to all men in charge of such animals. On Saturday morning last, George Romeau, of West Chezzetcook, was gored to death, and his step son was seriously injured, by a bull that was grazing in a field, which Romeau attempted to take to the stable. It is impossible to exercise too much care with such dangerous beasts, and probably those regarded as most dangerous are likely to do less harm than the bull that is not cross, for greater precautions are likely to be observed.

We have received a printed copy of Sir John Thompson's Criminal Law Bill, which is a document of 340 pages, besides 26 pages of indexes. This bill received its first reading on May 12th and its second on May 19th. It may be regarded as one of the most important measures introduced in this session of parliament, and will no doubt add lustre to the name of the Minister of Justice. Owing to the bulk and importance of the bill, and warm weather and press of work, we cannot attempt at present any further comment on it. It is not probable the bill will be passed this session, and there will be plenty of time before the next one for the codification to be thoroughly examined and studied by persons familiar with criminal procedure. An immense amount of labor is represented in the bill.

Mr. Healy, in the Imperial Parliament last week, roared as gently as a sucking dove, in fact he seemed quite inclined to agree with Mr. Balfour in many particulars. The momentous announcement made by the latter, that a local government bill for Ireland will be brought in by the Government next session has rather taken the wind out of the sails of the Irish party, Mr. Healy when asked if he would give his support to such a bill, replied "Certainly." It is prophetic that local government will only increase the desire for Home Rule, but however much the Government may have conceded, it is not probable that it will go so far as granting Home Rule. The concessions of the Government have already been remarkable, and the breadth and liberalism it has been showing is creating consternation among the Gladstonians. Irish affairs have been successfully dealt with, an education bill has been passed, and in many respects signs are not wanting that Toryism in England is keeping up with the times.

Russia is like a big bully who needs a good thrashing to bring him to his senses. The thrashing will have to come some day, and the sooner the disagreeable but necessary work is performed, the neater will be the

day when Europe may rest without anxiety. The haughty and provoking attitude of this unelevated empire towards other nations is very exasperating, and must ultimately bring on hostilities. We need not fear the result of such a disturbance, for the Russian national structure is cracked in every direction, and could never stand a determined and well conducted attack from without. The talk about its immense army is delusive and mere balderdash at the foundation; although the numbers may be literally correct, still the army, together with the remainder of the country, wants that concentration of mind and heartiness of spirit which would guarantee success in the event of war. The nation is in a corrupt state, and it is only through fear that its subjects are kept within any degree of submission. The grumbings are constant, certain factions are desperate, and new plots are almost daily being discovered. How could such a decayed country repel an opposing force? If Russia had the sense to weigh the chances of defeat and future downfall, she would cease this absurd bluff game and play a wiser hand. If she does not see things as they are and will be, then someone must have the pleasure of thrashing the bully, and it matters little what nation throws off its coat for that purpose.

Bishop Perry, of Iowa, is under a cloud. He is accused of plagiarism on a large scale, and if parallel columns are to be believed the proof of this wandering off into the shade some distance from the middle of the road is pretty conclusive. The active and acrimonious canvass which Bishop Perry carried on against the confirmation of Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts has aroused the friends of the latter gentleman against the former, and they appear to have found a very weak spot in his armor. It is stated that Bishop Perry's "Life Lessons from Proverbs" is largely stolen from a lecture published in 1851, entitled "The Christian Character in Connection with Several Pursuits," by the Rev. George Fisk, Prebendary of Litchfield. Bishop Perry's book was published in 1885, and owing to the extreme rarity of the book from which he is accused of appropriating long passages, making only some few changes in the punctuation, is probably due its long immunity from detection. This autumn a searching ecclesiastical investigation will be made, and appearances indicate that it will go hard with Bishop Perry. As every one knows Bishop Perry was elected Bishop of Nova Scotia after Bishop Binney's death, but he declined to come. The Church of England in this diocese will have cause for thankfulness that he so decided, should the investigation prove that he is a literary pirate who did not scruple to steal the products of another's brain. We are not, however, in a position to judge or condemn, and until the investigation decides one way or another, the benefit of the doubt must be allowed.

This is now the height of the holiday season, and hundreds of people are on the wing all over the Province. Some settle down in one chosen spot, and proceed to improve or waste the time in various ways, while others fit from one locality to another, stopping only a few days at each. We wish to draw the attention of the former class to the subject of reading matter. It is a generally acknowledged fact that more utter trash in the way of literature is read in the summer months than at any other period, and to our mind there is no reason why such mental pabulum should be less injurious then than in the autumn, winter or spring. When a man or woman seeks physical and mental refreshment in change of air and scenery, there ought to be some desire to profit by it in every way possible, and the quality of the books read at such times is just as important in its way as the quality of the food on the table, or the sleepableness of the beds. Many people do not take a supply of books to the country, preferring to pick up anything that comes in their way as they go along, and thus usually present to their minds a variety that is truly bewildering. Of course, study is not what we would recommend to any one who is "vacating," but we know from experience that a deep feeling of satisfaction may be engendered in the mind by reading standard works rather than the trash of the home, which is too cheap and too dear, too easily come by and too injurious to the mind. The standard novels, such as Scott's, Dickens', Thackeray's, George Elliot's and several others will bear more than one reading, and lead one to a world of delight unknown in the frothy, evanescent writings one sees so often in the hands of the loungers in the hammock. The decreased cost of the works we recommend leaves no excuse for those who blame their stern purses for the quality of their reading matter. "Penny dreadfuls" and "billings shockings" can well enough be left alone when good books can be procured for the same prices. We hope some day to see the reading public reject trash, and so put an end to its production. The public is responsible for a great deal, and not the least among its sins is this one of buying books that are injurious in their tone, and work incalculable harm among young people. Men and women of mature minds should by no means lose sight of their responsibilities in this matter.

A home for young girls of all nationalities has recently been opened in Paris. It is intended to receive, temporarily, young girls who come to Paris to study or to seek employment, and the charge is very moderate indeed, only one and a half francs per day.

Cremation appears to have met with a very favorable reception in the Argentine Republic. Since 1886 the total number of cremations carried out there has been 6,789; in 1890 alone they amounted to 2,085. A law exists in Argentina to the effect that the bodies of all persons dying of infectious diseases and the fragments that remain of corpses that have been dissected must be burned—a regulation which should be adopted in this country.

"Bald-headed emigrants" had better give a wide berth to the Transvaal. Under the provisions of the Masks and Disguises Bill, which has been sent up by the Second Chamber for the consideration of the First Chamber of the Transvaal Volksraad, a person who wears a wig will be liable to a \$50 fine or fourteen days' imprisonment. Another clause expressly declares that a wig once adopted can neither be discarded nor changed without bringing the individual under more pains and penalties.

The crops all over the Province are said to be very promising. Oats are looking splendidly, and the hay crop has been harvested under the most favorable circumstances. Through the Annapolis Valley very little rain has fallen during July, and the hay-makers had about as little anxiety as could possibly be. Apples do not yet make much of a showing, but the small fruit is hard to distinguish, and it is thought the crop will be fair. It is well for the agricultural interests that the heavy rains of the latter part of June ceased before hay-making season arrived. Fine weather makes good hay, and good hay makes good cattle, and good cattle when killed and eaten are good food for all sorts and conditions of men, editors included. A fat agricultural year usually results in making the people generally wear a happy, contented, well-fed and well-conditioned appearance—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Interference with the domestic concerns of an individual is becoming far too common, and legislators should be exceedingly careful how they deal with such matters. The line which separates the State from the family should ever be religiously respected, for it is the palladium of individual freedom. Recently it has been proposed to break up such families as are naturally inclined to be vicious and criminal, in order to stamp out hereditary crime. This would be altogether unfair. Although a number of men may be prone to evil, yet we have no moral right to interfere with them until they have individually committed some misdemeanor, and then only to deal with them in the light of the crime which each has committed. Such members of a family as may disturb the peace can be punished in proportion to their offence with perfect right; but we should never enter the family—which is sacred, no matter how debased—and scatter its members as proposed. We cannot deal with latent crime, and yet the proposal seems to savor very much of such a course.

The India Government has issued an order respecting the publication of newspapers and other printed works in places administered by the Governor-General-in-Council, but not forming part of British India. This order, which comes not a day too soon, directs that after the 1st of August no newspaper shall be published in any such territory without the written consent of the political agent, which consent may be withdrawn at any time. If anyone disobeys the order, the political agent may require him to leave the locality, prohibit his return, and forcibly expel him, if necessary. The preamble states that the regulation is issued to remove misapprehensions as to the rule already existing. For some years past there has been a steady increase in some native States of low and scurrilous journals of the worst type, and recently several cases have directed attention to this growing evil; but the evil is not confined to native States. The tone of many papers published in British India is becoming more and more marked by seditious, and their references to Manipur and other matters are such that no Government but the British would tolerate.

Dr. W. Richardson says he was once enabled to preach an effectual temperance lecture by means of a scientific experiment. An acquaintance was singing the praises of wine, and declared that he could not get through the day without it. "Will you be good enough to feel my pulse as I stand here?" asked Dr. Richardson. The man did so. "Count it carefully. What does it say?" "Seventy-four." The physician then went and lay down on a sofa, and asked the gentleman to count his pulse again. "It has gone down to sixty-four," he said in astonishment. "What an extraordinary thing!" "When you lie down at night," said the physician, "that is the way nature takes to give your heart rest. You may know nothing about it, but the organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon the rate, it involves a good deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by sixty and it is six hundred; multiply it by eight hours, and within a fraction, there is a difference of five thousand strokes, and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of thirty thousand ounces of life during the night. When I lie down at night without any alcohol that is the rest my heart gets. But when I take wine or grog I do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes. Instead of getting repose, the man who uses alcohol puts on something like fifteen thousand extra strokes, and he rises unfit for the next day's work."

According to the *Scientific American* an electro power hammer has been devised, in which the cylinder is composed of a series of coils through which an electric current can be passed separately. It is virtually an immense electro magnet, of which the coil is the cylinder and the piston the core. The passage of a current through the upper part of the coiled cylinder raises the piston into the magnetic field thus created. By cutting off the current, and transferring it to the lower coils the piston is released, and its descent accelerated by the attraction of the lower coil. The current is controlled as easily as that of steam in the steam-hammer, and save in the absence of a steam pipe it can scarcely be distinguished therefrom.

News has been received from Smyrna that M. Bayhor, a leading French merchant at Beyrout, has obtained from the Sultan a firman for the construction of a railway from Beyrout to Damascus. This line is to compete with the line from Caiffa to Damascus, the concession of which has been given to an English company. The new laid line will probably be constructed by the French company which has made the carriage road from Beyrout to Damascus, and has already constructed a short railway line from Damascus towards the interior. A Belgian company has received a concession for a steam-tramway line from Damascus to Nauran, the centre of a rich and fertile Province, and an English company has applied for a charter for a railway line from Alexandria to Aleppo, to be continued hereafter to Bagdad and Bussorah.

On all waste ground outside most southern cities—Nice, Cannes, Florence, Rome, Algiers, Granada, Athens, Palermo, Tunis, etc.—the soil is thickly covered by dark trailing vines, which bear on their branches a queer hairy green fruit, much like a common cucumber at that early stage of its existence when we know it best in the commercial form of pickled gherkins. As long as you don't interfere with them, these hairy fruits do nothing out of the common. Like the model young lady of the book on etiquette, they don't speak unless they're spoken to. But if you chance to brush up against the plant accidentally, or you irritate it of set purpose with your foot or cane, then, as Mr. Rider Haggard would say, "a strange thing happens;" off jumps the little green fruit with a startling bounce, and scatters its juice and pulp and seeds explosively through a hole in the end, where the stem joined on to it. The entire central part of the cucumber, in short (answering to the seeds and pulp of a ripe melon), squirt out elastically through the breach in the outer wall, leaving the hollow shell behind as a mere empty windbag. The juice of the squirting cucumber is bitter and nauseous, and if it gets into the eyes or nostrils of man or beast it impresses itself on the memory by stinging like red pepper.

