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# THE CRITIC:

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HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 20, 1890.

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## THE CRITIC,

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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.

Apropos of the fruit prospects, the caterpillar seems to be getting in his work early this year, and if efficient means are not speedily employed to destroy this pest the fruit crop may be short after all. Let us hope that our farmers will not put off taking precautions against the danger until it is too late.

The Toronto *Globe* of last Saturday contained the alleged portraits of several members of the Nova Scotia Government. The *Globe* artist has used them very badly, and certainly the gentlemen whose names were printed under those pictures—we cannot call them likenesses—will not feel flattered. Oh, save us from our friends!

Halifax is now no longer a city of electric dark after nightfall. The lights are now run in a very satisfactory manner, and the streets are quite brilliant. On Monday evening the new works of the Halifax Illuminating and Motor Company were inspected by several members of the Local Government and Legislature, City Council and civic officers, some of the directors of the Halifax Gas Light Company, and many prominent citizens. A tour was made of the city, and great satisfaction was expressed with the service. After the drive and inspection of the works on Moren's wharf was over, the guests partook of refreshments, and made speeches congratulating the Company on the efficient way in which the city is lighted.

The protest of a prominent Methodist minister, during the recent annual Conference at Montreal, against the order of official precedence established in Canada is worthy of consideration. There does not appear to be any logical reason why a bishop or archbishop should take precedence of the President of the Methodist Conference or the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. No doubt an established rule in matters of this kind is an assistance to the Master of Ceremonies at any function, but that seems to be the only excuse for it. It is not probable that there will be much controversy over it as the spectacle of spiritually minded men scrambling for place and precedence would be anything but edifying. The better way would be to do away with distinctions in Canada altogether, instead of trying to follow the custom of Great Britain, where it is necessary on account of church dignitaries being state officials.

"The prospects for our fruit crop now appear to be excellent. The trees are one mass of bloom and present a beautiful appearance, while the air is laden with the sweet perfume of the blossoms. Let those who will rave about the beauty of the orange groves of Florida; for our part we do not believe that anything could be more perfectly charming than a drive through our beautiful Annapolis Valley at this season of the year. It is a wonder to us that we do not have more visitors at this season. Our city friends would find the country particularly pleasant just now, and we feel sure if they knew how beautiful it was we would have plenty of them with us to enjoy it." The Wolfville *Acadian* contained the foregoing remarks, and we quite agree with it in thinking that the valley is lovely at this season, and would add that while the gulf ice hovers around the coast, making the air chilly, that it would be a beneficial change for anyone who can find it convenient to go inland.

Higher education is a fine thing for a country, and it is encouraging to see our high schools and colleges turning out young men and women well equipped for the battle of life in the particular sphere they have chosen, but this does not do for everyone. It will not do for all to press forward to the height of their ambition, some must look down—down at the fruitful earth and our rich mines, and devote their attention to cultivating the soil and bringing the treasures of gold, coal, iron, etc., forth from their hiding places. Children at school should be often reminded that all the wealth that is obtained in this life is drawn from the bosom of mother earth. The school-books should impress this more upon the minds of the pupils, and they ought to be taught especially the capabilities of our own country, and urged to study the practical sciences rather than dead languages and other branches of "higher education," which, although they are of value to literary and professional men, are not necessary elements in the education of a farmer or a mining engineer.

We have frequently had to defend ourselves from the charge of being a Tory paper, which some of our contemporaries are in the habit of denominating us when they do us the honor to quote our remarks. That this is unfair anyone who reads our pages must acknowledge, and we are glad when we see our fair-minded contemporaries quote from "THE CRITIC, an independent newspaper," which is as it should be. The Liberal press have recently been crying out against the injustice done them by many Liberal-Conservative organs in styling them "blue ruin" and "country going to the dogs" papers. This is quite on a par with the papers which call THE CRITIC a Tory newspaper, and we wish our friends would take notice. We are sorry to see one section of the press abusing another, with no result but the multiplying of words and gratifying their quarrelsome propensities. We have been pleased to notice for some time past that Liberal papers, at least all those worthy of the name, have been doing all in their power to influence young people to stay at home and use their abilities for the benefit of Nova Scotia. Most of them have the right ring about them, and we are glad to see the "blue ruin" element conspicuous by its absence.

The recent outbreak against foreigners in Japan has been quite a painful surprise to those who looked upon the Japanese as a progressive people. They have been so ardent in their admiration of European habits and customs that they have adopted many of them in undue haste, as for instance, the introduction of European dress. An amusing story about the Empress has been going the rounds of the newspapers recently. It is said she had a complete set of garments, such as worn by Parisian ladies, put up and sent to her in the order in which they were to be worn. Unfortunately the address was put on the bottom of the case, and consequently the last came first, and *vice versa*. The Empress was delighted, and proceeded to array herself in the Paris gown, *etcetera*, the *etcetera* going on outside. In this get up she drove out to call on the wife of the ambassador, who had been kind enough to order the dress for her. This is probably untrue, but many things quite as ridiculous have occurred, and it has seemed as if they could not get Europeanized quickly enough, so anxious were they to adopt all western customs. The Rev. Dr. Summers, who occasioned the outbreak recently, by a fancied lack of respect as the cortege of the Empress passed, has been obliged to leave the country, and Mr. Imery, a teacher in a Japanese school, was seriously injured in the scuffle which took place because he tried to save time by scrambling over a bank in order to see a ball game between his scholars and those of another school, instead of going in by the regular entrance. In this case his own pupils defended him. If Japan really wants to take her place among nations, as it would appear she does, such treatment of foreigners must be put a stop to at once.

Art in some respects seems to supersede nature. For instance, manufactured ice has the advantage of being a sure crop and is of a uniform good quality provided the water is pure. The process of manufacture is said to be economical, and in the south the dealers make their ice without the assistance of grim but fickle old winter. It is by no means improbable that before long the larger proportion of ice used in America will be the manufactured article.

The Convocation of Toronto University, held on the 10th inst. must have somewhat resembled a garden party, as, owing to the destruction of the old Convocation hall by fire, a large tent had to do duty in its stead. The place was gaily decorated with flags, and a brilliant assembly of guests graced the proceedings. The Chancellor, Hon. Edward Blake, received the degree of LL.D. He afterwards made a brilliant speech in the interests of the University. It is probable that whatever is needed for the work of restoring the University will be speedily forthcoming, and next year the Convocation will likely be held in a handsome new building. At all events the government, faculty and students have been doing their best, and the wealthy citizens of Toronto will not see the college want for funds to provide ample accommodation for all its branches of educational work.

The *Boston Literary World* of the 7th inst. contains the following appreciative notice of Mr. F. Blake Crofton's "Haliburton, the Man and the Writer," which appeared as the first of the Haliburton series over a year ago: "The Haliburton Society of King's College, Windsor, Canada, prints in a pamphlet the biography of its patron saint, 'Sam Slick,' otherwise Judge Haliburton. The sketch is by Mr. F. Blake Crofton, who records the life and character, and criticises with affection, the writings of the Canadian humorist. Mr. Crofton's portrayal is vivacious, appreciative and impartial, a worthy literary tribute to the man who, more than others, has been the advertiser of the British Provinces in America." The late date of this notice, and the approaching centennial celebration at King's College, which will doubtless awaken renewed interest in "Sam Slick," brings Mr. Crofton's work again before the public.

The French Government is following the good example of Germany in its endeavors to benefit the working classes. It is proposed by a Parliamentary Committee that the working day for women be fixed at ten hours—the effective working day for children and for girls over thirteen but under eighteen years of age, at ten hours, and that night work for women, children and girls be strictly forbidden, except in certain specified cases. These regulations to be temporary or permanent according to the nature of the industry. It is to be hoped that these proposals will soon be embodied in an act of the Corps Legislatif. But the great danger in limiting the hours of labor without limiting the rate of wages is that the employers may increase the number of their employes at a lower rate than that now given, for "flesh and blood" have always been cheap on the Continent. It goes without saying that the great dress and mantle-making houses, who often keep girls employed far into the night, are against all change.

If our American friends wish to uphold their rights (?) in the Behring Sea, they had better despatch vessels of more use than those now stationed there for the protection of their fisheries. Both the Government cruisers are at present actually unable to overhaul a fast schooner; and a good story is told of the escape of the schooner *Sapphire* from the U. S. steamer *Bear*. It was about 10 o'clock, A. M., and the sun was emerging for the first time from the encircling mist, when the schooner sighted a suspicious-looking vessel about five miles off her quarter, and when the sailors recognized the big, ugly hull which was known to be a peculiarity of the *Bear*, Captain Cox determined to act on the old adage that "a stern chase is a long one," and put his little ship on her mettle. He, therefore, set every stitch of canvas his vessel could carry and, aided by a strong southerly wind, fled before the steamer. For an hour or so the latter gained, but soon the gallant sealer began to show her abilities and slowly but surely left the chaser behind. The Union Jack was run up to the masthead and with hearty cheers the *Sapphire* sped away and was soon lost to sight in the friendly mist. Nothing more was heard of the *Bear*.

Recent events in Africa have made it desirable to have British gunboats on the Zambesi and Shire rivers, and some difficulty has been experienced in selecting a class of vessel capable of contending successfully with the difficulties of African river navigation. If these boats were made so as to be carried out on board ocean steamers they would be too small to be of much general use; while, if built to be navigated from England to their rapid stations, their draught would be too great for the shallows and rapids which abound in the streams of the "Dark Continent." So the Government being at fault, a private firm—Messrs. Yarrow & Co.—came to the rescue, and undertook to construct gunboats well adapted to the service for which they were intended. The first of these, the *Mosquito*, was completed on the 3rd of May last. The boats are built in sections, not too large for a steamer's hold. On arrival the pieces are lowered into the water and fastened together by means of various straps and belts, and this is performed with such ease and rapidity that it is said steam can be got up within 24 working hours from the time of lowering the sections into the water. The dimensions of H. M. S. *Mosquito* are as follows:—length, 70 feet, beam, 18 feet, draught, 18 inches. She is propelled by a stern-wheel, and her engines drive her at a speed of about 10 statute miles per hour. She is armed with Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns. The crew consists of a chief officer, three petty officers, eight European seamen and a certain number of natives.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing in the *North American Review* for May, says that there are three kinds of Anglophobia raging in the United States. Two of them are spurious; one, the hatred of England stimulated by politicians angling for the Irish vote, the other, the hatred nursed by Protectionists with the object of putting obstacles in the way of the admission of British goods. The third is genuine hatred imbibed from their youth up from traditional visions of historical grievances perpetuated in school books. That there is a certain amount of this feeling existing in the breasts of our cousins across the border line is true, but it is principally confined to very young people, and is strongest in schoolgirls. We remember hearing a bright young lady say she would not go to England for anything in the world, she hated England, but since then she has changed her mind, and travel in the old country has much improved this young American. The percentage of grown men and women who hate the English is a small one, at any rate quite small enough not to trouble either Englishmen or Canadians, who, whenever they visit Uncle Sam's domain, find the people everywhere kind and hospitable. Whatever the national feeling may be, in Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion, individuals seem very successful in overcoming their prejudices and being eminently pleasant to us when we go to see them.

Some uneasiness is felt as to the growing trade between India and Germany on the prejudice of the English trade with India. German newspapers urge their countrymen to make a bold bid for the trade of a country which far exceeds even the United States of America in respect of its consumption of European wares. Statistics quoted by German writers shows that Great Britain turns over £52,000,000 yearly in her export trade to India where Germany shows but £160,000. German observers note, however, that year after year India's trade is increasing, and that Germany shares in this increase to a larger extent than England. They think, too, that direct communication with India would draw the trade still more to Germany. The *Madras Times* says:—"Trade nowadays depends less than it once did upon considerations of loyalty or patriotism. Sentiment has given place to utilitarianism. The cheapest wares and the best adapted to consumers' requirements are certain to come to the front, be they English or German, French or Russian. If England wishes to retain the lion's share of the trade of India, she must push ahead energetically, never lagging on the way, never neglecting the study of contemporaneous progress, and never failing to learn the lessons that are taught by the actions and suggestions of her competitors."