Alaska must be a pleasant place to travel in. A party of Californian explorers has returned from this Beulah with the loss of two of their number from mosquito bites and starvation. On the homeward trip their provisions gave out, and they could not pull their boat and had to abandon it. They were harassed by clouds of mosquitos and noxious fleas. With bleeding faces and bodies full of sores, the party dragged their way on. They grew so weak that they could not beat off the mosquitos. Their eyes became so inflamed that partial blindness followed. Hunger-stricken, one of the party, James Ingram, brought his companions to shoot him, but soon he sank on the ground and died. Another named F. C. Young died of starvation on the following day. The rest continued to push further on. They had not eaten food for a week when a quantity of dried salmon was found. They fell to eating it like smished wolves. Their first thought was to rescue their comrades. Ingram's body was found covered with mosquitos. The survivors covered him with branches of hemlock, and placed a rough stone at the head of the rude grave. The body of Young could not be found, but the distant growls of wolves indicated its fate. More dead than alive, the survivors reached Chilcat. One of the party bears a lasting memento of the sufferings he endured. His hair, once brown, is now white as snow. What a country for Mark Tapley!

When speaking to an American gentleman a few days ago, we had again impressed upon us the necessity of making the advantages of Nova Scotia as a summer resort more generally known in the United States. This gentleman told us that many people there have an idea that this is a land of rocks surrounded by raging surf somewhere near the North Pole! Of course this is not exactly drawing it mild, and we know a favorite pastime among our Yankee friends is "swapping lies," but still there is more truth than poetry in the statement. They would only have to consult their atlases to become informed of the position and extent of Nova Scotia, and any geography worthy the name should give our climate a good character, but the majority of people now a days want to have information given to them through the medium of the daily and weekly press, and if they do not see Nova Scotia well advertised they will not take the trouble to investigate for themselves. Our American friend told us at the same time that from his experience of the people here, he feared that until some well known hotel man from across the border comes and builds a big hotel and brings the people with him every summer, we shall not have the thousands of visitors we might have if we would. The advent of such a man, hotel and visitors, would of course be a benefit to all farmers in the vicinity of its location, as it would give a convenient market for all kinds of produce, but from our point of view we cannot help regretting that some true bluenose is not prepared to reap this harvest. Perhaps with the help of a good deal of prodding some latent genius in the hotel line may be induced to come forward and form a company that will do what is needed.

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TRUE LOVE.

Alter? When the hills do.
Falter? When the sun
Question if his glory
Is the perfect one.

Surfeit? When the daffodil
Doth of the dew;
Even as herself, O friend
I will of you!

—Emily Dickinson.

A LOVE STORY.

"O she is lovely beyond compare,
Sweetest of all things sweet," thought he;
"Proud and generous, firm and true,
He is a man of men," mused she.

"I would that she were mine," he thought;
And she, "If only this man loved me!"
Then they smiled, and bowed, and each passed on,
And that was the end of it all, you see!
—Ninette M. Louder, in America.

ROME.

What is there in the strife of earth,
Ah, what in all we get, he asks,
That after all is better worth
Than just homo coming after tasks?
'Tis this for which the heavens rise,
The sun shines and the rains descend:
For this the nations agonize,
And laws are made and tyrants end.
The busy medley of the world,
Where myriads work and idlers roam,
In order raged, and chaos whirled,
Exists—to make a human home.
—Charles Goodrich Whiting.

HE WAS HIS EQUAL—"Smithers says you're not his equal."
"Ho's a lying sneak. I am."

CYCLING NOTES.—He: "Do you belong to the Psychical Society?"
She: "No; but I sometimes go out on my brother's machine."

PLENTY OF WATER.—Thirsty Lady.—"Is there any water aboard?"
Captain (excursion boat)—"Only 'bout four feet, mum; but please don't tell anybody."

Miss Wilkine.—Ah, what a change one little woman can make in a man's life. Mr. Smithers—Exactly: and what a heap of change she requires while doing it.

Sumway.—"Is this Miss Scadds you speak of beautiful?" Hunker—
"Is she beautiful! Why, sir, I never saw a car so crowded that she couldn't get a seat in it."

BROUGHT TO TIME.—She—You will ask papa, will you not? Or must I?
He—Oh, I have seen him. Fact is, he made the suggestion that it was about time for me to propose.

A POSSIBLE PERIL.—Traveller—Can't I find my way through these w-w-woods?
Resident.—Not if it is true that the man who h-h-hesitates is lost.

THE SHORTER AND SWEETER THE BETTER.—He—Do you think long engagements are the best?
She—Oh, I don't know. Several short ones are lots nicer, to my mind.

ONE FOR HIS KNOB.—Mr. Fidds—Tell me doctor, does hair dye injure the brain?
Doctor Goup—It is harmless in most cases, as people with brains rarely resort to it.

NUMERICALLY IMPOSSIBLE.—Johnny was hiding in the clothes closet when his father, who held a strap in his hand, opened a door and called out:
"Come forth, my son!"
"I can't do it, pa," replied Johnny. "I've got to come first or nothin': I'm alone in here."

FOUND OUT HOW DEFORMED HIS WIFE WAS.—Briggs—That was a terrible thing about Wangle, wasn't it. While his wife was talking to the dressmaker he committed suicide in the next room.
Griggs.—Phew! Have they found out the cause?
Briggs.—It is supposed that he overheard what the dressmaker said.

NOT INTERCHANGEABLE.—Cholly Cholmondeley—The wowwies of this world are past cowwecting.
Harold Harrington—Wat a misantwophe you have become; wherefore philosophizing?
Cholly Cholmondeley—The wing I bought for Alice Scott doesn't fit Minnie Renee.

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down all as worthless because one is unworthy. As if there were no notes in sunbeams! Or comets among stars! Or cataracts in peaceful rivers! Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless? Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs? It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.
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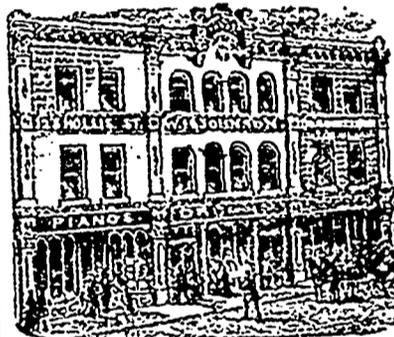
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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—There seems little chance of the present session of Parliament being brought to a close for some weeks yet. Thirty-four members have found that other business requires their attention this summer, and have registered pairs and returned home, some until the middle of August, others indefinitely.

The bill prohibiting the use of purse seines in Canadian coast waters, introduced by Mr. Tupper, has been freely discussed. It is claimed that the use of purse seines has destroyed the fisheries of our shores, especially impairing the mackerel fishery. The bill provides as a penalty for using these seines, that a fine of \$50.00 to \$75.00 be imposed, as well as the confiscation of the vessel, boats and apparatus. Davies and Mills vigorously opposed this bill.

The tariff resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Foster made a brief and very interesting speech, explaining and justifying the scale of sugar duties adopted. The sugar and molasses clauses of the new tariff were passed; that referring to cigarettes was withdrawn, and the tobacco, liquor and malt clauses passed without important change.

A rumor to the effect that the employees of the I. C. Railway were to have their pay reduced was promptly denied by the acting Minister of Railways. The purpose of spreading such unfounded rumors is difficult to understand.

The Government has been making an effort to induce the Government of Newfoundland to treat Canadian fishermen fairly, but the Government of the ancient Colony, unmindful of its solemn promises, enforces the provisions of the bait Act against our people, while citizens of the United States are allowed undue privileges. Some day Newfoundland will discover that some one has blundered.

Mr. Mills attributes the destruction of the Bay of Fundy herring fisheries to the establishment of factories for canning lobsters. The waters, Mr. Mill's declares, in the vicinity of these factories is so polluted that the high bred and sensitive herring avoid the localities. The opinion of the member for Annapolis is said not to hold good in Cape Breton, where profitable herring fisheries are found in close proximity to lobster factories. The matter is an important one and well worthy of thorough investigation.

A member of Parliament named Barron wishes to make it illegal to enter and leave a passenger car by the same door. He believes that much confusion would be avoided if the law compelled travellers to enter at one end of the car and leave at the opposite end. The proposal is so impracticable that it savors of the ridiculous. It was, however, barren of results.

Desjardins threw a lighted fagot into the powder magazine, by moving an amendment to Sir Richard Cartright's amendment to the effect that no tariff should be adopted that should discriminate against Great Britain. Then followed one of the most brilliant explosions that has occurred for many a day in Ottawa. Laurier, Tupper, Davies and Foster, all made eloquent, stirring and apparently convincing addresses, and then quiet and peace were restored, and everybody held to the same opinion as before.

The members of Parliament, in addition to their regular duties, are this session engaged in the investigation of several scandals. The Tarte-McGreevy affair proves that immense profits were made by the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and that a portion of this money was not divided among the members of the firm. Who got it? Ah! that's the rub. Perhaps before the harvest moon appears in the heavens we shall know. A committee of the Senate proposes opening up a little side show, which involves the misappropriation by a certain Quebec railway corporation of \$100,000, said to have been used for corrupt political purposes. Who got this money? Another rub and no mistake.

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.

Canada for July is a first-rate number.

Wolfville has a new railway station which looks well.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention opened at Truro yesterday.

St. John's new opera house is to be opened about the middle of September.

The Christian Endeavor Convention at Yarmouth came to a close on Saturday evening. It was very successful all through.

The closing of the lobster canning factories on the west coast of Newfoundland is said to have created a perfect panic among thousands of workmen.

The new fast "steamer Express," of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, began running on Tuesday, and was a great success. People all along the line turned out to see it pass.

Herr Doering and his charming Frau have returned from their trip in the States, having delighted many large audiences with their music. We are glad to see them back.

The members of the Summer School of Science appear to be having a most delightful and profitable session at Antigonish. The teachers who are "not in it" miss a good thing.

Charlottetown has an incendiary, and he has been at his work again. Last Saturday night a fire was set in an outhouse belonging to the Glasgow House, but it was fortunately discovered before it was too late.

The three-masted schooner built at Granville Ferry for Messrs. Pickles & Mills was successfully launched on Wednesday. She is called the *Moneta*. She is 200 tons burthen, and will be engaged in the West India trade.

The steamer *Empress of India* sailed at 2 p.m. on July 29th from Vancouver for Yokohama and Japan, having on board 70 saloon passengers and 143 Chinese. The steamer took 875 tons of freight, 42 sacks of mail, and one basket of postal packages. Twenty five sacks are British mail, which left Liverpool on July 15th.

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Noon.

Passengers by Tuesday evenings train can go directly aboard the Steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale at all the principal stations on the I. C. R. 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.

H. L. CHIPMAN,
Agent, Noble's Wharf, Halifax.

The prettiest little time table out has just been issued by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. It has a beautiful representation of Evangeline on one fold, and map on another, and the summer arrangement, which went into effect on July 14th, on the middle. It is very tastefully designed.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway has issued a tasteful folder time-table, summer arrangement, for the "Land of Evangeline" route. It announces that the arrangement commenced on July 14th, but owing to some delay the express trains to connect with the Yarmouth Steamship Line did not begin running until August 4. These fast through trains leave Halifax and Yarmouth on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday each week. A pretty tinted picture representing Evangeline adorns the outside of this folder containing much valuable information for travellers.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 23RD TO OCT 3RD.—Arrangements have been completed with nearly all the Railway and Steamship Companies for very low rates and special excursions during the time of the Exhibition. The Musical Society of St. John are making their arrangements for repeating the mammoth concert which was given last year, on a much larger scale, and to be held in a separate building, in order to avoid the crowding and noise which was a drawback of last year. Some of the leading soloists of the United States have been engaged for this concert. The Exhibition Association have just completed their arrangements for a series of balloon ascensions and parachute drops, in addition to the numerous other attractions which have been engaged.

An interested assembly of ladies and gentlemen was present in the City Council Chamber last Saturday evening to hear Col. Howard Vincent, M. P., of Sheffield, England, speak in reference to the United Empire Trade League. The gist of his remarks was that a system of preferential trade within the whole British Empire would be advantageous to every part of the Empire, and the lecturer endeavored to show that with regard to treaties Canada would be in a much superior position if to her own population were added that of the whole British Empire, making a total of 350,000,000 people. Thus when negotiating with the United States, for instance, with a population of 60,000,000, we would have a great advantage. We have always advocated the adoption of differential duties within the Empire against the rest of the world, and consider that the ultimate unity of the Empire in a great measure depends upon some action of that sort. After Col. Vincent's speech the following resolution was moved by Adam Burns, seconded by Mr. George Francklyn and passed: "Resolved, that this public meeting of the citizens of the city of Halifax is of opinion that the principles advocated by the United Empire Trade League favoring the extension of commerce upon a preferential basis throughout all parts of the British Empire will be of the highest collective and industrial advantage; and further that the provisions of any foreign treaties imposing limitations upon a full development of trade between Canada and other parts of the British Empire should be abrogated." Archbishop O'Brien moved a vote of thanks to Col. Vincent, which was seconded by Mr. Peter Lynch and passed unanimously. Rev. Principal Grant then spoke for some time and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. R. W. Fraser and passed: "That the Government of the Dominion be requested to represent to the home Government the necessity of taking such steps as may appear most advisable to abrogate treaties that impose limitations on the development of trade between the Mother Country and the other parts of the empire." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pickford for presiding over the meeting, and a number of people signed their names as being in sympathy with the U. E. T. L. It was expected that Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General, would have addressed the meeting and presented his side of the question, but through some misunderstanding he was not called upon, and those who wished to hear both sides were disappointed. A slightly unpleasant feeling has arisen over this matter between the different gentlemen interested, but it is to be hoped that the Hon. Attorney General will take Principal Grant's suggestion and call a meeting at which they may both discuss the matter.