The Honorable John Wanamaker, Post-Master-General of the United States, has directed public attention to himself recently by offering to supply his customers with a pirated edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* at a fraction less than thirty-seven dollars. This, of course, is a bargain, but if Mr. Wanamaker came honestly by his volumes he would have to charge three or four times the price named or lose heavily. Being a politician—for in these days politicians have to endure almost as fierce a light as that which beats upon a throne—his little scheme has been investigated, and he is being pitched into on every side, as he well deserves. Those who make their living by the sale of books do not like to have their bread and butter taken from them in this way, but perhaps Mr. Wanamaker's action may have a salutary effect by directing public attention in the United States to one of their most besetting national sins, that of book piracy. The Post-Master-General probably thought as it was the fashion to steal books, that it would be no harm for him to do so. As he has been prominent in Church and Sunday school work, and generally considered a most estimable member of society, it is well to make all the extenuation possible for his offence, but it is just this fact of his eminent respectability which has brought down on him all the castigation which he is getting, and which if properly managed may result in stamping out to a great extent the long standing disgrace of book stealing.

Some years ago in the official report of a lunatic asylum an account was given of an inmate whose delusion was that he was perpetually tracked by detectives with the intent to arrest him on a capital charge of which, although entirely innocent, his conviction was certain. It would be difficult to imagine a more wretched state of mind than that of the unfortunate man in constant terror for his life, but this must be very much the state of mind of His Imperial Majesty the Czar of all the Russians—shut up in his country palace with sentinels at every possible post—never venturing abroad without the greatest precautions for his safety and always being the object of numberless conspiracies. About a week ago we had news that another plot against the Czar's life had been discovered in Paris, and that the French police were on the track of the conspirators. From this it would appear that in France, as in England, to conspire against the life of a friendly ruler is a crime. The present Russian Government is certainly an anachronism in the nineteenth century, and all right thinking powers must wish to see it displaced by a constitutional monarchy. To us, however, with our western ideas a despotism is infinitely preferable to anarchy, which appears to be the aim of the nihilists. But be that as it may, murdering the Czar is not likely to accomplish the ends of the malecontents, whatever they may be, for if it be true, as has been said, that the Czar is dependent on his courtiers and dare not grant a constitution, the Russian Government would not be changed, and surely another Pharaoh would rise in the stead of the murdered monarch. The present Czar and his immediate predecessor have been much more friendly to the people than have the nobility. Alexander II incurred the odium of the aristocracy by freeing the serfs. Speaking of Russia as it is, Stepniak, who cannot possibly be called a prejudiced witness in this instance, says:—"personally a modern Czar does no harm to anybody at all, and is just as quiet and inoffensive a person as any constitutional monarch."

CRITICAT AND CRUCKLES.

SONG.

I have done,  
Put by the lute;  
Songs and singing soon are over,  
Soon as airy shades that hover  
Up above the purple clover;  
I have done, put by the lute—  
Once I sang as early thrushes  
Sing about the dewy bushes:  
Now I'm mute;  
I am like a weary linnet,  
For my throat has no song in it.  
I have had my singing minute;  
I have done—  
Put by the lute.

Common Mistakes—Some people seem to think that dyspepsia means piety, and others imagine themselves good because they have a bad liver.

William Churchill says the Fiji Islanders are far from illiterate. And some of them would devour an author as well as his book if they got a chance.

Madame Patti's picture on the magazine covers, in the attitude of singing the praises of soap, leaves no room to doubt that she is indeed the great and only "soprano."

"Look at that rabbit, ma," said little Tot, as she curiously watched the peculiar twinkle of the animal's features; "every time he stops to smell anything, he seems to stutter with his nose."

AMERICA AHEAD AS USUAL.—Englishman—We have lately been building steamers which can sail over six inches of water.

America.—That's nothing. We have long had steamers in America that have sailed three days overdue.

Guard well thy heart lest passion sweep  
The chords; and God's sweet melody  
Be lost, lest from the ruins leap  
The spirit of unrest set free,  
And o'er thy life dark chaos fall.

Eastern Man—"So they caught the murderer?"

Westerner—"Yaaa."

"Have they tried him yet?"

"Not yet. 'Ain't had any time; they've only just got through the lynching."

A NEW RAILWAY MOTIVE POWER—There is talk in France of utilizing water-courses as a railway motive power. It is proposed that the track shall be laid on an embankment in the middle of the current, and that the locomotives shall have two paddle-wheels dipping into the water and revolved by it.

In a French Court—The judge—Would you recognize the handkerchief you say was stolen from you? The complainant—I would say I would, instantly. The judge—Be careful; there are so many just alike. Now, I have one like yours in my pocket at this moment. The complainant—Perhaps you have; I have had several stolen from me.

A Thrilling Moment.—"What's the matter?" asked the stage manager, who noticed that something was going wrong during the grave-digging scene in Hamlet. "It's the first grave digger," whispered Horatio. "He says that unless the manager sends him back the price of a square meal right away he's going to eat the loaf of bread that they're using for Yorick's skull."

One icy night Charlotte Cushman and Lawrence Barrett came out of the theatre together. The steps were dangerously slippery, and it was with difficulty that they kept their feet at all. As they totteringly descended, the great actress said to her companion, quite in her lady Macbeth manner—"Take a good grip on my arm, Lawrence, and if I slip hold on like grim death, but if you slip, in the name of heaven let go!"

This onigma has been frequently published but never solved.

I sit stern on the rock while I'm raising the wind,  
But the storm once abated I'm gentle and kind,  
Kings sit at my feet who wait at my nod  
To kneel in the dust on the ground I have trod.  
I'm seen by the world and known but by few,  
The Gentiles detests me—I'm pork to the Jew.  
My weight is three pounds, my length is a mile,  
And when once discovered you'll say with a smile  
That the first and the last are the pride of our isle.

The answer is a word of one syllable.

STATE ABBREVIATIONS—The most egotistical of the United States—"Me."

The most religious—"Mass."

The most Asiatic—"Ind."

The father of States—"Pa."

The most maidenly—"Miss."

The best, in time of flood—"Ark."

The most useful, in haying time—"Mo."

The most astonishing State—"O."

The most unhealthy State—"Ill."

State to cure the sick—"Md."

State for students—"Conn."

State where there is no such word as fail—"Kan."

Not a State for the untidy—"Wash."

The States for immigrants—"Southern."

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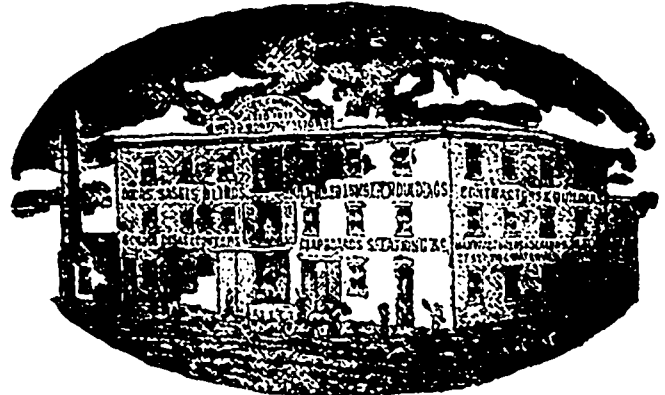
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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.

The Anglican Synod at Toronto adjourned last Saturday.

Toronto will have a summer carnival during the first week of July.

The Newfoundland delegates will sail for home from England on Tuesday next.

Springhill will shortly have the preliminary survey for a water supply made.

The Liberal Government of Quebec has been sustained by a majority of about twenty-three.

The *Acadian* desires to see Wolfville incorporated. It would certainly be a benefit to the town.

H. M. S. "Canada" sailed for St. John on Monday morning. She will be absent about a month.

The New Brunswick militia camp is ordered to assemble at Moncton, on June 30th, for twelve days drill.

The circulation of the New York *Mercury* has been prohibited in Canada by the post-office authorities.

Diphtheria is spreading in a manner to cause alarm in Halifax. No time should be lost in taking means to stamp it out.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada numbers 164,500 members. Last year the church raised \$2,093,278 for church purposes.

The new boat *Annex 2*, for the Dartmouth Town Ferry, is expected to arrive shortly. The old company have reduced the fare to two cents.

The S. S. Harlaw brings sad news of starvation at Flower's Cove, Nfld. The Harlaw landed some provisions there for the relief of the sufferers.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, sailed from Quebec in the S. S. Sardinian on Thursday of last week for Liverpool, G. B.

His Lordship Judge Weatherbe received an address and a pair of white gloves a few days ago in Digby, there being no criminal presentments to make.

A serious accident occurred on the C. P. Railway on Tuesday about thirty miles east of Toronto. An engine and tender went through a bridge—five men were killed.

A short but heavy thunder storm passed over Halifax on Wednesday night about 11 o'clock. Rain and hail descended in torrents. The lightning was particularly vivid.

The Educational Institute of New Brunswick will be convened on the 26th inst. at Moncton. Always heretofore the meetings have been held either in Fredericton or St. John.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific has determined to resume the steamer service between Vancouver and San Francisco, and a slaughter of rates is expected in consequence.

A special to the *Empire* from Ottawa says that Schreiber, chief engineer of the Government railways, states that the Cape Breton railway will be completed for traffic by August first.

Reports from British Columbia state that the Government—Liberal-Conservative—has been sustained. There will be a Government majority of about eight in the new Assembly.

That excellent periodical, *The Educational Review*, published at St. John, N. B., has just entered on its fourth year. Every teacher in the Maritime Provinces should take it.

A large influx of settlers from Dakota to Manitoba has been in progress this spring. They recognize that the Canadian Northwest is a better place to live in than blizzard-swept Dakota.

The steamers *Acadia* and *Stanley*, and the schooners *La Canadienne* and *Connaught*, will be put into commission next week to resume the fishery protection service along the Atlantic coast.

Three nuns, of the order of the Good Shepherd, are in Halifax with the intention of starting a reformatory for girls. The Humphrey property, Quinpool road, is being put in order for the home.

The "Japanese Village" is coming to Halifax. The show will open in the Exhibition building next Tuesday, and will remain two weeks. It will be a most interesting exhibition, and no one should miss paying a visit to the ingenious Japs.

A new steamer is being built by Messrs. Stephen & Son, on the Clyde, for the Furness line, running between Halifax and London, G. B. She will be about the size of the *Damara* and *Utunda*, and will probably be put on the route in November.

Wolfville experienced a heavy thunder storm on Wednesday morning. The American House, kept by J. W. Harris, was struck by lightning. All the people in the house were very much frightened, but no lives were lost. The house is badly wrecked on one side.

We have received from Messrs. C. E. Creighton & Co. a bottle of Fluid Extract of Beef, manufactured by the Liebig Extract of Beef Co., Chicago. It is without doubt the best and finest flavored article of this kind that we have yet tasted. It makes a delicious cup of soup in a few minutes, and would be unsurpassed for camping out, picnics, etc. We recommend it to those who appreciate a thoroughly nice article.

Mr. James Fraser's new yacht "Uvira," built on the Clyde, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, from Southampton via Bay of Bulls, Nfld. The passage was a rather stormy one, and took twenty-five days. The "Uvira" is 42 feet in length, and is very handsomely fitted up.

Messrs. Knight & Co., publishers, have just issued an excellent map or plan of Halifax, on a sufficiently large scale to be thoroughly useful. It can be folded into pocket size, and would be just the thing for strangers and others wishing to become better acquainted with our city. Price 15 cents.

The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron's new club house was opened on Saturday, when an "at home" was held. The race for Lord Russell's cup was sailed, but will probably be sailed over again, as it was unsatisfactory for nearly all the boats. The members of the club and their friends passed a very pleasant afternoon.

Private advices received by the Government state that on investigation the southerly limit of the French shore of Newfoundland, supposed to terminate at Cape Ray, only extends to Cape Enrage. The contention will be pressed by the Imperial authorities, and gives the Newfoundland fishermen twenty additional miles of coast line.

The cable steamer "Westmeath" arrived at Halifax on Monday morning with cable for the Halifax-Bermuda line. The shore end is to be landed at the lumber yard, and the steamer will commence laying next week. Connection will probably be established at the end of the month. When the cable is completed it will be handed over to Mr. Joseph Rippon, who accompanies the expedition.

The last number of *The Dominion Illustrated* is largely devoted to the Royal Visit. The view of Stanley Park, which the Duke of Connaught so much admired, is very effective, and the other pictures are correspondingly good. Presbyterians will appreciate the portrait of the Rev. Dr. Laing, Moderator of the General Assembly. Address: *The Dominion Illustrated*, 73 St. James Street, Montreal.

At the Enconia of King's College, Windsor, next week honorary degrees will be conferred on the most Revd. Metropolitan, who will receive D. C. L.; some of the visiting bishops from the United States, Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, a distinguished Nova Scotian; Revd. President Forrest, of Dalhousie and Dean Gilpin, who will receive D. C. L.; Martin Murphy, C. E., and Professor Kennedy, of the College, who will both receive the degree of Doctor of Science, D. S. C. Many distinguished visitors are expected to be present.