The art display of France at the World's Fair promises to be of surpassing merit.

The consecration of Bishop Brooks will take place at Trinity Church, Boston, on October 14th.

U. S. Navy officials are greatly harassed over the large number of desertions of late. The new ships are suffering most, veteran sailors apparently disliking the new-fangled ideas of the modern navy. The only remedy lies in Congressional legislation similar to that applied in the army, namely, retired list for length of service, increase of pay, discharge by purchase system, etc.

An exchange says: The Chicago World's Fair commissioners in England have conducted their mission brilliantly. They have dined their British customers and talked pleasantly to them and could not fail to be appreciated. When Uncle Sam knows what he wants he can be polite as Punch, and no one would ever think that he was subject to occasional paroxysms of screaming and tail-twisting. British influence at the Chicago fair can be a mighty factor, and no doubt the policy of the British Government will be to make it so; but at the same time it does not occur to gentlemen like ex-Congressman Butterworth, when framing "slick" speeches, that a gospel which the "bloomin' Britisher" believes in says to treat others as you would like to be treated yourself?

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were released from Galway jail on July 30. They refuse to support Parnell.

M. Flammarion, the astronomer, has received a telegram from M. Tosandier in Algiers, announcing the discovery of a remarkable comet.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday until Oct. 24th. As a result of the collision of the two steamers in Japanese water on July 18th 218 passengers were drowned, only 45 passengers and a few of the crew were saved.

Based on the utterances of A. J. Balfour at Hatfield Park the other day, the British press is unanimous in the opinion that parliament will be dissolved next year.

It is reported that France will largely reduce her tariff on Russian corn and will impose a prohibitory duty on Indian, in order to encourage the importation of Russian corn.

Mr. Parnell announces that he will not say a word in reply to his enemies until Sunday. Those in the leader's confidence say that his utterances will be very important.

It is reported that the Prince of Naples, who went awooing Princess Maud of Wales, has been severely snubbed by that young lady. It is not the first time the Prince has met with disfavor with the ladies, as Princess Marguerite of Prussia gave him his *conge* about a year ago.

An order was recently issued by the Admiralty granting to Emperor William and the Prince of Wales, as honorary admirals of the British navy, the privilege of flying the union flag when aboard any vessel, and of receiving the salute due the ensign. This order has given rise to much dissatisfaction in naval circles, as it is a flagrant breach of naval regulations, which limit this privilege to officers in actual service.

A scandal of a very serious character is impending over the Irish party. The arrest of one of the anti-Parnellite M.'s P. for bigamy is within the possibilities. If the story is true, he has married a second time, his first wife being alive and undivorced. He may have a valid defence to a criminal charge in the assertion that he believed her dead, but as she is not dead, the second marriage, at any rate, is worthless. It is said the story will be of interest on two continents, and the M. P. involved will have to retire to private life. "Of course," said a Parnellite to-day, "no scandal in the Irish party could come up to the Parnell-O'Shea affair in public interest, but that did not involve a crime under the law."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on July 29th, Lord Salisbury, in the course of his speech reviewing the work of the present session of parliament, expressed great satisfaction with the progress of affairs in Ireland. He considers that Mr. Balfour's success is largely due to the fact that those serving under him were assured that they would be supported and not handed over to their enemies. Mr. Balfour's administration owes its success to persistence and resolution, which insured respect for the law, and a feeling that resistance to the law would be futile. "The Land Act," Lord Salisbury declared, "will be found not to be a temporary palliative but a permanent cure for the troubles of many generations. It will draw closer the bond uniting the two countries. England in the last election declared against the severance of the bond and I believe the decision is irrevocable." If the Land Purchase Bill is indeed, as Lord Salisbury declares, a permanent cure, it is matter for congratulation. The Parnell fiasco, splitting the party into two, almost wrecked the hopes of the friends of Ireland, but the Government by its resolute method of dealing with the difficulties arising, has, so far as we can judge at present, steered clear of rocks and anchored in deep water.

A band of fifteen armed men attacked the guard at the garrison at Barcelona on the night of Aug. 2nd. A regular battle was fought for a short time; a number on both sides being wounded. The troops in the meantime had been summoned to arms and quickly overwhelmed the attackers and placed them under arrest. Great excitement prevailed in the city, as the affair was at first supposed to be a revolutionary movement by the Republican party.

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"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health."
—Wm. H. DeLauncet, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

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"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried." — H. S. Sledge, Welfar, Texas.

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Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

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100 "	25	2,500 00
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THE INEVITABLE.

I like the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fall, yet keeps unflinching trust
That God is God; that somehow, true and just,
His plans work out for mortals. Not a tear
Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp. Better with love a crust
Than living in dishonor; envies not,
Nor loses faith in man, but does his best,
Nor ever murmurs at his humbler lot.
But with a smile and words of hope gives zest
To every toiler. He alone is great
Who by a life heroic conquers fate.

—Youth's Companion.

LISTEN!

Whoever you are as you read this,
Whatever your trouble or grief,
I want you to know and to heed this:
The day draweth near with relief.

No sorrow, no woe is unending,
Though heaven seems voiceless and dumb;
So sure as your cry is ascending,
So surely an answer will come.

Whatever temptation is near you,
Whose eyes on this simple verse fall,
Remember good angels will hear you
And help you to stand if you call.

Though stunned with despair, I beseech you,
Whatever your losses, your need,
Believe, when these printed words reach you,
Believe you were born to succeed.

You are stronger, I tell you, this minute,
Than any unfortunate fate!
And the coveted prize—you can win it;
While life lasts 'tis never too late!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MRS. SLICK'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

"Yes," said Mrs. Slick, "this weather's abringing me around active-like, but I'll never forget the siogo I had this spring. In the first place I had a bad specimen of La Grippe that jumped on to me without a minute's warnin'. It first crawled up my back until I thought I had the ague, then it got into a fever and began an internal exploration until it spotted my weak point and then it settled down to its work business-like. No strength, no spirit, no appetite, no good for anything except to drink slops and lie round to put in the time. Then my consternation rallied and I was nigh well, when a mistake overtook me and near about fixed me. You see it was just this way; I was aboardin', and one night just about 11 o'clock I was going to bed, when, says I to myself, 'a little medicine will be good for you to-night,' and I goes in the dark and picks out the bottle, never knowing that the chamber maid had changed the bottles round. I took a good gulp and then I knew I'd struck a fearful mistake. I swallowed and gulped and choked until I thought it were all up with me, and then my tongue began to peel off in flakes, and my throat all filled up with hairy woolly stuff, and I began to think about the next world. Well, just then, says I, 'that's amonia I've been gulping, and its pisin, and no mistake,' so I takes a sed-lidge powder I had on hand and it and the stuff disagreed in my stomach, until the setlidge, she got the best on, and then I was sea sick on land. Arter that I began to think, and then I made up my mind that I was pined sure, and what was I to do, for it were midnight. After thinking awhile, says I, 'what's the matter with atollerfonin' a doctor.' Well, after tryin' this one and that one I got one, and says I, 'doctor is that you.' 'It is,' says he. 'Well,' says I, 'I'm glad to see you.' Says he, 'who is it,' 'Mrs. Slick,' says I, 'and I'm pined, that's a fact.' 'Pined,' says he. 'What did you take.' Well, I told all about it, and says he, 'there ain't no danger. Just swallow a little salad oil. You're only burnt, and that will ease the pain. Good night,' says he, and rings off. Now there was I in a strange house, and it arter midnight, and how did I know where they kept the salad oil. Then a smart idea struck me. Says I 'salad oil is sweet oil, just like I use in my sewin' machine to home, and I'll get the oil can in the settin' room machine.' Well, I got it upstairs to my room and unscrewed the top and tipped the can down my throat. It stopped the pain, but I'll never forget the horrid stuff. Wagon grease would have been tasty alongside of it. It turned out to be machine oil, but it was worse than my first dose, and it's no wonder machines get out of order when they have to take such stuff. Yes, I'm pullin' round now. It may be imagination, but I allers taste a flavor of oil and amonia in my victells, and I've sort aturned agin eatin'. Oliomarg-rin is the only thing that tastes natteral, that's lard, and bad lard too, and it tastes like it and that's a fact."

LAKEVIEW.

The idea so prevalent in the large cities of the American Union seems to have "caught on" to our people here, i. e., the building up of suburban towns. Lakeview, a new town now being laid out on the line of the Inter-colonial Railway, promises well to become one of the most prosperous towns along that already rapidly building up line of travel. Lakeview is situated upon a large area of land, facing the beautiful lake at that point on the railway known as Rocky Lake. It has a commanding position, the situation being all that can be desired. The land is covered with more or less shrubbery, small and large shade trees, while the land of itself is

such that it will be easy to work. Five streets are already in course of preparation, and in but a week or two will be graded and fully completed. The Company are leaving no stone unturned to give the fullest opportunity to purchasers to commence immediate operations in building. Something over two hundred lots have already been disposed of, and considerable interest is manifested by a number of citizens who eventually will invest to a greater or less extent. There is much natural beauty in all the surroundings, and it only needs to be visited to confirm this opinion. The greatest advantages at present for purchasers is the low figure that lots containing a quarter of an acre are selling at, and perhaps the Company are giving the best evidence of their sincerity of carrying out their project successfully in consenting to accept those low prices, as such speculations prove more remunerative after a year or two. One thing is probable that this time next year lots will have so materially advanced in price that many may regret not having invested while the Company are satisfied to accept reasonable figures. Year after year our citizens are gradually learning that a suburban residence adds greatly to benefit of the health of the family, and helps to reduce both the doctors' and the dispensers' bills. Every convenience will be afforded residents at Lakeview. A station is to be erected, and with the four lines of railroad passing no complaint can be made. The Canada Pacific, Intercolonial, Windsor and Annapolis trains pass the spot almost hourly, and to those may be added at an early date no doubt the Grand Trunk Railway. With such prospects in view we have not the slightest doubt but that Lakeview will in the near future become a delightful spot for tourist and family residences.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Season" for August is, as usual, well filled with seasonable designs. The illustrations are well gotten up, and will no doubt be largely copied by all in search of patterns for city or seaside costumes, travelling suits and home dresses. The pages devoted to fancy work will be a genuine delight to all interested in this fascinating employment, and this issue proves the magazine well worth the subscription price, which is \$3.50 yearly; 30 cents for single copies. The International News Co., 83 and 85 Duane St., New York.

Lady Macdonald, the widow of the late Premier of Canada, opens the August *Ladies' Home Journal* with her first contribution to literature. Annie R. Ramsey has some very timely "Hints on Mountain Climbing;" Kate Tannatt Woods treats a new subject in telling what "The Girl 'Up to Boarding-school'" should take with her; the poet Tennyson's wife is sketched in the series of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men;" our different "Types of American Girls" are treated by four able writers; Jeannette L. Gilder has a clever character-sketch in "Pepper Hash;" Ellen Le Garde shows the benefits of "Swimming for Girls;" Hezekiah Butterworth and Robert J. Burdette tell some "Bright Things for Boys;" Mrs. Mallon has the best Fashion articles supported by any magazine; Maria Parloa and Juliet Corson give some Dainties for the Summer Table; little Elsie Leslie writes of "Children on the Stage;" and all through this number there is the breath of summer and the strength of merit. The *Journal* shows in this issue how well it is conducted. One dollar per year. Published in Philadelphia by the Curtis Publishing Company.

Among the more attractive titles in the index of *St. Nicholas* for August we select "The Crowned Children of Europe," by Charles K. Backus, an account of Wilhelmina of Holland, Alphonso of Spain, and Prince Alexander of Servia, with photographs, "Plain Truths About Hunting," by Julian Ralph; "Vacation Days," a story told in letters, and illustrated by Mrs. Foote's strongly individual pictures; and "The Story of My Life," wherein Saleh Bin Osman, Stanley's Zanzibar Boy, is made to tell his own story by means of a shorthand report. Other good things are Charles R. Talbot's yachting story, "Four Sides to a Triangle," illustrated by W. H. Drake; another "Swimming-hole Story," by Walter Storrs Bigelow; "Some Incidents of Stanley's Expedition," by E. J. Glave; and "The Story of the 'Century' Cat," by Mary F. Honeyman. There are also Verses and Jingles in crowds—"Prince Elecampane," by Margaret Johnson; "Good Measure of Love," by Robert Underwood Johnson; "The Song of the Thrush," by C. P. Cranch, and others less important, but perhaps quite as interesting in their way. The number has a large and varied table of contents, with good serial stories, and plenty of those shorter bits which one finds just the right mental tonic on a very warm August day. The departments are also full of good things.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, have just published as No. 8 in their *Rose Library*, "Jenny's Ordeal," by Leon de Tinseau, translated by Camden Curwen; illustrated with photogravures; 1 vol., 12 mo., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents. This clever story, written by one of the foremost French novelists, displays to good advantage the many brilliant qualities and felicities of the author's style. Written with fine descriptive power, the novel plot is sufficiently complicated and skilfully developed to make it very interesting reading. The characters are well drawn and sharply defined, the different situations gracefully worked out, showing a vivid and original imagination. The reader will follow with delight the enchanting, puzzling windings of this beautiful and withal wonderfully moral love story.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE WILMOT SPA SPRINGS COMPANY.—The bottling house of the Wilmot Spa Springs Company, at Wilmot, Annapolis Co., N. S., is one of the finest and best equipped establishments of its kind in Canada. It is situated in a beautiful part of the country, near the Springs, from which it takes its name, and from which it draws its supply of water to manufacture, with the aid of the essences required, into Ginger Ale, Lemonade and Club Soda Water. The fame of these beverages has gone abroad, so there is

little need to praise them; the constant demand says all that is necessary in their favor.

The building where these drinks are made is 112 feet long by 35 feet wide. It has a storage room in the basement, where the boiler and furnace are situated; the boiler and engine being 20 horse power. The main floor of the building is used for the various processes connected with making and bottling the different beverages made by the Company. About the first thing to be noticed is the bottle washer, which insures the absolute cleanliness of all the bottles. This is a machine brush, on to which the bottle is pushed; it goes, w-s-h! and the bottle is thoroughly cleaned inside. The bottle is then put with others that have undergone the same operation into vats of warm water, where two young men are busy rinsing them. The process of making the ale is too lengthy to be given in detail, but in the laboratory the extracts used in the manufacture are prepared and rendered to the proper strength, of which two fluid ounces are used to a bottle of the ale. In this room we see numbers of bottles containing Jamaica Ginger, which has a good deal of alcohol in it. This is distilled so that the alcohol is all evaporated, and none remains in the ginger syrup used in the ale. Casks and tubs are the only other interesting pieces of furniture in the room, and they are used for storing, straining and purifying the syrup. Two barrels of sugar are used daily, and the sugar comes by the car load from the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery.

The soda water, which is the base of ginger ale, the flavoring making the difference, is made in several of A. D. Puffer & Sons', Boston, soda water machines; the ginger syrup is in casks on an over-head shelf, and the soda and syrup are both piped to the bottling table, where the requisite quantity of both ingredients is quickly injected into a bottle, and the cork instantly driven home. It is done so quickly that the process can scarcely be observed. The bottles as fast as they are filled are stood in cases, and are taken away to be wired and labelled. A small boy spends his whole time twisting wire, and lest this should be thought to be a small item it is well to know that 1,000 lbs. of wire have been used in the establishment since February. Corks also are quite an item. They come direct from Spain, and about 100 gross are used monthly. These are all branded with the Company's stamp, a piece of work which keeps another boy busy over a spirit lamp all his time. After the bottles are labelled they are taken to the packing room, where they are packed in barrels for transportation. There is a fine floor above the manufacturing rooms where the finished and packed product can be stored. In the basement last week 400 barrels destined for Montreal and Toronto were stored.

The daily output of Ginger Ale, Lemonade and Club Soda is about 40 gross, and the aerated water is also put up in about that proportion.

Eighteen hands are employed now, and if the business increases as it promises, it will not be long before twice that number will be needed.

The barrels for packing in are made at Paradise, N. S. Since February 3,000 have been used. In that time 2,700 gross of bottles have been sent out, and the demand increases all the time.

It is well known that the products of this Company carried off the first prize medal at the Jamaica exhibition last winter in competition with other celebrated brands. There is little doubt that the same result will be achieved at the Provincial exhibition at Halifax this Autumn, for the Company intends sending a first class exhibit.

It will be understood that the Company which has this enterprise in hand does not own the Spa Springs. They are the property of Captain Hall, who is one of the managers of the Wilmot Spa Springs Company, and the water is brought from the Springs to the bottling house.

Our beverages have a deep interest for most of us, and it is decidedly interesting to become acquainted with the process of their manufacture and see for ourselves that nothing but what is good goes into them. Captain Hanscom and Captain Hall, one or the other of which is usually on the premises, are always courteous and obliging, and make the tour of the building and inspection of the process as interesting as possible.

The International Brick and Tile Company only avoided a serious conflagration, which must have resulted in the total loss of some ten thousand dollars worth of plant and machinery, on Sunday last, by the care and watchfulness of the manager of the yard, H. MacLean, Esq., who being fearful that the shed protecting the burning of a kiln containing some 360,000 brick was unsafe, had given strict orders for those in charge to be on the lookout, and had also despatched men during the day to see that the necessary precautions were being taken to avert a disastrous fire. As surmised, the intense heat arising from the burning of the mammoth kiln, combined with old "Sol's" powerful influence, caused the rafters to expand, and notwithstanding that the law had been complied with in all respects,—the shed being more than the required distance above the top of the kiln,—fire broke out about five o'clock in the afternoon, completely destroying the entire shed in a very short time. Fortunately the works of the company are visited on Sunday by many of our citizens, desiring a pleasant walk, and at the time mentioned quite a large number were in the immediate vicinity, who, notwithstanding the fact that they were dressed in their best wearing apparel, at once lent valuable assistance in staying the progress of the flames from igniting with the drying racks. Had it not been for this timely assistance, the valuable plant, worth some ten thousand dollars, must certainly have been destroyed, and the loss to the company and community in general one of the most severe ever suffered by the town. In addition to the hundreds of drying racks in the yard, costing some \$5,000, they contained 150,000 bricks ready for the next kiln, and had the flames once reached them, not only would they have been destroyed, but the engine and all other machinery and appurtenances been a total loss. The destruction amounted to some \$300 only, which was uninsured. The company desire us to convey their sincere thanks to those who worked so hard and successfully in saving their property.—*Weekly Monitor*.

COMMERCIAL.

There is little or no change in the general features of trade, the movement naturally being small at this season of the year. We have to note, however, that the activity in groceries—especially in sugar—continues, and if it may be taken as the gauge for other branches, a good, active business may be expected. Crop reports are still very satisfactory, and the hay yield, which is now being governed, is an unusually large one and its condition is first-class. The beautiful, warm weather which we are enjoying, aided by occasional heavy night-showers, is pushing on the fruit, grain and root crops rapidly, and reports from all quarters promise very large returns in every department. If nothing untoward occurs within the next six or eight weeks, our agriculturists will be well off when the harvest is over. Of course that means that they will have money to spend and all branches of trade will benefit thereby.

Already a strong confident feeling of improving business and good prospects for the fall trade is manifest, and reports from both the city and country are encouraging.

Remittances are said to be keeping up fairly well and, although there is a stringency in money in certain parts of the country, the very good crop prospects encourage the belief in a large distribution of funds in the fall.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—New York, Aug. 1, 1891.—“The immediate practical question is not whether the current market value of stocks reflects their real intrinsic value, but whether the general conditions now affecting the market are compatible with the maintenance of current prices. And on that question my judgment inclines to the negative. In the first place, the patience and endurance of holders of stocks have been tested to close upon the breaking point, and there is no recuperating element within ready sight. In the next place, the “bear” element is becoming bolder, and we have not yet seen what could be accomplished by the large professional sellers who attack the market by sales of tens of thousands of shares. Again, within the last few days, the prospects of the corn crop have become beclouded by the protracted cold weather in the corn belt, coming upon the lateness of the crop. This is a very important matter, as affecting not only the tonnage of the railroads but also the results of the harvest to the farming interest and to all commercially dependent thereon. And again, the symptoms in political circles indicate that the silver question, so far from having been finally disposed of by last session of Congress, is likely to be forced into the coming Presidential election as one of its most conspicuous issues,—than which nothing could be more threatening to at least the foreign estimates of such of our investments as are not specifically gold bearing.

Yet further, it cannot be regarded as certain whether we have ceased to be able to export gold, no less than two millions having been sent out last week, with a possibility that, in the event of new trouble at the European capitals, new drains might be made upon us. Nor is it to be overlooked that, although no new financial disasters are occurring abroad and call money there is superabundant, yet money on time is put out with extreme caution, owing to a vague fear that further troubles may arise sometime during the next few weeks. And finally, although call loans rule very low here and the reserves of the New York banks are about three times the amount they were at this date in 1890 or 1889, yet, in the absence of any ability of the Treasury to afford help to the market if needed, that factor is not sufficient to afford certain protection against stringency as the Fall advances.

These are not assuring circumstances. They have not yet been allowed to have their full effect upon prices, although they are largely responsible for the past utter stagnation of the stock market; and it would be folly to assume that they cannot have a depressing effect on prices now or at a later stage.

In view of these factors, I would recommend the selling of stocks on all rallies, and buying only on pronounced breaks for brief terms and small profits.”

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	July 31.	Prev. week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	200	232	131	213	180	7117	6200	6859	6091
Canada.....	20	15	28	23	24	1111	970	977	1033

DRY GOODS.—There is very little news to report in this line this week. The good feeling is quite as strong as it was, and the unusually large number of visitors this year is making up for the quieting effect of the exodus of our holiday people. Prices on most lines continue to be firmly held with a tendency to advance in some. Order from travellers still come in very encouragingly as the crop reports become more hopeful. We hear that the city retail trade is also brightening up considerably. Later advices from Great Britain confirm our remarks of last week about the increasing stringency of credit allowed to Canadian houses.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—A featureless week describes the pig iron branch of trade here this week, for there has been absolutely nothing doing except in a jobbing way. According to late mail advices the Glasgow warrant market was still under the control of the London ring, and, consequently, the transactions in that great iron centre are reduced to one-tenth of their normal proportions. To show the purely speculative character of the market there it may be noted that the price of Scotch warrants is relatively about 4s. to 5s. higher than its legitimate basis, as compared with the price of makers' iron. It should be now selling at 42s. to 43s. instead of in the neighborhood of 47s.

BREADSTUFFS.—Locally, there is no change in flour, just now a fair business is transpiring at quotations to meet actual consumptive demands. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat in England very strong and corn firmer, though little is actually doing. French country markets are a turn dearer.

The Chicago wheat market has been strong, and figures advanced about 1c. to 1 1/2c. A phenomenally large export business in New York, amounting to over 1,000,000 bushels in one day, strengthened the wheat market there, but the local feeling has been bearish, and the disposition seems to be to rely upon the large volume of receipts to counterbalance the exports.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has remained quiet, and orders received have been quite small and few in number. The Liverpool provision market remains as it was at our last report. In Chicago provisions have been strong, and for the best grades of hogs figures are a shade higher and other grades are steady.

BUTTER.—In our local market butter is unchanged. There is a fair, steady demand, and all that is gilt-edged meets ready sale. A London advice says:—“There has been an unwonted briskness in the butter trade this week, for it is seldom that in the height of summer the demand exceeds the supply to such an extent that prices move steadily upward. Such, however, is the case just now, arrivals being remarkably short for the season, and prices ranging from 15s. to 20s. above those current at this time in 1890.”