The St. Julian Hotel has been a bone of contention during the past week, and from present appearances a lengthy legal battle will be the result. When Mr. Marr left the Province the building and its contents were covered with mortgages and bills of sale. Charles Brown had a first mortgage, Dr. G. E. DeWitt a second, Mr. Hobrecker a third and bill of sale of the personal property and Wm. T. Horton had a fourth mortgage and bill of sale. Mr. Hobrecker took possession under his mortgage and bill of sale, and his rights and also Dr. DeWitt's second mortgage were purchased by S. M. Brookfield and others, generally known as the Queen Hotel Syndicate. Mr. Brookfield was given possession by Mr. Hobrecker, and Mr. Horton held possession under his mortgage and bill of sale, and the joint possession continued up to last Thursday, when by a little shrewd maneuvering Mr. Horton's bailiff was locked out and Mr. Brookfield's held sole possession. Thursday night at eleven p. m., while the Queen Hotel proprietor and workmen were engaged in removing the counter and bar fixtures through the rear window, Alderman Lyons, solicitor of Horton, arrived on the scene with the City Marshall and half a score of policemen and took forcible possession of the hotel, driving the Brookfield men out. On Saturday the property was sold by Deputy Sheriff McAlpine on the foreclosure of the Brown mortgage, and after some spirited bidding finally knocked down to Mr. Lyons for \$16,500. The property fronting on Water Street was then sold at the suit of John Clarke vs. Robinson and also purchased by Mr. Lyons for \$1,450. Mr. Lyons, it is understood, represented Mr. Horton and the Messrs. Hesselein of the Halifax Hotel.

A terrible explosion occurred at Hill Farm Mines, Dunbar, Pa., on Monday. Out of 50 men in the mine only 10 escaped.

The Indians on the Cheyenne reservation in Dakota are short of provisions, and they show signs of an uprising. The settlers are uneasy.

A Washington special to the *Toronto Mail* says the finance committee has finished the tariff bill. There was a change at the last minute in the agricultural schedule. Barley is left in the bill at 25 cents.

The stockholders in the World's Fair have voted to double the capital stock, making the total \$10,000,000. The name of the fair has been changed from "The World's Exposition of 1892," to "The World's Columbian Exhibition."

A thunder storm did much damage in Ohio and Kentucky on Sunday last. Houses were unroofed and bridges swept away. A thousand acres of wheat were laid flat. During the storm a train ran into a washout, causing a fearful wreck. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were burned in the debris.

Lieut. Clover, of the U. S. Hydrographic department of the navy, in an interview with regard to danger to ocean steamers from fog and icebergs at this season, says that the charts of the department contain certain routes for trans-Atlantic navigation which are south of the region of ice and fog. Many steamers follow these safe routes, but many others do not, preferring to risk collision and disaster in order to save a few hours in passage. Icebergs may be encountered throughout this region for a month or two more.



United States Assistant Secretary Tichenor has advised the surveyor of customs at Albany that Canadian postal cards imported through the mails are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as printed matter, and has instructed him to prevent a continuance of the practice under which these cards have been admitted in 500 lots free of duty.

Alex. Tagliaferro, of Alexandria, Egypt, writes to the directors of the World's Fair that he is in a position to furnish them with what he believes and claims is the sarcophagus of Cleopatra. It was recently discovered in Cæsar's camp, near Alexandria. When the sarcophagus was opened the contents were in ashes, with the exception of the skeleton, which is well preserved. Tagliaferro says he is prompted to negotiate with the exposition authorities, from notices which he has seen in newspapers from the United States, announcing that the Khedive of Egypt has been asked by the directors of the exposition for the mummy of Rameses. His price is \$60,000 free on board at Alexandria.

Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, will take his seat in the House of Lords next week.

Deaths from cholera are reported from Albaida, Costello Carrajente and Jativa. Four deaths have occurred at Malaga.

The House of Lords, by 119 to 45, has rejected the Earl of Meath's Bill to qualify women for County Councillors.

Emperor William has formally announced the betrothal of his sister Princess Victoria to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg.

A monument to the Duke of Brunswick on the spot where he fell at Quatre Bras was unveiled a few days ago.

The women of Greece have submitted to the Government a petition asking that as good educational opportunities be given to the girls of the nation as to the boys.

Miss Mary Anderson was married on the 17th inst. to Antonio Navarro, in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary's in Hampstead. The wedding was strictly private.

The Duchess of Life, while attending a coach meet, caught a severe cold, which resulted in premature confinement. Her condition is critical, but the doctors speak hopefully of her recovery.

The Legislative Assembly of Victoria has unanimously approved the scheme for the federation of the Australian colonies, and has appointed delegates to the convention to consider the subject.

Telegrams have been received from Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, announcing that the French occupied the territory on the Lama River, the ownership of which is in dispute between Holland and France.

The Danish and United States Governments have ordered a splendid service of silver plate from the court jeweller for Sir E. Monson, British Minister at Athens, in recognition of his services as arbitrator in the Butterfield case.

Under the terms of the agreement between England and Germany concerning the African question, it is stated that Germany cedes Vitu and Somaliland to England, and England in turn cedes to Germany the territory of Heligoland.

It is stated that a complete set of the proofs of Henry M. Stanley's forthcoming work, "In Darkest Africa," have been stolen and offered to an English paper and two Colonial papers. The house which is to publish the work has issued a warning to any person against publishing the work.

Cardinal Manning addressed a deputation bringing him gifts on the occasion of his jubilee. He said he desired to die as a priest ought to die—without money and without debts. He mentioned in detail the various charitable objects on which he intended to bestow his jubilee gifts. In conclusion the Cardinal invoked a blessing upon his present and absent friends.

There are many and increasing signs that the periodical rebellion of the English coal miners against their hours and wages is near at hand. In several localities in England and Wales the miners are engaged in a struggle for better terms, and the miners at Barnsley, Yorkshire, to the number of 60,000 resolved to demand from their employers the concession of an eight hour day.

It is positively announced that General Wolseley will resign July 31st. Lord Wolseley's views as to the re-organization of the army are at variance with those of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, whose retirement he considers necessary before anything practical can be effected. The Queen stands by her cousin, the Duke, and refuses to hear of his withdrawal.

The New York *Dramatic News* gives circulation to the rumor that Adeline Patti has lost her voice. It seems that having reached her home in Wales the great diva went out one evening for a stroll, and the next morning was unable to speak aloud. The cold grew worse, the vocal cords were swollen and inflamed, and the bronchial tubes irritated. Her London engagements were postponed at first, and cancelled subsequently. According to the *Dramatic News* Patti is now practically speechless.

The Duke de Broglie has written a letter to the papers in which he says the articles recently published, purporting to be extracts from the memoirs of Prince Talleyrand, were not genuine. No one, but a few intimate friends who would not divulge the contents of the paper, has ever seen the manuscript. The alleged extracts, the Duke says, were supplied by a man who had been secretary to Prince Talleyrand. He imitated the handwriting of the original manuscripts and drew upon his i for the alleged facts.

The climate of China is said to be growing not only colder but drier. Animals and plants accustomed to hot, moist regions are gradually retreating southward. Two thousand years ago the bamboo flourished in the forest of North China, but it can no longer be found there.

Lord Salisbury's despatch to Sir E. B. Mallett, British ambassador at Berlin, containing the agreement with Germany, declares that Germany's claim that where one power occupies the coast another may not, without consent, occupy unclaimed regions in the rear, cannot be allowed in cases where the country is already occupied by Englishmen. But where there are no English settlements England has no title to advance against the German claims. England retains the Stevenson road, which will be the boundary between the English and German spheres.

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1 " " 125	125 00
1 " " 62 50	62 50 00
1 " " 31 25	31 25 00
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## FROM OUT THE DEPTHS.

### A PRAYER.

The night is closing fast around me, Lord!  
The shades of darkness gather swift and grey;  
My aching eyes can scarcely pierce the gloom,  
And my weak, faltering feet have lost the way.  
Oh, come to me in Sorrow's dreary night,  
And lead me from the darkness into light.

There was a time when I was well content  
To walk within the paths appointed me  
But, listening to my heart's rebellious voice,  
I wandered step by step, afar from thee,  
Night cometh fast and swiftly fades the day,  
Father, have pity— I have lost my way.

When hand in hand I walked with thee, dear Lord,  
Thy strength upheld me in my darkest hour;  
But now my burdens bow me to the earth—  
I miss the strength of Thy sustaining power.  
Lord, turn from me the vengeance of Thy wrath,  
And lead my tired feet into the path.

My sin is this, Oh Lord: I tried to solve  
Those problems that are known to none but Thee;  
Bewildered and perplexed, I vainly strove  
To find an answer to Life's mystery,  
Thus step by step the dangerous path I trod  
Till, like the fool, I said, "There is no God."

Lord, I confess with tears my sin is great:  
But, penitent and prostrate in the dust,  
I ask Thy pardon for my waywardness.  
Have pity on me, Lord; in Thee I trust,  
Hear Thou my prayer of penitence and grief:  
Lord, I believe. Help Thou my unbelief.

Marie Jounaye.

## A NEWSPAPER MISTAKE.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—The Recorder's ideas of the geography of England are what may be termed peculiar. It says, speaking of the locality that is known as the New Wimbledon, "Bisley is a market town in the County of Chester, on the Gloucester and Bristol railway." Bristol is in the North-West of Surrey, a few miles from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and about twenty-five miles out of London. The County of Chester is more than 150 miles away. The London and South Western Railway and the Great Western Railway run within a short distance. The Bisley is not a market town, nor is it anywhere near Bristol or Gloucester, neither of which places are anywhere near the County of Chester. There is no such railway as the Bristol and Gloucester.

Have more inaccuracies ever been crowded into two lines?  
Yours faithfully,

AN OLD WIMBLEDONIAN.

## LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

DEAR FRIEND,—The first intimation to me of your absence from the city is contained in your letter, which the postman has this moment left. I shall miss you, friend of my youth and manhood, you know that I shall, and just when and how. I think you know too that no one else can take your place with me.

Can I give greater proof of unselfishness than this? That I do, really and truly, and heartily, hope that you will find in the country home you have purchased the pleasure you have anticipated and worked for these many years. Is it not strange that you should go to the country, I to the city, in anticipation of added enjoyment? Naturally I might descant upon the relative advantages of town and country life, but I shall resist the temptation until you have, as I have, tried both.

I shall content myself at present with the candid admission that the sight of the fresh green grass and leaves, the buds and blossoms of Spring, and sweet songs of the birds, fill and tempt me with the yearning that in boyhood led me to forsake the city for the life of a farmer.

You remember, of course you remember, Longfellow's prelude to "Voices of the Night," commencing:—

"Pleasant it was, when woods were green,  
And winds were soft and low,  
To lie amid some sylvan scene,  
Where, the long drooping boughs between,  
Shadows dark and sunlight shewn  
Alternate come and go."

Don't they remind you of many pleasant strolls and lingerings in nature's haunts around our city?

The row of tall trees opposite my window are

"Whispering mild and low,  
Waving their long arms to and fro,  
Beckoning solemnly and slow.  
Yet I cannot now choose to go  
Into the woodland near,  
Into the blithe and breathing air,  
Into the solemn wood,  
Solemn and silent every where!"

Where I can easily fancy

"Nature with folded hands  
Kneeling at her evening prayer."

But my time for letter writing is limited, especially this morning, and there are matters of practical importance in your letter to which I must give attention.

The idea that disease is a special dispensation of Providence is prevalent and very harmful. Pardon me for saying this so bluntly, when you evi-

dently share, and are influenced by, this delusion. Disease is always remedial effort, though not always discernible as such, an effort of the system to rid itself of what is instinctively recognized as inimical to its welfare. The effort may be, and often is, excessive, or, owing to the weakness and inability of some one or more of the organs taking part in the effort, or to the enemy being too much for the system—even destructive.

We wilfully, ignorantly, or carelessly, it matters not how; partake of unwholesome food, or of wholesome food improperly, or of something absolutely poisonous; overtax our strength; exhaust nervous energy; or otherwise violate the conditions of healthful existence. Is the resulting disease a dispensation of Providence?

What you want however is the practical application of this brief sermon. It is the office of the enlightened physician to assist and direct, which sometimes means to repress, nature's effort. To see that all movable obstructions are removed, and that his patient is normally related to a healthful environment, as far as possible. This demands personal examination of patient and environment by the physician.