CHEESE.—Under a good demand we note a slight advance in the local cheese market—say 1/2c. to 3/4c. In Montreal the *Trade Bulletin* reports as follows:—“As usual at this season of the year when upon the threshold of the fall make, the cheese trade is beginning to assume a more interesting phase. The first three months of the year have passed without any eventful disturbances, such as those that characterized former seasons. Prices have kept at a steady level from the word go, finest goods ranging on this market from 8 1/2c. to 9c., which is not a very wide difference for nearly three months' business. At the time of writing (Wednesday) sales were made in the city of 1,500 boxes finest white at 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. and finest Western colored were offered at 9c. with 8 1/2c. bid, with an easier feeling both here and in New York. At the same time the business in the country forms quite a contrast to the quiet position of affairs here, as supplies are being bought up lively in the Eastern Townships and the West, at equal to 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. for finest white and 8 1/2c. to 9c. for finest colored laid down in this market, which indicates that some movement is on foot that for some reason or other is not reflected here, although the opinion is pretty freely expressed that the figures paid in the interior are too high to admit of a fair bargain of profit.”—The report from London is:—“There is a little more doing in English cheese, little of which as regards the new make is on offer, and although there is a very quiet aspect over the market, with absence of speculation, holders are feeling more confident, advices from Canada stating that half the June make is already cleared, and that with a smaller output no further downwardation is expected. Prices are not higher, but the tone is firmer than at the close of last week. New Zealand is a bad trade at prices running down to 40s.

EGGS.—In this market good fresh stock is quite scarce, and brings in wholesale lots 13c. per dozen. The scarcity is, of course, due to the fact that farmers are too busy with hay-making and other agricultural work to spare time to bring eggs to market. A London correspondent writes:—“The aspect of the egg market this week illustrates what I have before remarked as to the necessity of shippers exercising great care in packing, for while, owing to the short arrivals, Italians are up 6d. and Austrian 3d. per 120, some descriptions are down in consequence of buyers holding off from doubtful qualities. There are many complaints as to the use of bad straw and careless packing, rendering the goods unsaleable, and shippers have had to put up with smart losses. Russians are down to 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., German 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d., Hungarians 4s. 9d. up to 7s., and best French 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per hundred. Canadians are not quoted here, but in Liverpool they are still selling, though prices are not quite up to recent standard. Scotland furnishes the best market for Canadian eggs at present, as they seem to have ‘caught on’ well there, substantial sales being put through in Glasgow at 6s. 9d., which is the top price of the market. Packing and style must force a good trade in time, especially if shippers are not discouraged by returns which are not exactly such as those at first anticipated from goods which turn out certainly better than anything unpacked in this country. As an instance of the interest taken here in the endeavor to make a trade here for Canadian eggs, it is not unworthy to note that the *Manchester Guardian*, one of the most important of our provincial dailies, which takes great store of commercial matters, quotes a recent *Trade Bulletin* article on the subject almost in full, endorsing both my remarks and the *Bulletin's* as to the probability of success for the trade.”

APPLES.—The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says of the coming apple crop:—“Our advices by last mail from Liverpool and London state that for once in the past four years the apple crop in England promises a large yield, and a very good crop is reported on the Continent. On this side of the Atlantic reports are also very encouraging, a large dealer in Rochester, N. Y., who has made a thorough tour of the apple districts of New York State, says in a letter to his Montreal correspondent that he estimates a full three quarters of a crop, which signifies an enormous supply. Then again we have advices from Chicago stating that Michigan, which ranks next to New York State as an apple-producer, will have a full crop, and from other apple sections of the United States comes very favorable crop news. Regarding Canada the indications are that on the whole a good crop may be relied upon, both as regards quantity and quality, most cheering advices having been received from the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, and also from many sections West of Toronto. Everything therefore at present points to an all round apple year, in contradistinction to the comparatively poor crops on both sides of the Atlantic in 1890. A low range of prices may consequently be expected during the coming season, unless the situation is radically changed between now and gathering time.” Regarding the apple supply of the Antipodes the London *Echo* of July 13th says:—“Next season we are to have an even larger supply of Tasmanian and New Zealand apples than have this year been sent over to England. The importance of this industry, and the possibilities of its development, may be gathered from the fact that in June no less

than 64,034 bushels of apples were imported into the United Kingdom, of the value of £37,854, while last year only 8,854 bushels, valued at £6,237, were imported. This remarkable increase is entirely due to the large shipments received from Tasmania and New Zealand. They arrive at a time when the supplies from America are almost over, and have met with an eager demand at remunerative rates. For the first time apples have been generally common on the dining tables in July, but the best of them seem now over. The Tasmanian apple does not long retain its freshness after it has been unpacked."

TEA.—The tea market, although steady, is not as active as it has been in the last few weeks. Still some sales are reported at full figures.

COFFEE.—The market is firm and under a good reasonable enquiry a fair business has transpired during the week.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Although the demand for refined sugars is still unsatisfied, refiners throughout Canada are still gaining ground and it will not be long before they are in a position to render prompt execution of all orders. In the raw article there is no radical change. Advices from London quote best quiet and easy, but at the old figure of 13s. 7½d. The stock in the four principal ports in the United Kingdom is 107,000 tons against 129,000 tons a year ago. In molasses the situation is decidedly easy.

FISH.—There is nothing new to note regarding the local fish trade. New fish continues to come in slowly, but bait, though still scarce, is in a slightly increased supply, so that it is to be expected that more fish will be taken and will soon be brought here. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Aug. 5.—"A few bbls. of green cod are being received, but it is too early for the demand at present. A few lots of dry cod have been received from Gaspe which have sold at \$5.25 per quintal, but the demand is light. Reports from the Labrador fishery state that plenty of fish are said to abound along the shore, and vessels were just arriving to take them." Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 5.—"Good receipts of codfish have again been the rule the past week, a number of Bankers having come in from their first trips. The Georges fares continue to run small, and the halibut and mackerel have been in light receipt. The prices of Bank codfish have eased off a fraction, but other grades are unchanged. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5.25; Bank \$5.75 for large and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$5.12½ for large and small. Dry Bank \$6.50, medium \$5.12½; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$5.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16. Clam bait \$7."

Dr. McGilvary, of Sydney, C. B., says: I unhesitatingly offer my testimony in favor of Puttner's Emulsion. I have used it extensively for a number of years with the most satisfactory results. In wasting diseases of children it has no equal.

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Pilsen Beer is ready for use in Private Families.

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Have You Seen It?

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Only ONE DOLLAR a Year.

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Speaking of the June number the *Calgary Daily Herald* says:—"Twelve such numbers constitute the best dollars worth of literary matter to be had in Canada."

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ONE DOLLAR remitted before Sept. 1st will pay for 18 numbers, from July 1st, 1891, to Dec. 1892. Address: CANADA, Benton New Brunswick.

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GOLD LEAF FLOUR.

We want to say to the 5,800 subscribers to THE CRITIC, that GOLD LEAF FLOUR is second to no high grade winter wheat patent flour on the market. To the trade we must say you cannot purchase anywhere as good an article for the same money. It is a 75 per cent. patent, and if you have not had any of it you ought to have a trial car at once, and you will always want it.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

B. SWENERTON, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Millers Sole Representative for the Maritime Provinces.

Be sure and ask for Prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	5 ½
Granulated.....	4 ½ to 4 ¾
Circle A.....	4 ¾
White Extra C.....	4 ¾
Standard.....	3 ¾ to 4
Extra Yellow C.....	3 ¾
Yellow C.....	3 ¾ to 4 ¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	40
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	31 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 53
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 ¾
Soda.....	6 ¾
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 ¾
Fancy.....	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., Am., bbls.....	4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions New Berm. per crate.....	1.75
" Egyptian, new.....	3 ¾
Dates boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia.....	6 ¾
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	2.25

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

FISH.

	Ex Vessel.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
" 2 large.....		
" 2.....		
" 3 large, Reamed.....	8.00	
" 3, Reamed.....	7.50	
" 3 large, Plain.....	7.50	
" 3 Plain.....	7.00	
Small.....		
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	4.75	5.50
" 1 Fal Split.....		
" 1 Fall Round.....		
" 1 Labrador.....		
" 1 Georges Bay.....		
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00	3.00
ALWIVES, No. 1.....	3.75	
SALMON.		
No. 1, ½ brl.....		16.00
No. 2, ½ brl.....		14.00
" 3, ".....		12.00
Small.....		
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....	5.00	5.50
Western Shore.....	4.50	4.75 to 5.00
Bank.....	none	5.00 to 5.25
Bay.....	none	none
Newfoundland.....	none	none
Haddock.....	3.25	
Hard C. B.....	3.50	4.00
Bank & Western.....	3.25	3.75
HARK.....	2.50	3.00 to 3.25
POLLOCK.....		2.00
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 ¾	
COD OIL, ½ gal.....	28	35c.

BREADSTUFFS

There has been no material change since our last report, excepting in the American markets, which have advanced. The Canadian millers are trying to make all they can out of their old stock; their stock of old wheat is small, and it will be some time before the new wheat is harvested and fit for use.

FLOUR.	
Manitola Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.00
High Grade Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.20 to 5.30
Straight Grade.....	5.00 to 5.10
Superior Extras.....	4.85 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.75 to 5.00
Graham Flour.....	4.90 to 5.10
Oatmeal.....	5.65 to 5.75
" Rolled.....	6.00 to 6.15
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.30 to 3.45
" In Bond.....	5.15
Roller Wheat.....	20.00 to 21.00
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	20.00 to 21.00
Middlings.....	27.50 to 28.5
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	35.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34.00 to 35.00
Moulce.....	30.00
Split Peas.....	4.40 to 4.50
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	58 to 60
P. E. Island Oats.....	53 to 55

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
" Am. Plate.....	15.50 to 18.00
" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 18.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 1.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	20
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18
" " old.....	7 to 10
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
" " old.....	
Cheese, Canadian.....	9 ¾
" Antigonish.....	0

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, ½ hhd.....	1.25
" Afloat.....	
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	none
Coatse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.40
" afloat.....	none

JUDGE NOT.

(Continued.)

For a full minute he did not speak; when he did it was in a kind of smothered voice.

"Beryl, darling, you must not ask me; you must have faith in me."

"Max," there was a sharp ring of pain in her voice now, as she tightened her clasp about his neck, "it wasn't because I doubted you. Oh, you didn't think that?"

"No, no, dear!" He pressed his trembling lips on her's. "But it must seem hard to you, and not right, that you should, in anything, be shut out from my life. Heaven knows I would tell you, sweetheart, if I might; but the secret is not my own; I have promised not to reveal it."

"Then I will not ask to know it, Max; but it seems so cruel that you should suffer."

"I am used to it, dear; but you cannot know how much your love lightens the burden. Oh, Beryl, if I were to lose you! No, no!" in a kind of terror that Beryl recalled one day only to vividly; "I must not speak of it—think of it. Only a few hours, sweetheart, and you will be all my own—nothing can come between us!"

It seemed a strange thing to say, and it struck Beryl so vaguely even now. Later she understood it better, reading between the lines. But now, if she grieved still that she might not share, and by sharing soothe, her lover's trouble, she said no more.

He had told her the secret was not his own, and it did not occur to Beryl to doubt his faith. She did not reflect now that, after all, she had known him but a very short time, and that his only credentials were his friendship with Mr. Langholme and what he had told her himself.

He took her home at last through "the long grey fields," and left her at her own door, for he would not come in; and as he walked back to the rectory, his head was bent and his brow grave and troubled.

"Heaven send," ran as an undercurrent through all his perplexed thoughts, "that no evil may come of this secrecy."

And the next day Beryl knelt by her lover's side at the altar, and gave herself to a man she had known scarce a fortnight when she surrendered her heart to him, and let him claim her as his wife. Would she ever repent a step that sober men and women might well deem rash; ever learn, too late, that she, in her ignorance of the world, had given her faith all too readily, and had been duped out of her love.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRIMROSE PATH.

Max Deverell's beautiful wife was a success. Society might be angry that he had passed over girls who shone in his own world for the sake of a "nobody," as it was pleased to style Beryl Clavering; but there was no denying her beauty and her charm, and those who most objected to Max Deverell's choice were compelled to ratify it, while the men openly envied him, and declared that if Deverell had long delayed marrying he had a gem well worth waiting for.

It was about the middle of November when the Deverells came to town.

They had been abroad until October, and then Max had taken his young wife to Deverell Court. Thence they came to Loudon for the winter season.

Those months abroad had been months of almost unclouded happiness to Beryl; the one shadow in the sky had been the shadow of that trouble that Max must bear alone.

But in the sun of her presence, that seemed to weigh so much more lightly upon him; yet Beryl, if she was in danger of forgetting it, was reminded of it when one day her husband, after reading a letter forwarded from England, asked her if she would mind returning home at once; he was called back on important business.

She answered that she was willing to do whatever he pleased; she did not ask what the business was, and he made no offer to explain it.

They left Rome, where they were then staying, that very night, and travelled almost without stopping to England.

They reached Deverell Court at night, and the very next day Max left his wife; he would return, he said, in two days, if possible; but, in fact, it was not until the third day that he came back.

Beryl recalled these things later, when they seemed fraught with a terrible meaning. Now they only made somewhat keener the old pain. But still Max made no sign, and Beryl was strictly reticent.

Her husband had not even told her where he was going; but she knew that he went to London, because the dogcart went to catch the London train.

And so November came, and they were in town.

One evening, Beryl sat in the drawing-room dressed for dinner, waiting her husband, who was to bring a friend to dinner, all three afterwards going to the theatre.

There was a half smile on the girl's lips as she gazed into the glowing coals. She was so happy—so very happy; it seemed as if such sunshine could not last unbroken.

The entrance of a servant roused her. He brought some letters; two for her, one for her husband. As Beryl took her own letters from the salver, her eyes, just for an instant, rested on that addressed to her husband.

She saw that the writing was that of a woman, apparently that of an ill-educated woman, and the postmark, Rickmausworth.

There just flashed into her mind the thought of this secret that was

kept from her; and then she put the letter aside to give to her husband when he came in.

What she had seen she had seen involuntarily; the moment it occurred to her that the letter might be connected with something she was not to know, she would not so much as glance at it again.

Her own letters were of no special interest—chatty letters from people we call friends, for lack of a better name, but who are in reality, to paraphrase Shakespeare, something more than acquaintances, and less than friends. She read them carelessly and threw them into the fire, and then she heard a step that made her start and change color, just as she had done two months ago.

The door opened, and Max Deverell came in alone.

"Why, Max," said his wife, "is not Mr. Burnham with you?"

"No, dear; he had a previous engagement. I don't know that I am sorry," Max said, crossing the hearth, and dropping into the vacant place beside her. "Are you, Beryl?"

She shook her head, resigning her hand to him.

He put his arm about her and drew her to his side, looking down with wistful fondness into her face.

"Sweetheart," he said tenderly, "I seem to love you more and more every day that passes."

The memory of those words, of the caress, came back to her by-and-by like the memory of sharp stabs, but now she nestled to him with a happy, tremulous smile.

Poor Beryl!

She had forgotten the letter, but suddenly remembering it, she said:

"Oh, Max, there is a letter for you. It came a few minutes ago."

"A letter for me! Where?"

He glanced round, and took the letter from the table.

Beryl did not look into his face; but, held so close to him, she felt the nervous tremor that shook him.

"Excuse me, dear," he said quietly; and rising, he walked across the room, and opening the letter, read it quickly, standing with his face averted from his wife.

Then he put it into his pocket and turned back to her.

Dinner was announced, and they went into the dining-room, and afterwards drove to the theatre.

Try as he would, Max could not quite hide from his wife that he was sometimes *distracted* and troubled; and she, though she tried hard not to feel pained and anxious, felt both. How should it be otherwise?

Some women would have felt doubtful also, but this did not occur to Beryl. The very inexperience which might, later on, lead her astray, was now her safeguard against jealousy and distrust.

She had thought to enjoy the play so much, and somehow she hardly enjoyed it at all. Deverell noticed this, but he asked no questions.

How could he honestly do so, when he knew that he was himself responsible for Beryl's disappointment? But that night, when he bade her good-night, he held her to him even longer than usual, and kissed her again and again, as if he could not make up his mind to let her go.

It was with a visible effort that he at last put her from him, and left her almost abruptly.

"If only I might share his sorrow with him," Beryl said to herself restless and wakeful; "if only I were not shut out from part of his life. Something in that letter has brought him fresh trouble, and I must not know what it is. It seems so hard. But I must try to be patient. Some day he may be able to tell me all."

Among the letters the next morning was one from the steward at Deverell Court, which Max read and laid aside without any comment; but presently he said:

"Beryl, dear, I shall have to leave you for a day or two—not longer, if I can help it."

Beryl's face fell.

"Some bother about the tenants?" she said. "What a nuisance! I am sure Sherrad could settle the business himself."

A slight flush crossed Max's cheek.

He did not immediately answer, but took up another letter, then dropped it, and rising, came round to his wife's chair.

"You know," he said a little unsteadily, as he bent over her, and drew her head back against him, "that I don't want to leave you; that I will come back to you as soon as I can."

"Max, I did not want to be selfish."

"No, no; but I—I am only happy with you, Beryl," he answered, pressing his lips to her brow. "I seem to cling to you more and more every day."

"You love me too much," said the girl softly.

"Too much! Ah, that is impossible. Can one love too much?"

"I don't know; but you make me so happy that sometimes I am frightened. It seems as if clouds must come."

"Not between us, Beryl."

"Ah no; but you understand me?"

"Yes, dear; but don't speak so. I don't want to part with you for even a short time with the memory of any desponding words from you."

"Then I will retract them, Max, and you must forget that I ever spoke them. You will write to me, Max?"

"I may not be absent more than a day, dearest. I shall try not to be."

And Beryl did not at the time observe the evasion; but she recalled afterwards that he had not added, as would have been natural, "If I am detained longer I will write."

"I shall have to leave in about an hour," he said, after a pause. "There is no need to order the dogcart, I can just take a hansom to the station."

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So, for the second time since their marriage they were parted. Deverell held his wife to his heart for a long time, and kissed her in silence, as if weeks instead of a few hours were to elapse before they met again. But he tore himself away at last, and Beryl watched the handsome drive away. In the afternoon callers came, among them Mrs. Weston, one of those widows so severely condemned by St. Paul, who, withal, are tattlers and busybodies. Mrs. Weston was old enough to prate of her worldly experiences, and young and handsome enough to have a good hope of inveigling a second husband, especially as she had a nice little jointure of her own. Beryl did not care for this woman, but there was no ostensible reason for giving her the cold shoulder, and so Mrs. Deverell had to be civil to her; but she was never very cordial, a fact of which Mrs. Weston took due note.

It did not, however, prevent her coming to the house; she was not thin-skinned; women of her type never are. "Shall I have the pleasure of seeing your husband?" asked Mrs. Weston presently.

"No," Beryl replied, "he has gone down to the Court about some estate business."

"Oh, I see. Will it be for long?"

"Not more than a day or two, I believe," Beryl replied rather coldly, and was glad that the entrance of two or three more visitors stopped Mrs. Weston's inquisitive tongue.

But the next day passed, and the following morning brought no letter from Max as to when he was likely to return.

Beryl was keenly disappointed; she was wounded, too; it seemed so unlike Max not to write.

He knew that she would be anxious for a letter, and for his own sake she would write; for he was as much her lover as in the first week of their marriage.

Then Beryl taxed herself with being unreasonable. Her husband no doubt was busy, perhaps worried; he might be coming back to-day, to-night—he wanted to surprise her; but all the time there was the underlying feeling that he could, if he would, have found time for a line.

But the night came, and brought no Max, nor any news of him.

Beryl went to bed with bitter pain at her heart, and her pillow was wet with tears.

In the morning she rose with renewed hope.

There were several letters for her, and some for her husband, but none from him.

"If I don't hear by this afternoon," Beryl said to herself, "I shall write."

CHAPTER X.

NEAR RICKMANSWORTH.

Beryl had promised to put in an appearance at an At Home that afternoon, and partly because of that promise, partly from a sensitive pride, she went. She hated the idea of people saying that she was "just like those silly young wives," moping because her husband was away for a few days.

More than once, while she was dressing, she had almost given up the call; but her evil genius, as it turned out, drove her on, and she went.

The rooms were large, but they were inconveniently crowded, and Beryl wished herself well out of it.

"She means to put a brave face on it," she heard someone say, *sotto voce*, as she passed in the crowd, and then there was a laugh. Did they mean her? And if they did, how ridiculous to speak in that way! And yet the laugh smote on her ear with peculiar unpleasantness.

Beryl had learned something of the London world during her brief sojourn in it—too much, and too little. She had heard such a laugh as that when a sinister meaning underlay it. Well, then, they could not mean her.

Who could speak a word against Max Deverell?

Still, she was vexed and wounded, and glad to find herself, if only for a little while, alone, in a kind of artificial corner, between a tall stand bristling with art-jars and a huge begonia-tree.

Someone was playing, and so, of course, everyone else was talking, and Beryl listened vaguely to the general buzz, till she heard words close to her that claimed her attention, uttered in the well-known voice of Mrs. Weston, with a half laugh accompanying them.

"She believes, you know, that he is at Deverell Court!"

There was no mistaking the words; they came out clear and distinct.

Beryl held her breath; she could just catch a glimpse of Mrs. Weston's mantle; her companion she could not see; but the answer came in a feminine voice unknown to Beryl.

"Are you quite sure, Edith?"

"My dear," said Mrs. Weston, "how could I mistake Max Deverell?"

Bah! it's an old story, and his wife will find that she has to put up with things, as other wives do."

"But so soon after his marriage!"

"Oh, an old affair, of course. It only shows, though, how careful people should be about their little games. I daresay my lord thought no one he knew was likely to see him near Rickmansworth."

"He didn't know you had friends that way!"

(To be continued.)

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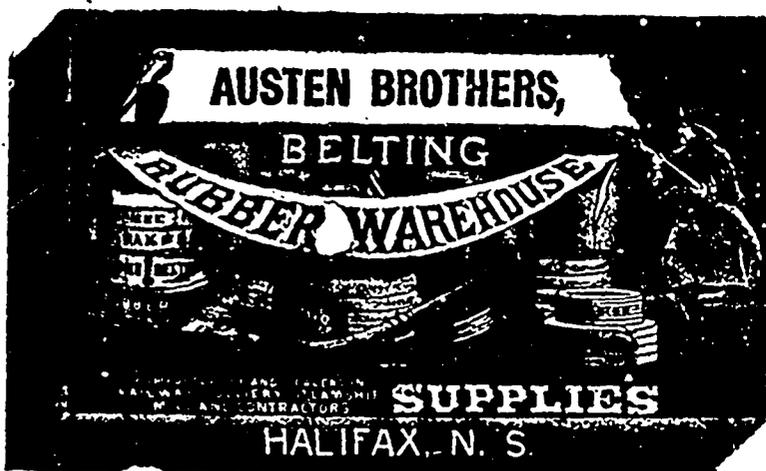
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MINING.

STATE OF GOLD MINING.—Although there is such a dearth of news in this industry at present we find that there exists a general expectation among gold miners that before the season closes for this year mining matters are going to recover their tone, and the distrust, caused by last year's booming and too highly colored reports of scantily developed properties, will be followed by a better understanding of values, and willingness to invest in Nova Scotia gold mines at reasonable prices. An examination of the monthly returns show that there are still many men in the Province making very good profits from their mining work. It is much to be regretted that during the last two years especially that there were so many properties boomed beyond what was known about them. We hope that the expectation of our gold mining friends will be realized very speedily.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—Manager Reid, of the Oxford Mines, came to the city on Saturday with 111 ounces of gold, as the result of the July mill work. He reports the mines looking well in all particulars, and is well pleased with the results from the work of his air drills, which he reports come up to his fullest expectations. Work has been renewed on one of the old leads of the property with prospect of success. Manager Reid is to be complimented on his painstaking efforts to solve the questions and difficulties to be met in machine drilling as applied to our ordinary quartz veins in Nova Scotia. The measure of success met with in his mine is well deserved, and we wish him more. To those who are inclined to believe that nothing permanent or substantial is the result of gold mining, we would recommend a trip to Chezzetcook in the vicinity of the Lake Catcha mines. The creation of a comfortable mining village at the works, the doubling in number of comfortable dwellings and other buildings at East Chezzetcook, and the appearance of activity to be seen in the adjacent settlements, betoken the great improvement caused almost entirely by the business of the mines.

CAPE BRETON GOLD.—“A find of gold has been reported to have been made at North George, St. Anns, Victoria County, C. B., and an American gentleman has taken up 100 areas.” The above clipping from the *Chronicle* reminds us of the wonders of the island that has been calling for “justice” to be shown to its needs and resources. As we write, the names of a dozen or more explorers and prospectors recur to us who have found gold and leads in the island, and who often remark that they believe something good could be found where they have hunted, but the almost inaccessible mountains and gulches have prevented them from prosecuting the search, which is still looked forward to with keen desire for renewal. Seeing forfeiture notices a few days ago on the board in the office of the Commissioner of Mines, referring to Wagamatcook, recalled the old question of where does the gold come from that is found in the brooks of the Middle River? We trust men may still be found to push on the search until the difficulties are overcome, and that knowledge of the country and its gold deposits is obtained that will bring Cape Breton among the gold-producing districts.