I shall, if you still wish it, take a run up next week. In the meantime I don't anticipate that the excitement of moving, occupation on the right side of fatigue and country air will make the case any worse.

I have just received a long and long-looked for epistle from our mutual friend, who, as I think you know, has been teaching in the far West.

Think of a common school teacher getting \$65 a month for instructing four scholars! I refrain from naming the particular locality, or even state of the setting sun side of our Continent, where teachers are so liberally paid, lest it get abroad and there be an exodus and our schools be left without pedagogues. The school room is not, as might be expected, in a log cabin, but is commodious, comfortable and furnished with nice desks, chairs and other seats, books, maps and a fine organ.

Religious services are held once a month twelve miles away, and a drive of twenty five miles to attend an entertainment is thought nothing of.

Our friend's scholars are French and German—very polite and obedient, and very amusing. One morning in the course of the Bible lesson about Jacob going to the flock for a kid the children were asked: "What is a kid?" and a German youth replied: "A little boy."

There are many topics of mutual interest that I might write about and fill page after page, but I positively stop at the bottom of this page.

By the way, the little romance in real life we have watched and read together, is becoming more interesting, but you will have to possess your soul in patience until next week, when I think I shall have something interesting to communicate.

I would like to have your views with reference to the Behring Sea and Newfoundland troubles.

To what destiny is our country drifting? Will another decade find us independent, a part, and an important part, of a great British confederacy; or annexed to the United States of America? Vale.

Yours in friendship, S. C.

HALIFAX, N. S.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Power & Co., steam and hot water engineers, machinists, copper-smiths, plumbers, gasfitters and dealers in wrought iron pipe and fittings and brass goods, occupy extensive premises running through from Barrington to Upper Water St., their building being 35 feet front by 80 feet in depth, and numbered on Barrington St. 289 to 291. This firm has already established a high reputation as skilful mechanics, their heating apparatus in the new City Hall being a good example of what they can do in that line. Everything undertaken by the firm is completed in the same substantial manner, and they carry a large stock of all standard articles required by the trade.

The Dartmouth Iron Foundry Company, Limited, successors to W. S. Symonds & Co., have their office and warerooms at 18 and 20 Duke Street, Halifax, and foundry buildings in Dartmouth, where they are now prepared to execute all business entrusted to them promptly and on reasonable terms.

NEW STONE QUARRY.—We learn that Dr. J. C. Macdougall of Oxford and Mr. John W. Murray of this town have opened a stone quarry at or near Oxford, Cumberland County, which bids fair to yield large quantities of handsome building stone. They have already received an order from T. G. McMullen, Esq., of this town to furnish the stone required for his residence on Queen Street, which is to be of brick and stone.—*Truro Sun*.

There is a building boom in almost every town in the Province. Many new buildings are being erected in Pictou; about 20 or more in the rising little town of Trenton, also two churches; a large number in New Glasgow and Westville, and over 100 in Truro, the model town of Nova Scotia. There is a hum in building all along the line.—*Colonial Standard*.

Messrs. Aaron J. Palmer, of Amherst, and J. A. Crossman and John A. Laws of the Enterprise Foundry, Sackville, have organized themselves under the name and firm of Cumberland Foundry and Machine works, at Amherst. They intend carrying on a general foundry and machine business, repairing, etc., in their building opposite the I. C. R. station and will commence work about the end of the month.—*Chignecto Post*.

The Japanese consul at Vancouver, B. C., is desirous of getting from merchants, mining men and manufacturers in Canada, samples of their products to forward to Japan with a view of encouraging a more liberal trade between Canada and Japan. It is said the Japanese Government favors Canada.

# JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

— UNLIKE ANY OTHER. —

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Tracheitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, and Swellings in Body or Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Lameness of Muscles or Stiff Joints and Strains.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price 25 cts. 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

## R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY

## PICTOU & HALIFAX N.S.

J.S. WEBB—TORONTO

## NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle  
Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec,  
32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of  
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-  
nization of the Province  
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 26th Monthly Drawing will take place  
On WEDNESDAY, July 16th, 1890.  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth .....\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.  
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CAN.  
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

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

For Coughs and Colds,  
Catarrh, Influenza,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Consumption, Scrofulous  
and all Wasting Diseases,

## PUTTNER'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL,

WITH  
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,  
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as  
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-  
PROVENISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recom-  
mended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.  
Messrs. Brown, Brown, & Co.  
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost  
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your  
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a  
very short time my health began to improve, and  
the longer I used it the better my health became.  
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-  
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever  
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.  
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S  
EMULSION.  
EMERY S. MURPHY,  
Livery Stable Keeper.



## CITY CHIMES.

The Zeffie Tilbury Company have established themselves as favorites with Halifax theatregoers. The Irish drama, "Eileen Oge," drew large audiences on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and the military drama, "Peace and War," by Messrs. Wood and Marshall, of the West Riding regiment, which is being produced with a detachment of troops from the regiment and a full military band, is sure to be liked in Halifax. "Peace and War" will be given to night and to-morrow evening, and "Eileen Oge" will be given at the prize matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The sixth and last of the Orpheus Club's subscription concerts for this season took place at Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme was a long and varied one, including selections by the string orchestra from the Hayden Club, choruses by the Club and Ladies' Auxiliary and four solos, altogether a fitting dessert to finish the feast of music given us by the Orpheus Club during the past winter and spring. The Club, with Ladies' Auxiliary, gave six numbers, in one of which, No. 3, "How Excellent is Thy Loving Kindness," Dr. Slayter sang the solo, giving it in first rate style, the Club and Ladies' Auxiliary also being heard to advantage in this selection. The other choruses were all good, the selections from "Ruth" being particularly fine. The Ladies' Auxiliary sang "Pit, Pat, Pit, Pat" very sweetly, and were called upon to repeat, which they kindly did. The instrumental music by the string orchestra from the Hayden Club was rendered splendidly. The opening piece, "March from suite in D," was very sweet, and No. 12, a waltz, "Morning News," so delighted the audience that an enthusiastic *encore* was secured and responded to. Many people would have preferred having more instrumental music, but the variety given on Tuesday evening should be sufficient to satisfy anyone. Miss Gussie Taylor's song, "Danze delle Memorie," was very sweetly rendered, and received an *encore*, which was responded to with "Marguerite," a pathetic song, which she gave with much feeling. Mrs. J. Mc. D. Taylor's rendering of "Tears" was exquisite, and she responded to the richly deserved *encore* with that sweet little song, "As the Apple grows on the Apple Tree." Miss Agnes Burns made her *debut* as a soloist at Orpheus concert, and rendered "Mignon's Song" artistically, but she was evidently nervous. Miss Burns' fine voice will doubtless be heard to better advantage when she makes her next appearance. Mr. D. C. Gillis' song, "Only Once More," was very good, and received an *encore*, to which he responded with "Marguerite," which was not so pretty as Miss Taylor's "Marguerite," and consequently suffered by comparison. Much praise is due Mr. Porter, the enthusiastic and painstaking conductor, and Mr. T. J. Payne, accompanist, for their successful work, and to Herr Klingensfeld, conductor of the Hayden Club, whose sweet music is so much appreciated by Orpheus Club audiences. Two things—not on the programme—occurred which were not appreciated. The heat was excessive, for which no one is specially to blame, and the Gas Company's electric lights went out, for which some one ought to be responsible. Just as the ladies and gentlemen were singing "From the Rising of the Sun" the lights lit up for a little while, but they soon went out again. The friendly gas gave enough light for the performers to read their music by, but something should be done to keep those electric lights in better order.

The addresses by Miss Williard in Halifax on Saturday and Sunday drew immense crowds, the audiences overflowing into the street. Miss Williard is a splendid speaker, and held the attention of her hearers from first to last. Miss Gordon addressed a large gathering of Sunday school children in the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon. It is to be hoped that their visit to Halifax may do much good.

Next Friday and Saturday Frank A. Robbins' twelve big united shows will visit Halifax, and the boys and girls will go, and their parents will go to look after them, though of course they do not care a bit about it themselves. It is wonderful what a number of people are willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the children when a circus is the attraction. The coming one is said to be the best possible, and bigger than anything ever seen before. We hope you will all enjoy it, for of course you will go, every one does, and circuses never seem to lose their charm.

To-morrow is our natal day, but the celebration of the event is postponed until Monday, as that is considered a more convenient day for a public holiday. The first concert of the season will take place in the Public Gardens on the evening of Monday. We hope it will be fine, and that many people will be able to enjoy the music, which will be furnished by the band of the West Riding regiment and St. Patrick's band. Refreshments will be obtainable, so those who attend the concert will not faint by the way. Halifax should look its best on its 141st birthday, at any rate the Public Gardens are something to be proud of, even if the market is a perfect sight on Saturday mornings.

We have actually had some warm weather this week, which is something to be thankful for. Under the sun's genial influence the small boy has been indulging in "hokey-pokey," and "grown-ups" refresh themselves with ice-cream or soda-water at Mitchell's and Teas' So it begins to feel like summer, and it is to be hoped that the weather will continue to be fine and warm, for cold winds and grey skies are as unnatural as they are uncomfortable at this time of year, at least the cold winds are uncomfortable, if not the grey skies.

## COMMERCIAL.

The last week has been without feature, and nothing has occurred to

break or interrupt the generally prevailing dullness. Business is moving along in a very quiet way. Everyone has now to admit that on the whole the conditions are not so satisfactory as could be desired. It is in fact more than ever apparent that the consumer is providing for his necessities only and nothing else. This is evidenced by the nature of passing operations, for it is only in groceries and breadstuffs which cannot be dispensed with or in lines that are requisite for manufacturing purposes, such as iron, etc., that normal business is passing. This very plainly indicates the position of the consumer, while reports concerning the dry goods trade lend strong endorsement to the view above outlined. Even if there was any great desire to place orders, considerable discretion would have to be exercised about filling these, when reports of the condition of things in the country are considered. They can hardly be regarded as in any sense satisfactory. The unusually unfavorable weather throughout the spring has seriously retarded the growth of the crops, and accentuates the reports which we receive as to their condition. In consequence of this uncertainty regarding the growing crops, an unsettled feeling prevails, while payments are away behind the average for the month. This is true not only of Nova Scotia but of every province in the Dominion of Canada this side of the Rockies. From British Columbia we have no direct reports but her crops do not amount to much. A gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour through Cape Breton Island, Antigonish County, etc., reports that in nearly all sections the grass, which should by this time be ready for cutting, is scarcely a span high and would not make hay at present. There seems to be a strong probability that the hay crop will be very small this season. In the western fruit-growing counties the prospects for a very large crop of both large and small fruits are excellent, but it is feared that the severe night frosts that have occurred in the last two or three weeks may have had an injurious effect. There is this unpleasant fact also, compared with other seasons, that farmers are generally sold out of their stocks of grain, etc., and that, consequently, they have no reserves to fall back on. This but adds to the tightness of the situation. In fact the conditions induce every one—both buyers and sellers—to get along with as little as possible. The weather this week has taken a more favorable turn, which will doubtless cause an improvement in crop prospects and bring about the state of activity in trade so anxiously looked for.

Bradstreet's rep. of the week's failures:—

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 13, week.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	140	175	195	212	116	5091	5410	4871	4785
Canada.....	18	27	21	28	12	825	817	853	594

**DRY GOODS.**—In this branch business continues quiet with the same spirit actuating jobbers as formerly. They all complain of small orders for fall goods, but seem at the same time determined not to rush things while the situation in the country remains as at present. Just now there is only about enough doing to keep the machinery of business in motion. Payments for the month are, contrary to precedent, very poor, and customers say that they are unable to make collections, owing to the fact that farmers have neither reserve stocks of produce nor the funds to call upon. Renewals according to all accounts are numerous. As to prices both cotton and woollen goods show remarkable firmness, no signs of weakening being exhibited in any quarter.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—While this line has been without any feature worthy of special mention business has moved along with the usual amount of activity since our last report. The tone is about steady, and though some shading might be and has been done on lots for future delivery, it is unlikely that any great concessions would be made on lots out of store; But little has been doing in bar iron and other lines and buyers continue more or less reluctant. Still a fair amount of business has transpired. Tin-plates are a strong feature abroad, although no change has occurred here on spot in prices. Owing to large purchases on American account—fully 1,000,000 boxes—the market in Great Britain is firm with stocks comparatively light. Private advices say that for the last four or five weeks the market was distinctly firm, and that those who imagine that they can secure more favorable terms by holding off are liable to disappointment. Canada plates are steady with a little more enquiry. Ingot tin and copper are firm at the recent advance. In hardware a very quiet trade is reported in shelf goods, some dealers reporting it the dullest ever remembered.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—Flour here remains quiet and dull, the firm tone of holders being unchanged. There is just about enough business doing to prevent friction. Beerbohm's cable reports:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat quieter; corn do.; do. on passage and for shipment; wheat slow, corn firmer; the coast is being rapidly cleared of cargoes. Liverpool spot wheat rather easier; weather in England unsettled." Wheat was firmer in New York, advancing about 1c. Corn and oats were unchanged there. Wheat opened firmer with the local crowd inclined to operate for an up turn. An article in the *Price Current*, estimating crop at 415,000,000 bushels, was based on the Government report, but it was considered bullish and influenced some local buying.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision market continues quiet and dull, trading being restricted to very small lots needed for immediate consumptive demands. At Liverpool pork declined 3d. The prices of lard, bacon and tallow were without change. In Chicago hogs were stronger. The cattle market there was lower.

**BUTTER** is steady on the whole, but there is nothing of importance doing. Now and then some sale is heard of, but it is at long intervals, the trade being of a purely jobbing character.

**CHEESE.**—There has been little doing in spot, as the trade is waiting to learn how Western Ontario will turn out, but little cheese here is open to negotiation. The feeling is firm, with holders as a rule actuated by the bullish feeling that has characterized them all the week. However, although

a fair desire to do business from the other side, as has been the case all along, it is nothing exceptional. Still the majority seem to think that the cheese will be wanted at last, at least this is the ostensible reason—although there may be others—why the strain is kept up.

**Fruit.**—The fruit market remains about the same with a fairly active feeling in such lines as are reasonable. In green fruit the usual business has been done, lemons and oranges being firm on the whole. The former especially so owing to a demand that has sprung up here for them. Prices continue to be in plentiful supply. Other lines are without change. In dried fruit business has been quiet, but the feeling is firm in raisins and currants, and the price of the latter has been marked up a shade. The fact that supplies in Greece are exhausted is regarded as a strong feature, and it is expected that England and France will be compelled to relieve the American market of a considerable portion of its supply, which is considerable. Prunes are steady on the whole, while mail advices from Bordeaux report the prospects favorable for a good crop this year. Earlier in the season indications promised a very large yield, but during May unfavorable weather caused heavy droppings from the trees. Prices for this season's crop have not been named as yet.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—The sugar market remains very strong at an advance on granulated of about 7-10c. during the week. Yellows have advanced 2c. in the same time. Molasses is very firm and quotations to enquirers are higher. This is owing to the fact that the article has advanced in Barbadoes to 18c.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The market is very strong for low grade Japans. If the silver bill passes the U. S. Senate, and there is little doubt that it will, Japan tea will be affected very materially. The rate of exchange is now very high, 3s. 7d., and the low grade teas are, of course, the most affected. A cable says that owing to this high rate business has been practically suspended, and that teas that a few days ago could have been bought for 13c. are now held at 16 1/2c. and 17c. The coffee market continues firm, but the volume of business is very small, dealers only buying for immediate wants.

**FISH OILS.**—In Montreal steam refined seal oil is quiet with slow demand. Holders are asking 52 1/2c. to arrive, but to induce business this quotation would be shaded. We quote 51 1/2c. to 52 1/2c. in round lots to arrive, and 55c. for small lots on spot. Sales have been made of straw seal at 11c. Business in Newfoundland cod oil has been merely nominal; quotations remain unchanged at 36c. to 37c. Cod liver oil unchanged at 45c. to 50c.

**FISH.**—There is no change to note in the fish situation. Bait continues extremely scarce, and many vessels, whose owners and crews have been waiting anxiously to ply their vocation, are much disappointed that they are unable to start for the fisheries from this cause. However, a few have got away, and we may hope soon to be in receipt of new cure. Our outside advices are quite meagre, but the indications from the West Indies and South America are more satisfactory than they have been for some time. Our Gloucester, Mass., correspondent under date of the 17th instant says:—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5 37 a qtl for large, and small at \$4 75; Bank \$5.13 for large, and \$4.50 for small; dry Bank \$5 50; cured cusk at \$3 50 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2; English-cured do. \$2 62 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$5 bbl; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$1; split Shore \$1.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9 50; tongues \$8; alovivos \$4; trout \$11 50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

Churns, Washing Machines,  
Wringers, Mangles,  
CARPET SWEEPERS,

Stop Ladders, Filters,  
EVERYTHING FOR

House Cleaning,

—AT—  
CRAGG BROS. & CO.,

Cor. Barrington and George Sts.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Prices Always the Lowest!

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, Prop'r.

**Ginger Ale,**

BOTTLED AT

WILMOT SPA SPRINGS.

The finest article in the market to-day, not  
excepting all imported brands.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,

AGENTS,

HALIFAX & NEW GLASGOW.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

100 and 102 Granville St.,

(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-  
ner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.  
Oysters in every style. Lunches 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,  
Late Halifax Hotel.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf .....	7 1/4 to 8
Granulated .....	7
Circle A .....	6 1/2
White Extra C .....	6 1/2
Standard .....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Extra Yellow C .....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C .....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Common .....	17 to 19
Fair .....	20 to 23
Good .....	25 to 29
Choice .....	31 to 33
Extra Choice .....	35 to 36
Antigua .....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes .....	34 to 35
Demerara .....	32 to 36
Diamond N .....	47
Porto Rico .....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos .....	32
Trinidad .....	32 to 33
Autigua .....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 42
Bright .....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread .....	2.15
Boston and Thin Family .....	6 1/2
Soda .....	6 1/2
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7 1/2
Fancy .....	8 to 15

**PROVISIONS.**

No change in value, but the proposed duty is not yet established.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid .....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate .....	13.00 to 14.00
Ex. Plate .....	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American .....	16.50 to 17.00
American, clear .....	18.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess .....	16.50 to 17.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	14.00
Prime Mess .....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island .....	12
American .....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green .....	8 to 9

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

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples, No. 1, per bbl .....	none
Oranges, Valencia, per case .....	10.00
Lemons, per case .....	4.50 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100 .....	4.50
Onions, Egyptian, per lb. ....	3 1/2
Bermuda, per crate .....	2.50
Dates, boxes, new .....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new .....	9
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb. ....	11
small boxes .....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes .....	7
Pineapples, per doz .....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch .....	2.00 to 2.50

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	25
in Small Tubs .....	16 to 18
Good, in large tubs, new .....	16 to 18
old .....	10 to 15
Store Packed & oversalted .....	10
Canadian Township, new .....	19 to 20
old .....	8 to 10
Western .....	16 to 17
old .....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new .....	10 1/2
Antigonish .....	none

**BREADSTUFFS.**

It has been a waiting market for some four or five weeks past. Buyers refusing to pay the full advance until their stocks are completely exhausted, and sellers in view of the small quantity of wheat are holding prices fairly firm, contending that as we are yet nearly four months from the new crop supply, prices must improve instead of decline, indeed the contention is that we shall see no more low prices for the next crop year at least. We look for steadily firming prices.

We make no change in quotations.

**FLOUR.**

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents .....	6.10 to 6.50
High Grade Patents .....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents .....	5.30 to 5.40
Straight Grade .....	5.10 to 5.15
Superior Extras .....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds .....	4.60 to 4.70
Granam Flour .....	5.00 to 5.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond .....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent. in bond .....	4.90 to 5.00
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls. ....	3.30
Oatmeal .....	4.40 to 4.60
Rolled .....	4.60 to 4.80
Kilm Dried Cornmeal .....	2.60 to 2.70
Rolled Wheat .....	5.80
Wheat Bran, per ton .....	18.00
Shorts .....	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings .....	24.00 to 26.00
Cracked Corn including bags .....	24.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton .....	35.00
Moulce .....	24.00
Split Peas .....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel .....	1.55 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel .....	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality .....	51 to 55
P. E. I. Oats .....	52 to 56
Hay per ton .....	10.00

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

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra .....	14.00
No. 1 .....	13.00
" 2 large .....	12.00
" 2 .....	11.50
" 3 large .....	11.50
" 3 .....	11.50
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore July .....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round .....	2.50
September .....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl. ....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split .....	none
Round .....	none
ALWIVS, per bbl .....	3.00 to 3.25
<b>CODRISH.</b>	
Hard Shore .....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank .....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay .....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1 .....	18.00 to 19.00
Haddock, per qt .....	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE .....	2.00 to 2.25
USK .....	2.00 to 2.5
POLLOCK .....	1.50
HARK SOUNDS, per lb. ....	1 1/2
COD OIL A .....	2 1/2

**THE BRAS D'OR**  
STEAM NAVIGATION COM'Y.  
(LIMITED.)

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after JUNE 9TH the  
Large and well furnished  
STEAMER

**MARION**

will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney and intermediate ports in the Bras D'or Lakes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY on arrival of I. C. R. train, due at 2.2, Railway time. RETURNING, will leave Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 2 p. m., connecting with Express Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 10.20 Railway time.

The well known favorite Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Mulgrave for Sydney via St. Peter's Canal and Fast Bay on arrival of the train, DAILY, RETURNING same night, in time for Morning Train.

The beautiful Steamer MAGNOLIA will run on the Lake between WHYCOCOMAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR, via BADDECK, as usual. Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of

**J. W. GORHAM & CO.**  
Halifax, N. S.

AGENTS.  
**Chipman Brothers,**  
HALIFAX.  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE,**  
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,  
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.  
AT LOWEST PRICES.

**New Victoria Hotel,**  
248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

**J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor.**

One minute's walk from Steamboat Landings.  
Street cars for and from all Railway Station and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes.

**Norman's ELECTRO-NEURAL Belts and Insoles**  
For the Relief and Cure  
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## A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Continued)

"I have been listening in silence to all you have said, more perhaps from politeness than any other feeling, and also because—because—Cousin Godfrey, I really believe you have what you consider my future happiness and well-being very much at heart, and that from the first hour when you undertook the charge of me I have caused you a great amount of worry and vexation. I have been quite patient under your lectures, because I do think that you have some right to be angry with me, and because up to a few moments ago I had intended to go my own way entirely, and to act as I considered best for my own happiness, without allowing any worldly considerations to weigh with me in the slightest degree." She paused a moment, resting her hand on the carved rim of the oak table, then went on again with scarcely a perceptible tremor in her voice. "Something has made me alter my mind a little. This will not surprise you, who accuse me of being always fickle, will it? You ask me what my plans are? When I came into this room to talk to you I thought I knew them very well; and certainly that promised visit to the Cardews, which I know you are so anxious should be paid, was not among them. 'Well,' with an impatient sigh—"I mean to go to Scotland after all. I will travel up to town with you to-morrow morning if it suits you, and leave Val behind to settle any little matters here for me. Last night I had more than half made up my mind to live and die at Thornwood—to spend the rest of my natural life clipping off dead roses and watching the butter and cheese made. This morning it ruins, and my desire for a rural existence has vanished with the sunshine."

She sat down opposite to Colonel St. Aubyn, and, detaching the heavy gold pencil from an old-fashioned chateleine that she wore, took a sheet of note-paper, wrote a few lines upon it, and pushed it across the table towards her cousin. The Colonel read it aloud, holding it at arm's length to do so.

"Dear Mr. Grantley—I have decided to leave Thornwood to-morrow morning with Colonel St. Aubyn. Should there be any business that requires my consideration before I go, perhaps you would kindly call here any time this afternoon, when I shall be at liberty to attend to it. I hope you did not suffer at all yourself from coming so promptly to my assistance when my dress caught fire last night. Sincerely yours,  
OLIVIA DESMOND."

"Will that do?" inquired her ladyship, with some impatience, as Colonel St. Aubyn, without comment, handed her back what she had written.

"Yes—oh, yes, my dear—if you think it necessary to write at all!" he replied, in rather a dissatisfied tone.

Lady Olivia made no further remark. She folded the note with precision, then rose and rang the bell, which was answered by her own maid.

"Tell James to take this note at once to the steward's cottage," said the mistress of Thornwood quietly. "He is to carry it himself, but you can say there is no answer required. When you have done that, go to my dressing-room and wait for me until I come."