WHITEBURN.—Prospecting is being pushed ahead lively by Manager Partington. He is finding drift of the Center lead, over a foot wide, and showing good gold. The lead will be cut in a day or so. The work being done on the Cole lead, some four hundred feet west of the present workings, looks promising, the lead being of good size and showing the precious metal well. On the Dunbrack lead work is being pushed, and hopes are entertained of a strike.

It is to be regretted that Partington's property is not equipped with a good air drill plant, as the leads that would be profitable with such an equipment are numerous, and would keep a mill chewing the ore for some years to come.

Some prospecting is being done on the Rosignol property, and about six tons will be taken out and crushed by the last of the week.—*Gold Hunter*.

RENFREW.—Mr. Turnbull having withdrawn in the meantime from the Beaver Dam work, is able to give more personal attention to the North properties at Renfrew. He is diligently engaged in pumping out the Ophir mines. We hear that he has an estimate of a complete electric plant for Beaver Dam, submitted to him by an electric company willing to put it in on trial at their own expense.

A valuable discovery of coal has been made on an area owned by R. G. Leckie, adjoining the area of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., about one mile northwest of the slope now being worked. The seam is nine feet thick, of excellent quality. This is supposed to be a continuation of what is known as the Aberdeen seam. The mineral wealth of Springhill is surely increasing and this is likely to become a great mining centre at no distant day.—*Sackville Post*.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—So long a time has gone by since I wrote you that you will think I have forgotten you, but not so. In fact there has been nothing new to speak decidedly about. The passage of the new mining act by the Local Legislature last winter has led to considerable activity in the matter of taking out licenses to search, &c., but it will probably transpire that in nine cases out of ten no actual work will be done, so as to prove the merits or demerits of the areas so taken up. Our New Brunswick would-be miners and speculators have yet many lessons to learn in this business. The Mining Act, while fairly good, being almost counter-part of the N. S. Mining law, is found fault with by many, and it is stated on good authority that at the next session various changes will be made.

Among other things which are in contemplation is the fixing of a royalty

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on manganese which I think has never been exacted in Nova Scotia. This will not be satisfactory news to those who are engaged in the manganese business, which is a rather vacillating ore to discover and produce.

The most active boom at present in this Province is in the vicinity of St. Stephen, where very large bodies of iron pyrites are in existence and being tested. The ore is an almost exact counterpart of the Sudbury ore, and in many instances has shown on test from 1 per cent. to 3 1/2 per cent. of nickel with a fair percentage of copper. New York parties have one of the best deposits, (the Carroll Mine,) bonded for \$20,000, so it is said, and are at work at present actively developing the same. Considerable interest is manifested in the matter, and all the known available areas of the metal have been gobbled up by speculators. Should the development of nickel prove to be as large as is confidently expected, a second Sudbury will be the result, as there is an abundance of the ore, and it is very near good water shipment as well as rail.

Near St John development is being made by a Mr. Best and others on a plumbago deposit, which, so far, is of a very promising nature.

The manganese industry in the vicinity of Sussex is very dull at present. The output from the old Markhamville Mines is very small, and it is said the ore is evidently exhausted. How correct this is cannot be authoritatively stated.

Numerous bodies of copper, silver and lead ore deposits are reported from various localities, but as yet no active developments are being made.

The general desire is on the part of all who have the mining fever to see some actual gold-producing territory opened up. That there are localities in the Province in which gold can undoubtedly be found is beyond question. The chief thing is to see capital and experienced mining knowledge enough spent over the same to prove them properly.

I cannot think of anything more at present of interest to say, except that it is to be hoped that our owners of mining lands and licenses will not be unwise and frighten away capital and bona fide offers of development, which may come in their way, as has been too often done in the past, by asking extravagant and nonsensical prices for their mining areas or rights. If they will act reasonably and sensibly there is no doubt that some profitable mining areas may be developed and put in a paying position in the near future.

CHICAGO MINING REVIEW ITEMS.—The Chicago Mining Stock Exchange has adjourned until September 1, 1891. In the interim the members have gone prospecting.

For many years people residing down on Sycamore Creek, near Martinsville, Ind., have been picking up small particles of gold and selling them to local jewelers. Last week John Collier brought in a piece of gold ore weighing seven pounds that sparkles with the precious metal. He picked it up on his farm five miles northwest of there. The neighbors have gone wild over the find.

There is great excitement in Custer County, S. Dakota, over a rich discovery of silver, and hundreds of excited miners are now on the ground, locating claims and digging out ore that assays more silver than the ore taken out of the rock in the famous Leadville mines. The discovery was made about three months ago by one Judd, a prospector. He was prospecting in a valley fifteen miles southwest of Hill City, S. D., and four feet from the ground surface discovered a vein several feet wide. Judd fol-

lowed the vein for fifty feet, at which point it had widened to seven feet. Since then the little camp established by Judd has been transformed into a city, dignified by the name of Silverton, and hundreds of claims have been staked out. The claims now cover a territory of two miles, and ore is being taken out in large quantities, and the assays show the ore to be marvelously rich.

LAWs of BELGIUM RELATING TO THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES.—The Canadian Mining Review has an editorial on the above subject. The proposed provisions as recommended to the Belgian government are worthy of notice by our Canadian legislators. The regulations affecting mines in Nova Scotia have sections referring to storing about mines and the duties of loaders and shot fires, but there are many circumstances in this country relative to purchase, carriage by people travelling, storing in unmarked buildings, use by prospectors, &c., that require stricter provisions to attain greater safety. We reproduce the above mentioned editorial. "A committee appointed some time ago by the Belgian government to draw up regulations for the control of explosives, has just presented its report. There are at present eight gunpowder factories and five works producing dynamite in the country, the output of the former being 2,500 tons, and of the latter 250 tons per annum. Under existing legislation anyone may purchase dangerous explosives, and even the miners purchase their own dynamite for use in the coal mines. The government has adopted the report and will put into effect the provisions suggested. Special permission will have to be obtained in the future for the manufacture and sale of dynamite, and the licenses now issued will be of no value; the retailing of dynamite will be prohibited, and mine owners and managers will be obliged to supply the miners as required; restrictions will also be placed on the sale of gunpowder. In order to keep a record of purchases, each dealer in explosives will have to keep a register containing the names of buyers. The enforcement of these regulations will, it is hoped, greatly reduce the number of accidents due to careless handling and indiscriminate sale."

DO YOU DRINK ICE WATER?

That cool refreshing drinks in warm weather are delicious is undeniable. That drinking ice water in copious draughts when a person is overheated is injurious, not to say dangerous, is also undeniable. But that the free drinking of water in some form in hot weather must be avoided, is deniable, and is one of the greatest popular errors extant. When a person is perspiring freely from every pore, a vast amount of water is drawn from the body, which must be re-supplied, or great injury is being done to the physical health, and the foundation of some of the worst forms of kidney disease is being slowly, but surely laid. Why? someone will exclaim, that is just what causes kidney trouble, drinking water freely which contains so much lime. Wrong again! So long as the water drunk is freely carried through the system, and converted in its passage to the naturally acid reaction of the urine and perspiration, no danger can occur by deposits of urea or lime in the kidneys and bladder, because they remain perfectly in solution, and are carried out of the body instead of remaining in it. Literally, they are washed out of the body by the copious draughts of water (that most perfect of all known solvents), same as a series of pipes are "flushed" with water to clean them. A clean body is never diseased.

Do not drink ice cold water, but pure cool water; a little lemon juice will improve the effectiveness. Plain soda water with a little acid is also excellent. If from drinking too much ice water you have stomach cramps, or are "water logged" as it is called, or are attacked with Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, or Dysentery, do not resort to alcoholic stimulating drinks, which irritate rather than soothe and allay the inflammation which has caused the trouble; but adopt the practice of taking daily just before retiring, during July and August, one teaspoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Linctum in a little sweetened water, which will prevent all such attacks and ill effects from ice water. In fact, a little pamphlet sent free to anyone, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., contains a vast amount of information about treating those Summer troubles.

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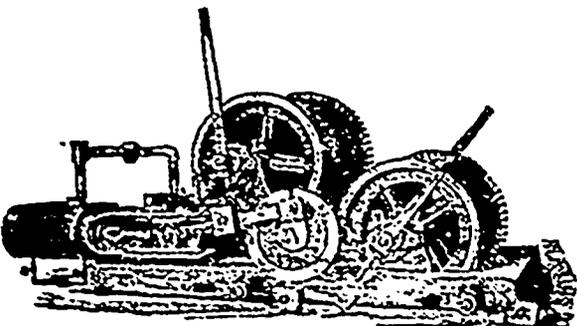
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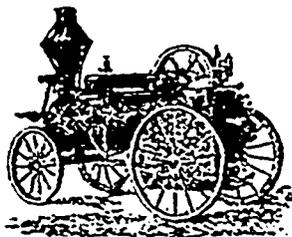
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Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**

62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue C and prices.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., July 31st. 1891.

Within the last few months I have purchased provisionally, at RETAIL GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected same to Chemical Analysis. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., I. L. D. Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

ANALYSES OF NOVA SCOTIA COALS AND OTHER MINERALS.

By E. GILPIN, JR., A.M., F.G.S., INSPECTOR OF MINES, ETC.

[From the Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Session of 1890-91.]

(Continued.)

1. Coal from the Victoria Colliery of the Low Point, Barasois, and Lagan Mining Company.

Coal bright and compact, breaking into elongated blocks, and blocks having a cubical fracture. The deposition planes are well marked, and carry a good deal of mineral charcoal, and some of the primary planes have films of calcifer. Pyrites is sometimes visible in the deposition planes, and occasionally is presented in small nodules. The average specific gravity of the coal is about 1.3.

Composition:

	Slow Coking.	Fast Coking.
Moisture.....	.75	.75
Volat. Comb. matter.....	26.85	32.13
Fixed carbon.....	68.13	62.85
Ash.....	4.27	4.27
	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.286	8.6
Theoretical evaporative power.....	9.3	8.6

From the above figures the coal is evidently of excellent quality, and should be found a good steam coal. Its percentage of volatile matter and moisture are lower than is usual in coals from this district, and approach those characterising the typical steam coals of the United States. The coal yielded during analysis a bright and fairly compact coke, and in practice would probably yield a merchantable article of good quality.

2. Coal from the Sydney main seam of the General Mining Association (Sydney Mines.)

This seam is considered the equivalent of the Victoria seam, referred to in Analysis No. 1. The actual connection has not yet been proved, although the levels of the Sydney Mines are being rapidly extended toward it under the harbor.

The coal is bright and fairly compact, breaking irregularly. It shows little visible pyrites and spr. By fast and by slow coking the following results were obtained:—

	Slow Coking.	Fast Coking.
Moisture.....	.420	.420
Volatile combustible matter.....	34.962	37.110
Fixed carbon.....	59.993	57.845
Ash.....	4.625	4.625
	100.000	100.000
Sulphur.....	.95	.95

As compared with the analysis from the Victoria seam coal, it is decidedly more bituminous, and contains less sulphur. From its behaviour under analysis, it should in practice yield a good volume of illuminating gas of a fair candle power. The coals are alike in their moisture and ash contents. The coal yielded a bright and coherent coke. In practice small amounts of coke are burned at this mine in beehive ovens, and the article produced is of good quality, which would be improved if its manufacture were carried on continuously.

I put here, side by side, two analyses of the ash of these coals, one made by me some years ago, the other made by the late Dr. How:—

	Victoria.	Sydney.
Iron peroxide	56.543	51.33
Allumina.....	6.456	4.84
Insoluble residuo	27.500	29.50
Manganese.....	1.930
Magnesia.....	.635	.23
Lime.....	2.598	3.05
Lime Sulphate	10.98
Sulphuric Acid	3.790
Phosphoric Acid.....	.690	Trace.
Alkalies.....	.150	Trace.
Chlorine	Trace.
	99.693	100.00

3. Coal from Masbou, Inverness County.

This coal was regarded as an Anthracite. I am not aware of the age of the rocks it occurs in. Color black, and lustrous. Breaks with uneven fracture into irregular shaped pieces. In the fire kindles slowly, and burns without flame, yielding a fair heat. The ash left is white, and retains the shape of the original piece as put on the fire. On analysis it yielded:—

Volatile matter.....	2.73
Fixed Carbon.....	43.71
Ash.....	53.56
Sulphur.....	Trace.
	100.00

From its composition and its behaviour in the fire it may be classified as a highly carbonaceous shale.