The woman withdrew, and Lady Olivia turned once more to her cousin. "If you don't want me for anything else at present, I think I will go and tell Val what I have decided on," she said rather wearily. "I have a good deal to arrange and the time is short. I must let the Irvines know, and——" She paused at the door, and stepped back to the table where Colonel St. Aubyn still sat. "I want you to understand, cousin Godfrey, that I am satisfied—indeed more than satisfied—in every way with Mr. Grantley," she said very seriously. "Whatever mystery people may fancy surrounds him, no one can deny that he has discharged his duties faithfully here; as long as he does that, I do not see what right you or any of us have to pry into his past life, or to seek to find out more about him than he chooses to tell us. As regards raising him above his proper level, I do not admit having done so. He is a gentleman—even you, prejudiced as you are, must allow that; and I have treated him only like any other gentleman of my acquaintance."

She turned and went out of the room without waiting for a reply, leaving Colonel St. Aubyn perplexed, and only half satisfied at her unexpected concession to his wishes. The fact that her conduct was due in some way to the highly ingenious version which he had given her of his conversation with Grantley on the night before afforded him no consolation.

"Confound these women who are so original and independent, and, above all, so horribly in earnest!" he exclaimed testily. "One never knows where to have them! She is capable of bringing him to task for what he said. By George, I believe she is! Who would have thought of her writing off to the fellow like that? 'Dear Mr. Grantley' indeed! Highly incorrect! Such notes should always be expressed in the third person. I don't suppose she ever wrote 'Dear Gregson' in her life, though she has known him ever since she was a baby. Well, I shall take care to let Irvine know what I think of the whole affair before I leave. No good ever came yet of people being familiar with their inferiors, in my opinion!"

Morning gave place to afternoon, and still the rain continued. Luncheon was served soon after one o'clock for Miss Vallance and Colonel St. Aubyn only. Lady Olivia had a sandwich and a glass of claret in her dressing-room, and did not put in an appearance down-stairs till half-past three, when, contrary to her usual custom, she repaired at once to the drawing-room, leaving the Colonel in undisputed possession of the library.

Four o'clock came, and with it a loud ring at the front-entrance, kept closed to-day on account of the rain. Colonel St. Aubyn, carefully recon-

noitring through a chink in the library door, felt his heart rejoice within him as he caught sight of the visitor. Mr. Mugeridge had ridden over in spite of the weather, and was being divested of his elaborate white covert-coat in the hall by Lettice, the purlor-maid, while his horse was led off to the stables by the groom.

The Colonel walked softly back to the easy chair that he had vacated, smoothing out a sheet of the *Standard* which he had just thrown down, as though he feared the very crackling of the paper might disturb the *tête-à-tête* interview between Lady Olivia and her would-be lover which he felt was imminent. Occasional bumpings and thumpings above told him that Miss Vallance, who occupied the room immediately overhead, was satisfactorily employed up-stairs; Mr. Mugeridge therefore had the field entirely to himself. Colonel St. Aubyn registered a silent vow that no one should interfere with his friend if he could prevent them.

Half-past four o'clock struck, and the musical rattle of tea-cups approaching gradually nearer and nearer heralded the advent of afternoon tea. Colonel St. Aubyn heard the drawing-room open and shut gently. Evidently Mr. Mugeridge was enjoying his visit, and was remaining to tea. Possibly Olivia had seen the error of her ways at last, and was affording him some slight encouragement. Naturally imaginative, Colonel St. Aubyn at once transported himself and his troublesome cousin to St. George's, Hanover Square, and actually found himself saying, "I do," in a sonorous voice, in answer to the question from his son-in-law, the Dean, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

"Crunch, crunch, crunch," on the wet gravel outside. "Some of those tiresome Irvines, no doubt!" thought the Colonel. "It was a great mistake of Lady Olivia's giving them the *entrée* of the house at all times and seasons. Sure to come when they were not wanted!"

Peering out cautiously from behind a sheltering window-curtain, the Colonel, unseen himself, caught a momentary glimpse of a tall figure in a brown velvet coat, with one arm in a sling, just preparing to ring the front-door bell. Here is a visitor who must be sent away at any cost!

With an agility that surprised even himself, Colonel St. Aubyn ran across the hall, intercepting Lettice on her way to answer the summons.

"You can say her ladyship is engaged just now with visitors. If Mr. Grantley wants to leave any message in particular, tell him I am in the library, and can see him," he whispered hastily.

The colloquy at the front-door was brief enough. There was no message. Mr. Grantley merely called to inquire for her ladyship after the concert. Should he require any instructions from her later on, he would write to her London address. He handed a card to Lettice; and Colonel St. Aubyn breathed more freely as he watched the steward striding rapidly down the carriage-drive. Just at the path leading to the stables he paused a moment; Mr. Mugeridge's horse, a handsome bay lent him by Sir John Twicken, and well known in the country, was being brought round again by Lady Olivia's groom. The Colonel, in great glee, watched Grantley glance sharply over his shoulder at the animal.

"He's sure to put two and two together, and understand that Mugeridge is with her!" he exclaimed exultingly to himself. "Nothing could be more fortunate; and, Heaven be praised, she'll never know the fellow had his arm in a sling!"

## CHAPTER VIII.

It was winter-time, a few days before Christmas, and a cheerful fire of blazing logs sparkled gaily on the hundred and one queer-shaped objects in glass, china and Japanese-ware which adorned Lady Olivia's little drawing-room in Cipher Street.

The mistress of the house lay back in a nest of gaily-embroidered cushions cunningly piled together to form a divan, Wrinkles snoring apoplectically beside her, and a Japanese fan shading her face from the fierce blaze of the fire.

Outside it was already quite dark. The warm curtains had been drawn snugly over the windows, shutting out the cold, dull, deserted street; but Lady Olivia had refused to have the lamps brought in at present—reading tried her eyes, she said, and she loved nothing so well now as to lie and dream by fire-light. She had been very ill. The most casual observer could detect that in her pinched cheeks and the extreme transparency of her delicate hands. A cold which had been neglected during her visit to the Cardews had by degrees developed into an attack of congestion of the lungs. That ailment, successfully battled with and overcome at last, had left her alarmingly weak, with a troublesome cough. She appeared to have no rallying power, the doctor said. There had been no great inflammation to struggle with in her case, no fever to subdue; it was only that, as she herself expressed it, she could not get well, could not recover her grasp on life again with the same vigor with which she had held it before her illness began.

It was only about a fortnight before that Miss Vallance, becoming thoroughly alarmed at her charge's not gaining more ground, had implored her with tears to have further medical advice—to see a well-known physician who was particularly famous for his skill in treating diseases of the chest and lungs. Olivia had smiled at the suggestion lightly enough at first—she seemed indeed strangely indifferent to her failing strength—but at last, yielding to her old friend's importunities, she had consented to pay a visit to the great man.

The interview was brief enough, and ended with half a dozen almost illegible words written on a half-sheet of writing-paper, and a promise from the patient that, unless the cough disappeared within ten days, she would at least make up her mind to spend the remainder of the winter in the Riviera.

As the oracle pocketed his fee and Lady Olivia walked out of the

consultation-room, poor Miss Vallance, only half satisfied, lingered timidly behind.

"You don't think, doctor, that there is any real disease? Can you at all account," she began, in rather a disjointed fashion.

The great man glanced up calmly from the note-book that he was consulting, fixing his keen gray eyes mercilessly upon his questioner.

"Fretting?" he ejaculated shortly.

Miss Vallance staggered in her astonishment.

"Fretting? Impossible! What for?" she asked innocently.

The physician smiled in spite of himself.

"My dear madam, that is beyond my province. But a word to the wise. Unless you can find out and remove the cause, you will lose the patient! There is nothing else really the matter with her—and with her temperament there could be nothing worse!"

The physician returned to the study of his note-book once again, and Miss Vallance, feeling very warm and uncomfortable, hurried out to the hired brougham, where Olivia was impatiently awaiting her. During the drive home she was silent enough, reviewing past events carefully in her mind, and allowing full play to an uneasy suspicion which she had for weeks been trying to stifle, a dread that Olivia had never really been herself since she left Thornwood in the summer. Most particularly she now recalled one well-remembered day about three months before, when her charge had received a letter bearing the Camerham post mark—a letter that had brought a crimson flush into her wasted cheeks, which gave place to an unnatural pallor as she read the few words it contained.

"Only Mr. Grantley's resignation of his post at Thornwood! How pleased cousin Godfrey will be!" she had remarked carelessly, tossing the epistle to Miss Vallance for perusal. It was a curt business-like production enough, pleading unforeseen business abroad as an excuse for relinquishing the stewardship of Lady Olivia's estate, with the usual three months' notice given in such cases.

Privately Miss Vallance had agreed entirely with Colonel St. Aubyn's views regarding Philip Grantley's presence at Thornwood, and had considered his defection a matter for congratulation; but, looking back at the event now, it seemed to her as though she could almost date Olivia's gradual falling off in strength and spirit from that day. She had been improving rapidly beforehand, gaining flesh and appetite as quickly as could have been expected, but suddenly her progress towards health appeared to be mysteriously checked, and she actually lost ground. As soon as she could be removed, the doctor recommended Brighton; so the little house in Cipher Street was shut up again, and Olivia and Miss Vallance found themselves pleasantly located enough in King's Road, with a bay-window to their sitting-room, near which the invalid's couch could be drawn on days when she felt disinclined to leave the house, and from which she could watch the ever-changing motley crowd below.

But the sea-breezes brought no color to Lady Olivia's pale cheeks; on the contrary, a spell of bitter weather with high and blustering winds produced an attack of bronchitis. The Brighton air was pronounced too keen for her, and Miss Vallance was advised to take her charge back to London. It was then—about the beginning of December—that the old governess, thoroughly alarmed, insisted on another opinion of the case. The verdict given caused her extreme uneasiness, yet she had the wisdom to keep the great doctor's opinion entirely to herself.

When Lady Olivia at last reluctantly consented to try what a few weeks in the sunny South would do for her, only stipulating that she should be allowed to remain in town till after Christmas, for the sake of fulfilling her promise to the two elder Irvine children, Miss Vallance did not attempt to interfere with her wishes.

So Lucy and Sydney Irvine arrived in London full of joyous anticipations about a week before Christmas Day, and Miss Vallance, in the midst of her quiet but resolute preparations for the Riviera expedition, had the satisfaction of seeing her young mistress's face brighten and her old merry laugh once more. Her ladyship's impressionable nature quickly reflected the children's glee, and she entered into their pleasure with a zest which to a person less sympathetic would have been impossible.

"But still there is the cough! It seems little, if any better, and she gains no flesh. How could she, when she eats nothing?" said poor Val sadly, shaking her head, during a short interview with Colonel St. Aubyn, who had run up to town from St. Aubyn's Court on business.

The Colonel shook his head with pompous solemnity. The relations between himself and his cousin had been strained since her unqualified refusal of Mr. Muggerridge's suit, which the soap-boiler had pressed with much ardor on that memorable afternoon when he had ridden over to call at Thornwood Manor.

"Mugg," as Lady Olivia, in her light-hearted days, was in the habit of calling him, had expressed himself pretty strongly to the Colonel afterwards for encouraging his delusive hopes, thereby causing him to make a fool of himself, and to endure the mortification of a point-blank refusal. The result had been a marked coolness between the two men.

"All her own fault," grumbled the Colonel; "any one else would have nursed such a cold. If she had put her feet in mustard-and-water and tied a piece of flannel round her throat in the first instance, it would have cost a good deal less than rushing off to Riviera. But of course everything common-place is scorned by Olivia. There is this precious fine gentleman-steward's place to be supplied now—throwing up his work just at the most inconvenient time of the year, and necessitating a journey down into Grass-shire on purpose to look over his accounts and see that everything is squared up before he takes himself off!"

(To be Continued.)

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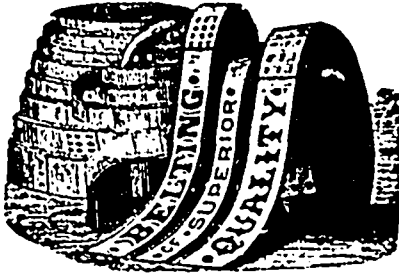
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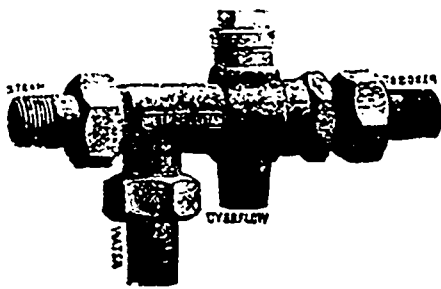
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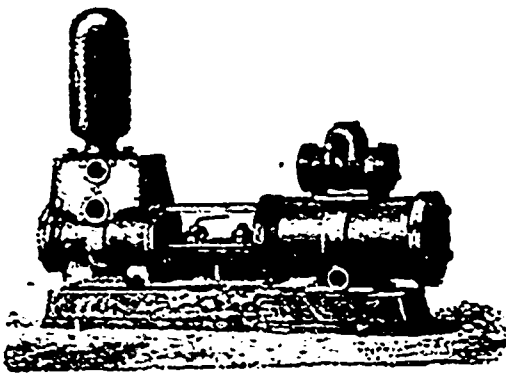
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**BONUS FOR DEEP GOLD MINING.**—Constant agitation seems to be the only way to gain a point, and we therefore have determined to keep calling attention to the advisability of the Local Government granting a bonus or bonuses, to the first parties finding gold in paying quantities at greater depths than gold mining has yet been prosecuted, until some decided action has been taken. Any one who has attempted to float gold mines in London or New York will understand the great advantages that would follow the proving that gold mines in Nova Scotia continued to yield at depths of one thousand feet or more. The one argument used by capitalists against investing here is the want of permanency or lasting characteristics in our gold bearing veins. They say, and very truly, that most of our mines are only worked for a few hundred feet from the surface, and they argue from this that they are only shallow deposits, perhaps well worth the attention of private individuals, but presenting no profitable field for the investment of large amounts of capital. It is useless to point out that the only reason why the mines have not been worked to greater depths is the want of capital, and the one way to convince them and place at our disposal all the capital that we need, is to actually demonstrate that gold does exist at greater depths, and this can only be accomplished by the actual sinking of shafts. It is too much to ask individuals to assume all the risks of such an undertaking, (especially as the Government would be immensely benefitted if their work proved successful), without giving them some special incentive in the way of a large bonus, provided they prove the existence of gold at depths of one thousand feet or under. It has been proposed that the Government undertake the work of sinking one or more shafts at their own expense, but the difficulty lies in selecting the districts in which to operate, and the general dissatisfaction that would follow should no gold be found. A large bonus would encourage individuals and companies in all the gold districts of the Province to risk a certain amount of money in trying to secure the reward, and in this way the question would be thoroughly tested. Once prove that gold in paying quantities does exist at greater depths than heretofore mined, and the capital to sink shafts to it may be obtained without limit, and gold mining in this Province will soon assume proportions not dreamed of at present by our most enthusiastic miners.

The mining outlook continues to brighten as, with the advent of warm weather, capitalists from abroad are visiting the different mining camps and preparing to invest heavily. A manganese company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized and has secured control of the famous Steven's mines at Tenny Cape and also many adjoining properties in the same well-known manganese district. It is rumored that the company intend, if possible, to control all the manganese properties in the Province and to conduct mining on a large scale. In antimony there seems to be a lull, and we hear of no shipments from the Rawdon Mine. The strike of coal shifters in Montreal threatens to have a bad effect on the coal trade of the Province, as it is reported that the Canada Pacific is looking to Three Rivers for its coal supply. The bad effects, if any, have, however, not yet been felt in Cape Breton, where the leading collieries have all they can do to fill contracts and supply vessels and dealers. Copper should soon be "booming," as the Coxheath Mines are to be largely worked and smelting works erected near Sydney to treat the ore.

**CARIBOU.**—The Lake Lode Company under the management of Mr. L. L. Wadsworth continues its regular yield. The Truro Company are also pushing operations, and Mr. Dixon and his associates are meeting with encouraging success. So it will be perceived that Caribou is not falling behind.

**RENFREW.**—The Free Claims in this district, now owned by Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Andrews, have been worked to a considerable extent since their purchase, and results have proved entirely satisfactory to the owners.

**MOLEGA.**—The last clean up at the Molega Mining Company's Mills resulted in a bar of gold weighing 158 ozs. 11 dwt. and 20 grs. from 50 tons of quartz crushed.

**PLEASANT RIVER.**—There is considerable prospecting being done in the vicinity of Pleasant River, and it is reported that some fine sights of gold have been discovered.

**WHITEBURN.**—The West or Cushing mine at Whiteburn was sold last week to a syndicate of American capitalists, the president being Mr. Gilbert Parker of Philadelphia.

**GAYS' RIVER.**—From recent developments it would appear that this district is to play a very important part in the future gold operations of this Province.

**YARMOOUTH COUNTY.**—The fine mining plant being erected by the Huntingdon Mining Co. to work large leads of low grade ore is likely to bring Yarmouth County to the front as a gold mining county. Carleton and Kempt are both promising districts, but at present the reports from them are very meagre.

**STEWIACKE VALLEY.**—The Bridgewater *Enterprise* states that the gold property east of Brookfield discovered by Mr. Graham, as reported in *The Critic* of May 30th, is owned by Messrs. Morris and McFaden of Bridgewater, and that it has been bonded for a large amount to a certain gentleman who is now engaged placing it on the stock market.

**MILLIPSIGATE.**—The only thing required to make this district a large gold producer is capital and systematic mining. A large number of very rich leads have been opened up, and it seems strange that operations are not pushed on a large scale.

**MONTAGUE.**—Mr. William Skerry has "struck it rich" on the Symonds Kaye property, now controlled by Messrs. Olands, the brewers of Dartmouth. The quartz taken from the lead, forty feet from the surface, fairly bristles with gold.

**MOUNT UNIACKE.**—The very large yields from the Thompson and Withrow mines continue, and encourage the belief that the district will prove one of the richest in the Province.

**CENTRAL RAWDON.**—The prospects continue bright as ever in this district, and the Northrup Co. and Central Rawdon Mining Company are meeting with great success.

**MOOSE RIVER.**—The Touquoy property continues its regular yield, and Mr. McGregor, the manager of the Montreal company, is doing considerable work on tribute. Mr. John George has visited the district, and proposes to start work on the property owned by Sheriff Archibald and others. Mr. Bruce has taken up considerable property south of the district and is now with others engaged in prospecting.

The following editorial from the *Gold Hunter* has our unqualified endorsement:—"American capital invested in our mines is constantly increasing. At North Brookfield is in operation a twenty stamp mill. At Molega, the Parker-Douglas, of the same dimensions, the Caledonia of ten stamps, and the new Boston Company. At Whiteburn, the Graves mine and mill of ten stamps, and to these must be added the McGuire and West mines of Whiteburn. All of these properties are owned and worked by American capitalists. One American alone has invested one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in Queens County mines. We should take no narrow view of this matter, and recognize the fact that this Yankee enterprise and friendliness and confidence is worth a great deal to us. We know well enough that they come to make profitable investments, not to our assistance, but the real good to us is the same, and much credit is due them for the business spirit that leads them to invest their money in reasonable ventures, instead of banking it away to count over and dream over, as our average Bluenose rich man does. No capitalists come to us from Canada, rarely from England, while our American cousins come down here with pluck and confidence that shame our own people. They have the foresight and perception to see that this Province is rich in mines, and not the least among them are our gold fields. Their extent is not known. The Province is not prospected, and the mines that have been worked up to within two or three years have wasted a large percentage of the precious metal. We are at the beginning of a new era in gold mining and milling, and Nova Scotia will come very near the front as a producer of the precious metal, and that time will not be very far away in the 'sweet bye and bye.'"

The report of the Royal Commission on the mineral resources of Ontario has taken two years to prepare, and makes a voluminous and valuable document. The commissioners have spared neither time nor expense in gathering information, and have held sessions at 37 different places in the Province, from Ottawa in the east to Rat Portage in the west. One hundred and sixty-four witnesses were examined under oath, including men of all classes, whose education, experience and pursuits have been such as to give them a knowledge of the subject, theoretical or practical, in any of its branches, conditions or relations. Mines, mining locations and works in the vicinity of places where the Commission met were examined and careful enquiry made respecting them. The data of the report is therefore "original and historical." The Commission has not followed in the footsteps of others, but has pursued the course marked out for itself, and it professes to present no inference, opinion or statement of fact which is not warranted by the evidence, the study and observation of its members, or the testimony of the highest authority. The report should prove of inestimable value in placing before the world the real value of the mineral resources of Ontario. Heretofore there has been little or no official data to guide visitors, but now as a result of the painstaking work of the Commission it is demonstrated that gold, iron, copper, lead and other valuable minerals abound in unlimited quantities, and that the Province of Ontario has hidden in the bowels of the earth great stores of wealth, which only require development to make the country one of the richest mining localities in the world.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Each mail from Perth brings the news of fresh gold discoveries—all of more or less importance—all of which point to the prospective richness of the western fields. The latest news we have from Roebourne, under date of April 7, reports the finding of payable alluvial gold at a spot to the westward of Ashburton, about 250 miles inland from the coast. Two nuggets—a ten and a three ounce—were found at the place, and there is said to be every indication that a good field will be opened up. The news, as may be imagined, created a great deal of excitement at Roebourne, and a rush set in immediately for the Ashburton country.

The gold yield in Queensland for the quarter ended March 31st fell off a good deal, as compared with that for the previous quarter, the yield being 127,217 ozs., as compared with 180,243 ozs. There seems to be no reason to expect, however, that the falling off will continue; indeed, on the other hand, the output, it is thought, will in all probability bound upwards as the year progresses.

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

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General Hardware Merchants,  
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## IRON FOUNDERS

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IN QUALITY & PRICES UNEXCELLED.

Estimates and particulars promptly furnished on application.

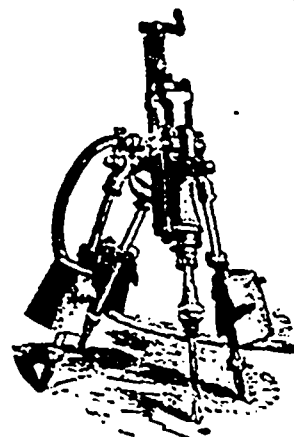
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BOILERS, OVENS, and all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

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

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Nine years experience in locating and examining Gold Mines in Nova Scotia and adjusting titles. Mining properties examined, reported on and title searched. Special facilities for making underground surveys and plans. Address, letter or telegram, Bedford Station, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia. City address, 6 Bedford Row, Room 7, Halifax, Nova Scotia.



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Drill can be seen working at the Halifax Dry Dock.

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Prospectors,

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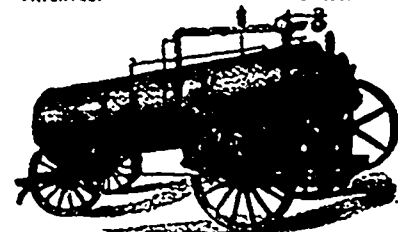
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(PATENTED) AND HERCULES ENGINE.



Portable from 6 to 20 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved.

The 20 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Lathe Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

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AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

Gold, Silver & Plated-Ware,

A full line of all classes of these goods.  
Cheapest in the market. The best place in town for securing Xmas Presents.

New William's, New Home and White

**SEWING MACHINES.**

All first-class machines, now selling at very low rates. This is the season to buy

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62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

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

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

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PROPRIETOR

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Branch open in a few days at 15 Barrington Street.

Geo. H. Fielding,

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**SOLICITOR, &c.**

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MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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The largest bar and best value in Canada.

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For PRICES and TERMS of SYDNEY COAL, Address

**CUNARD & MORROW, HALIFAX,**

AGENTS GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

And of VICTORIA COAL,

**S. CUNARD & CO.**

AGENTS LOW POINT, BARRASOIS, AND LINGAN MINING CO., (LIMITED.)

Local Requirements of any of the above COALS supplied by

**S. CUNARD & CO.**

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**Wall Papers.**

**MAMMOTH WORKS**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,

Biscuit,

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Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

We have just received a very large stock of this Season's choicest Canadian and American designs of

Room Papers and Blinds.

Samples and Price Lists on application to

Sale Room—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

**THE SOLDIER TRAMP.**

Quite a contrast was present between the cosy little room, with its bright, warm fire and comfortable furniture, and the ragged, shivering old man, with long white beard and unkempt hair, who was standing before the glowing grate and striving (seemingly) to thaw out some of the frost and snow which old age had implanted within his wretched form.

The former indicated prosperity and labor, while the latter, with his tattered garments and air of dissipation, showed the results of a life of idleness and want.