(To be Continued.)

DRA

All should be Editor,

The "Check" distinguishes fairly well and, given skilled End me much a them he was at t pion tin

PROF: —black 25, 27; 24, king win.

16 11 8-15 18 11 25-9

GAM: Played Durgan

11-15 24 20

8-11 28 24

4-8 23 19

12-16 19 12

15-18 22 15

10-28 21 17

11-15 17 13

9-14 25 22

6-10 29 25

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

NEWS.

The Liverpool Mercury says:—"Checker players are not unusually distinguished in other arts and accomplishments. Many of them can play fairly well at the higher game of chess, and, generally, they are reasonably skilled in dominoes. But the North-End members appear to persevere so much at the mirror arts that one of them has recently gained a prize and was at the same time declared champion tin-whistle player!"

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 233.—The position was:—black men 3, 5, 8, 20, 26, kings 21, 25, 27; white men 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, kings 10, 19. White to play and win.

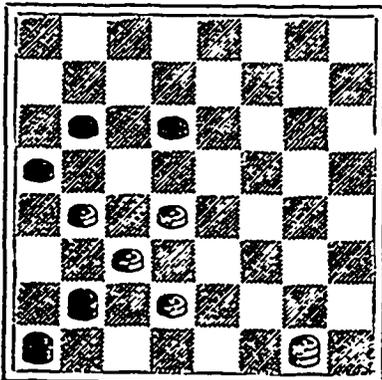
16	11	11	7	19	23	13	21
8-15	21-14	27-18					
18	11	10	17	17	13	white	
25-9	3-10	20-27	win.				

GAME 113—"AYRSHIRE LASSIE."
Played at Boston between Messrs. Durgan and Smith.

11-15	8-11	15-29	22-13				
24	20	25	21	7	3	31	22
8-11	14-18	20-25	12-16				
28	24	30	25	13	9	23	17
4-8	11-16	5-14	13-22				
23	19	20	11	17	10	6	9
12-16	7-16	11-15	5-14				
19	12	22	17	3	7	10	26
15-18	2-7	1-5	16-19				
22	15	12	8	10	6	32	27
10-28	3-12	15-18	28-32				
21	17	26	23	7	10	27	24
11-15	16-19	18-23	19-28				
17	13	23	14	6	2	26	23
9-14	7-11	25-22	Smith				
25	22	14	17	2	6	(white)	
6-10	19-23	23-26	won.				
29	25	27	18	21	17		

PROBLEM 235.

By an "Unknown" in Gould's Book of Problems.
Black men 9, 10, 13, kings 25, 29,



White men 17, 18, 22, 26, king 32
White to play and win.
A very fine position that will commend itself to players.

"THE PUBLIC HAILS WITH JOY"

a remedy that is used but once a day and that once at bedtime. "Dyspepticure" is used but once a day at bedtime for indigestion, Chronic Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness. For Headache or distress after eating, use it whenever needed, it relieves wonderfully & cures quickly.



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CITY CHIMES.

Lovely weather greeted August, and has kept up the welcome to this queen of the summer months. We think the poet who said "how sweet at summer's noon to sit and muse beneath the shadow of some ancient elm," knew what he was talking about, and had enjoyed being there; but while envying our fortunate friends who are taking it easy out of town, with nothing to do but dream away the lovely lazy days, we busy toilers may manage to put in a fair time in the loafing line even in the city; if not through the busy daytime, at least in these deliciously cool evenings, all may enjoy the refreshing rest of a row on our beautiful waters, a stroll down to Greenbank, or a drive around the Park or through the suburbs of the city. Oh, it is a fine land, this fair Halifax of ours, in which to spend the summer, and we are glad to see numbers of strangers in town, Americans and others, all of whom are expressing great pleasure with our delightful climate.

We have all heard from our own fellow citizens, as well as from strangers in our land, expressions of their opinion of the slowness of Halifax, a non-progressive city, the half-awake appearance of our business streets, etc., etc., and while it makes us very weary to have to listen to these reiterations, it strikes us very forcibly that those who say the most unkind things of our surely and steadily growing, solid old city are the citizens who do the very least to make things boom. We admit that we are not quite as energetic as our friends across the border, but we wish to impress upon our readers that we have some among our prominent business men who have enough push and enterprise in their composition, had they only the assistance of the wealthy ones who hold back and refuse to risk anything until the success of the ventures is assured. A syndicate of Halifax and Boston gentlemen have recently purchased a large block of land in the south-west portion of the city, and propose to lay it out in handsome squares, avenues and building lots. It is now a most fashionable quarter for residence, and when planned out and properly built up, "Marlborough Wood" will undoubtedly be a most desirable location, and a monument to the enterprise of some of our people. Another new departure is the appointment by the Government of a commission to lay out and hold in preservation for the good of the public, the extensive Ocean Park, which consists of land from the head of the North West Arm down the harbor to its mouth, a most beautiful stretch of country. Visitors to Halifax, within a reasonably short time, will be able to drive on a fine turnpike road, which will skirt the Arm and harbor as far down as Herring Cove. We are sure many of our Halifaxians will adopt this as a favorite drive, and will be loud in commendation of this admirable plan.

In times past we have experienced plenty of trouble with our shoe-strings, but we were taught by a kind friend how to tie them so that they would stay tied. As we believe in passing on a good thing, we will endeavor to describe the *modus operandi* of this knot for the general good of man and woman-kind, but at the same time we think an ocular demonstration would prove more satisfactory. As that is not convenient for us, our time being otherwise employed, we will try what we can do in the way of describing it. The knot is much like an ordinary bow knot, and to outward appearance is just the same. You proceed exactly as if you were tying a bow knot, only before you draw it up tight pass the right loop through the knot; pull firmly and simultaneously on both loops after this and we will warrant it to stay tied. In untying pull the right hand end of the string and it will untie without any trouble. This knot has proved a blessing to very many people, and we consider that by showing it to them we have been instrumental in preventing the occasion of a good deal of strong language. We hope our readers who wear shoes will try the recipe—it saves so much trouble in the way of bending double a dozen times a day to tie those dreadful shoe-strings.

During the past few weeks a good many ladies throughout the country have been busy collecting wild rose petals to dry and make fragrant cushions on which weary heads may rest when the snows of winter make an indoor life to some extent necessary. What an ideal occupation! Gathering roses during the bright summer days, and what sweet memories of happy holidays may be laid away with the sweet flowers. The roses are almost done flowering now, so it is too late to advise our friends who have not thought of it to begin collecting at the eleventh hour. It takes the spoils of many a raid on the road-side or meadow to fill a cushion, for the petals, as every one knows, shrivel up to very small scraps when dry. We saw a pretty cushion a few days ago which had just been completed by a young lady who believed in gathering rosebuds while we may. The case was of myrtle green plush, embroidered in outline with a spray of wild roses sketched by herself from nature. The bag was about fourteen inches long and eight wide, with a frill of Nile green silk all around it, and the mouth end deeply faced with the same and tied up with a Nile green ribbon about three inches from the edge. It was both sweet and pretty. A sprinkling of dried sweet bay and sweet fern adds very much to the quality of the perfume.

Some people appear to incline to the opinion that we have been having "dog days" recently, and the weather has certainly been warm, but we think not too warm. Unless we have some hot weather in the summer, we usually feel disappointed at the end of it, and we very seldom have cause to complain of too much heat. The delightful weather we have been experiencing during the last week has given picnickers a benefit, and all out-of-door people have rejoiced. We cannot but feel glad of our pleasant country when we think of the cities whose brick walls get heated through and through

by the sun, and whose inhabitants can scarcely sleep for the oppressiveness. We cannot be too thankful for our cool nights. Rarely indeed is there a night in which we do not require at least one blanket. The contrast between this degree of comfort and the pitiful tale of how people in New York and other United States cities have to fan themselves to sleep is sufficient in itself to make us feel devoutly grateful for our privileges.

A party of men and women from Boston will arrive in this city this evening via the Yarmouth Steamship Line, the Western Counties Railway, the "Missing Link," so recently opened, and the W. & A. Railway. They will be entertained by the civic officials and the local press in Halifax, and we have no doubt they will be afforded every opportunity to see all that can be seen during to-morrow and Sunday. We extend a hearty welcome to our brother and sister journalists, and hope that their jaunt through our Province will prove profitable from every point of view.

Last Saturday the weather was delightful, and the usual events of the closing day of the week came off well. The yacht race was over the outside course, and was a particularly fine one. The course was 23 miles in length, and of course the race could not be witnessed in the ordinary sense of the word by any except those accompanying it. The starters at 11.30 were: *Youla*, 3.4; *Lenore*, 3.6; *Hebe*, 4.8. The *Lenore* came in at 3.19.00; the *Youla* at 3.24.10, and the *Hebe* at 3.50.00, the *Lenore* thus winning, by a good margin over the two minutes she had to allow the *Youla*, the *Wenonah* challenge cup, for which the race was sailed for the second time—the first not being completed within the time limit, 5½ hours.

The tennis tournament was continued on Saturday last, and is not yet finished. Some pretty play was witnessed.

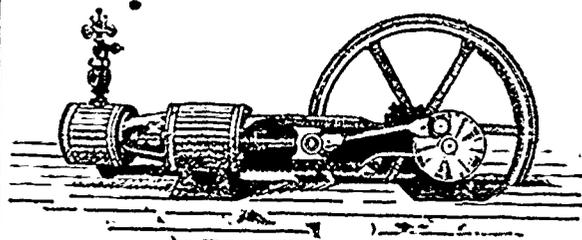
The *City of St. John* will to-morrow carry the members of the North British Society and their friends on their annual boat sail. The steamer will leave Pickford and Black's wharf at 2.30 p. m., and will call there at 6 o'clock to allow any persons who may wish to land at that time to do so. A pleasant afternoon will probably be enjoyed by all who attend.

Although the weather for the past week has been excessively warm, and people generally wish to avoid crowded buildings, much preferring out-door amusements, the Bijou Opera Company has been favored with good audiences. Billee Taylor was given on Monday evening, the *Mikado* on Tuesday, *Pinafore* on Wednesday, and the *Chimes of Normandy* last evening. To-night *Erminie* is on, *Pinafore* to-morrow afternoon, and the *Mascotte* in the evening. We can only enlarge on Tuesday's performance, as we were not with them on any other evening of this week. Of course every one knows the airs of this opera, and all agree that they are most charming. The plot of the play is very funny, and gives good opportunities for clever personifications. Miss Adelaide Randall as Yum Yum, the little Japanese bride, one of the three little maids from school, was very pleasing. Her fine voice was well suited to her part, and her performance an excellent one. Miss Clara Randall and Miss Babe Vining, the other little maidens "fresh from a ladies' seminary," were very good indeed, and the trio was excellent. Mention must also be made of Harry Leonard's part as Ko Ko, the Lord Hig's Executioner, which was very well put through. The chorus was fair, and with the additions that have been made since Tuesday evening's performance, will make a very good showing. The revival of these old operas is a good idea, as they lose nothing by age and repetition.

The postponed events of the Yacht Squadron members' regatta, which took place last Saturday afternoon, were decidedly worth attending, and a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled both at the club house and on the adjoining banks of the harbor. The band of the H. G. A. was present, and the music furnished was excellent. The main feature of the afternoon was the double skull race, in which there were seven starters; each boat with her lady coxswain did her prettiest, and the race was a close one. Miss Mary Corbett's boat won first place, Miss Luch's coming in last. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor presented the prizes, the coxswain who won receiving a gold reef-knot pin, and the coxswain of the second boat, little Miss Vizard, who is a fairy of only nine summers, but who cleverly steered her crew, was presented with a souvenir of the race. Miss Luch's boat, though not winning a prize, was awarded a doll, amidst much merriment. Lieut. Williams, R. N., one of the winning crew, offers to provide the Squadron an afternoon of aquatic sports by sailors of the men-of-war before the season closes.

Important news from different professions. Physicians prescribe K. D. C. for those suffering from indigestion and dyspepsia; lawyers are taking stock in it, clergymen take it and are all cured by it. Try it once and all the world will look brighter and you will be happier.

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