"Want to stay all night, eh?" reiterated the farmer, to whom he had made his request upon entering the room, and who had been thoughtfully surveying him as he stood before the fire, "well, I dunno; it'll make the woman lots of work, and I reckon she has about all she can do now, and besides we don't keep no tavern. But I'd tell you what you can do"—seeing the bitter, disappointed expression in the old man's face—"we will give you some blankets and you can sleep in the mow where the hired man us't bunk, and that's the very best I can do."

Buttoning up his tattered coat, the old man followed the farmer out of the house and down the frosty path to the big, red barn.

After the horse blankets were arranged on the hay and the tramp tucked between them, the farmer left, saying as he descended the iron ladder—

"Be careful and don't try to smoke or you might set the hay a'fire and burn the barn up."

For a long time the old tramp lay upon the rude couch, apparently in deep thought, and then, after he had drawn his coat more closely around him, his numbed lids closed slowly over the eyes dimmed with age, and he fell asleep, and while he slept the wheels of time rolled slowly backward, and his past life came to him like a vision.

Once again he was a boy at his mother's knee, listening to her words of sound advice or gentle reproof, as she chides him for some childish folly, and points out the pathway his little feet should tread in the journey of life.

But soon the mother fades away, and in her place he sees the simple, pretty country girl whom he had sworn to love and cherish through life, and by her side is little Mary, the brightest flower along his pathway of existence.

Long he gazes at them, in fancy hearing their words of love and affection, until at last he is awakened by the stern voice of his country, who is calling him with life and drum, to go forth and battle for her life and honor.

He answers the call gladly, unhesitatingly, despite the protests of his family, and is soon among the ranks of his countrymen, fighting valiantly for the right, until finally, covered with wounds, he is borne to the hospital to die.

But past health and a firm constitution save him, and after months of suffering he is at last able to leave the dreary place, so full of the groans of the wounded and dying, and then his first thoughts are of home and family.

He has not heard from them during his long illness, and the train which is taking him home seems to creep along the road.

Finally he reaches his destination, and rushes at once to the little cottage. But as he reaches the place he finds the garden grown with weeds and the house deserted and still.

He rushes to the house of a neighbor and there learns how the dreaded fever had entered his house shortly after his departure and laid his darling low.

For a time he listens to the horrible story, almost unable to realize his great loss, and then he goes slowly out into the great world and lives over again his life of wretchedness and sin.

Once again the scene is changed, and now there steal upon his ears the sounds of soft, dreamy music. It is not the shrill, martial music of the fife and drum, but something sweeter than he has ever heard before, and as he listens, the dark shadows before him seem to roll away, and he can see, far above him, a bright and beautiful land, peopled with happy beings.

As he gazes, enraptured, he recognizes among the group the forms of his wife and child. Now he is approaching them, and they are holding out their arms to welcome him.

The next instant he is clasped in their embrace, while their kisses are pressing on his face and brow.

It is morning, and the busy farmer goes whistling out to feed his stock at the barn. He has forgotten about his last night's guest, and starts as he sees his form upon the hay.

Going over to where he lies, he shakes him several times, but receives no response. Bending over him more closely he starts with surprise, for the old tramp is dead.

**DOUGLASS & CO.**

**NORTH FERRY FOUNDRY**

UPPER WATER ST., HALIFAX.

Manufacturers of Hollow-Ware, Soil Pipe and Fittings.

Iron Fencing and Cresting Fitted up with neatness and despatch.

LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

STOVE REPAIR CASTINGS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

We guarantee to give satisfaction.

TELEPHONE 416.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

The negotiations for the proposed return match between Halifax and Shubenacadie are progressing satisfactorily and the play will be in this city on the 23rd instant.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 170.**—The position was—  
Black men 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15; white men 13, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31; white to play. What result? The solution below is one of the many variations that might be played. If any of our readers can discover a weak point in it we shall be pleased to publish it

22	17	19	10	14	9 a-10	6
1—5	7—32	5—14	15—18			
31	27	6	2	17	10	6
15—18	12—16	11—15	3—7			
23	14	17	14	2	6	2
9—18	16—19	8—12	27—24			
24	20	21	17	21	17	28
6—9	19—23	30—26	23—7			
13	6	29	25	17	13	drawn.
18—22	23—26	2—23				
25	18	25	21 a-6	2		
10—15	26—30	32—27				

a At both these points white might have lost as follows:—  
13 9 9 5 20 11 28 19  
32—27 12—16 27—24 23—14  
black wins.

**GAME 59—DOUBLE CORNER.**

Played between W. Forsyth and P. O'Hearn; showing how O'Hearn beat the champion on a recent occasion.

9—14 a-	8—11	14—23	20—24
22	18	15	8
5—9	4—11	7—23	10—17
25	22	22	18
11—16	9—15	2—7	6—10
24	19	18	9
16—20	5—14	7—11	3—10
29	25	25	22
1—5	11—15	11—16	16—23
18	15	23	18

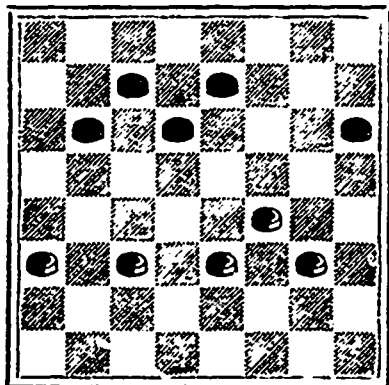
white wins.  
a 7—11 was a pitfall avoided at this point which would have allowed white an easy win.

**PROBLEM No. 172.**

An end game between Muir and Forsyth.

**DOUBLE CORNER.**

Black men 6, 7, 9, 10, 12.



White men 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Black to play and draw.

This is a neat end game worthy the attention of students.

The finest and largest range of

**TAILORS' CLOTHS**

to be seen in the city is at

**STANFORD'S**

THE TAILOR,

158 HOLLIS STREET.

**Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!**

For it may become a permanent habit. For Consumption, Scrophulous, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is no other cure.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

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Economical to the Housewife,

Who Patronizes

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**German Baking Powder**

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January 1, 1890.

Assets, - \$2,894,502.41

Liabilities, - 2,664,253.75

Surplus, - \$230,248.66

1889.

New Assurance, \$2,369,500

Total " 17,711,404

Premium Income, 561,293

Total " 721,973

**RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.**

Increase in Assurance, - \$948,467

" Assets - - - 341,140

" Premiums, - 51,190

" Surplus - - - 51,664

Surplus Earned - \$115,689

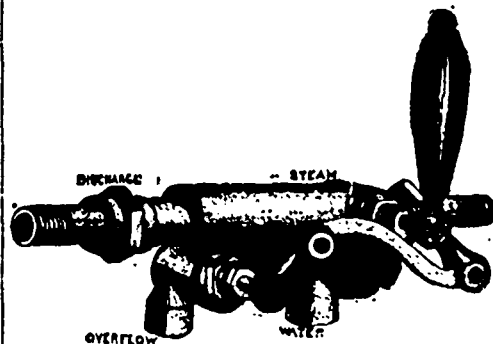
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F. W. GREEN,

Manager for Maritime Provinces,

166 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

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**KENNEDY INJECTOR.**

Improved Electric Light Engine, Automatic and Plain Slide Valve, Horizontal and Upright Engines and Stationary and Portable Boilers for Stamp Mill, Saw Mill, and all other purposes; Steam Pumps, High and Low Water Alarms and Centrifugal Pumps, Water Who-ists, Portable and Stationary Circular Saw Mills, Lath Machines, Shingle Machines, Cylinder Saws, Heading Turners, Planing Machines, Circular Saws and Arbors, Belting, etc.

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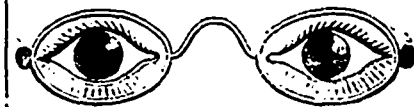
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NOTE.—WE DO NOT PUT UP ANY BRAND OF CHEAP GOODS.

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WILMOT SPA SPRING CO., LTD.



**GOOD I'S**

are a blessing, which is often appreciated only when the blessing is lost forever. We

**HAVE NO U'S**

for the folly of eye-glasses as a mere fad of fashion, but if your eyes are at all weak, the sooner you come to us

**FOR GLASS E'S**

the better off you will be. Our collection is very large, and contains glasses suited to every defect of vision.

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**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

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101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

**Tea. Tea. Tea.**

**ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.**

We have just landed a choice lot of

**TEAS,**

including ORANGE PEKOE, ASSAM PEKOE, and SOUCHONG and CONGO.

Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.

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LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS; PICKLES SAUCES, TINNED MEAT AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES, BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c. STILTON, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS, CRUPLES, &c. AND ENGLISH BISCUITS in every variety, by best makers.

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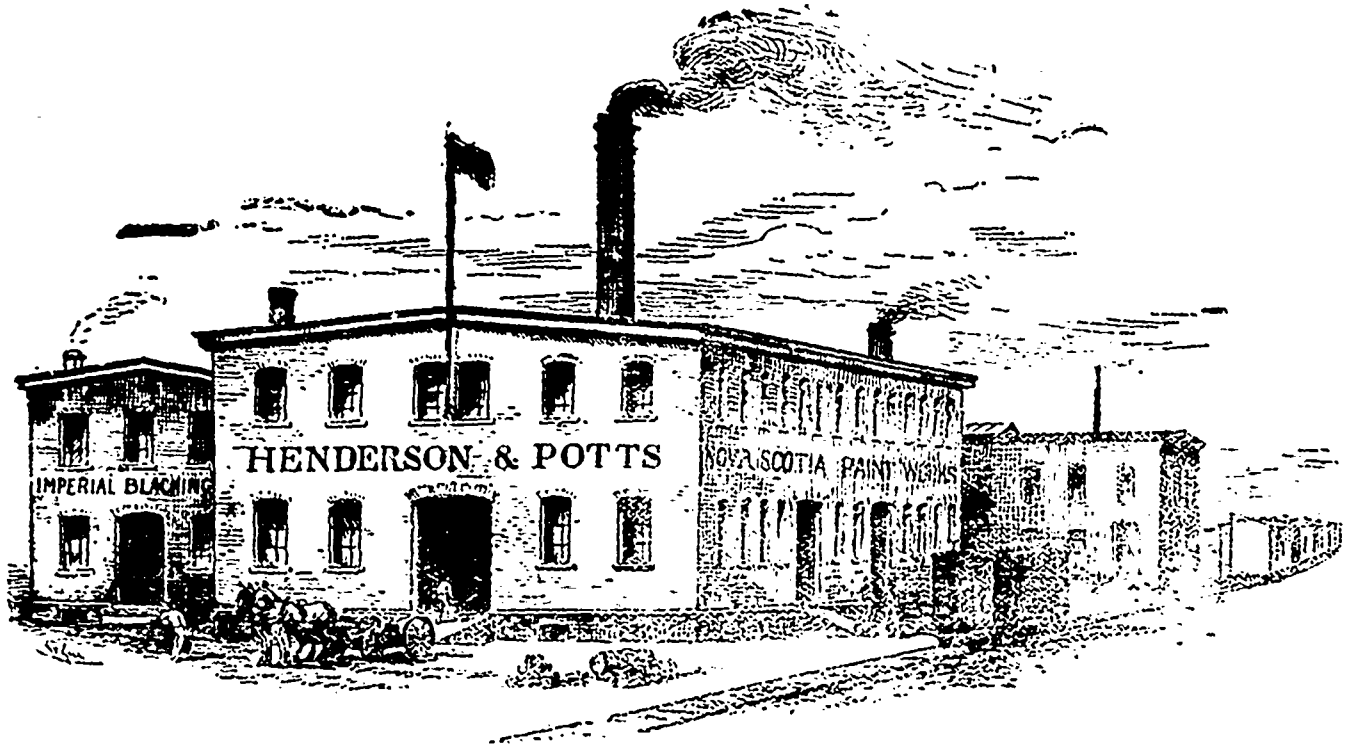
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White Lead, Zinc White, Colored Paints, Copper Paint, Marine Liquid Paints  
Putty, Pure Liquid House Paints, Handy Colors in Small Tins.

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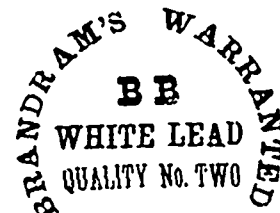
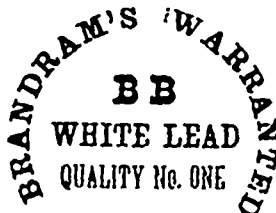
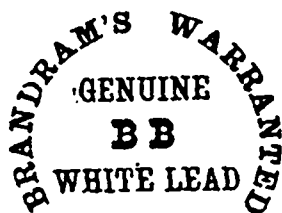
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