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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.

They do things in a summary manner in China. The Emperor's edict orders the prompt beheading of all persons implicated in the riots and massacres. This will be a saving in heads in the long run.

This is about the time for the usual influx of tourists, fleeing from the heat of their homes in the United States. Nova Scotia has here an opportunity that should not be lost sight of. The facilities afforded for transportation between the U. S. and N. S. are excellent, regular steamers running between Halifax and Boston, and the completion of the missing link will in a few days make the railway route between Yarmouth and Halifax continuous. This will be a delightful route for travellers who wish to pass through the western portion of the Province and see the beautiful Annapolis Valley, the garden of Nova Scotia, as well as—what no American wants to miss—the classic land of Evangeline, which Longfellow in his most beautiful poem has made dear to all their hearts. The chief trouble experienced by tourists is lack of accommodation. Our city hotels are good, but they are not exactly what summer tourists desire. Bedford is more like what they want, and Bedford is always well patronized. Americans usually pay well, and the building of a few more summer hotels in attractive spots would be almost sure of success. Provide the accommodation and then "boom" it all over Uncle Sam's country, and we warrant that it will bring along the boarders.

Quite a controversy arose in England a short time ago over a picture, painted by Mr. Calderon, which represented St. Elizabeth of Hungary kneeling before the altar without any visible clothing on. The picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy and attracted no end of attention. An outcry was made against the nudity, a Rev. R. F. Clarke, S. J., writing to the *Times* that Mr. Calderon had painted a picture grossly insulting to a Queen and a Saint, representing her as guilty of an act of indecency from which any woman of ordinary modesty would shrink in disgust. The controversy turned on the reading of some medieval Latin, which the painter took literally, and altogether the picture has been made a great success from a sensational point of view. The *St. James Gazette* had rather a good thing about it. After congratulating Mr. Calderon on his choice of a subject "The Great Renunciation of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," it continues as follows: "To begin with, a picture with plenty of nudity in it is certain to be talked about; and when by your reading of the legend

you can raise a bitter dispute between historians and grammarians, between Jesuits and Protestants, you are 'in for a good thing.' The controversy upon Mr. Calderon's picture is beautiful and edifying. When St. Elizabeth renounced the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, did she actually strip herself naked in front of the altar? Professor Huxley points out, for what it may be worth, that on a previous occasion the pious Conrad had compelled the Queen-Saint and her maidens to strip 'usque ad camisiam' and to be well whipped for some fault. And if the one thing, why not the other? From *Camisiam* to no *Camisiam* is not far. However the dispute may be settled, the essential object is secured; and Mr. Calderon's picture has been bought from the Chantrey Fund. *Vive la reclame!*"

The Church Hospital is one of our valued institutions. It was opened on Queen Street in August, 1890, to meet the needs of many persons coming to the city for medical advice and treatment, and to avail themselves of the skill of the physicians of Halifax, or where those from the city who needed rest and treatment outside their homes could go. The Queen Street premises being found too small, and not well suited to the work, the hospital was removed to St. Margaret's Hall, College Street, which occupies, away from the noise of the city, a beautiful, open, sunny situation, fronting on Dalhousie College grounds, and has besides an open view of the sea. The advantages offered are that the house is made as homelike as possible, and any one may be as private as in their own house, and yet have all the advantages of a hospital. There are eight rooms for the reception of patients, all of which are large and airy, having open fire places and sunny windows. The patient in all cases selects his or her own medical attendant, and any physician may send patients to the hospital. Friends of patients may visit them at any time after 10 a. m., subject, of course, to the doctor's approval. The terms are moderate, patients being received from \$5.00 a week upwards, according to accommodation afforded. Everything except medical attendance, drugs, stimulants and personal laundry is included in this price. For cases requiring all night nursing special arrangements must be made. Although the hospital is under church management, and provided primarily for its members, no distinction of creed is made—all are received alike—and patients have free choice when needing religious ministrations. The hospital is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Margaret, of Boston, Mass, who are well known for their nursing. Infectious cases are not admitted. The success of the treatment of patients admitted to the hospital thus far has been gratifying. Information may be obtained by personal application or by letter to the sister in charge. References in Halifax are The Very Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Dean of Nova Scotia, A. J. Cowie, M. D., W. B. Slayter, M. D., H. H. Read, M. D., and Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General.

The natal day of Halifax, which was celebrated as a public holiday on Monday, reminded us again that our city is growing old. It is not a prodigy for its age, but we hold that beneath all the apparent "slowness" and "sleepiness" that people are so ready to credit us with, there is business, enterprise and activity always working, and which has achieved a good deal in the last few years. As evidence of this we have only to glance back over a comparatively short period to a time when we had no street cars, no telephones, no electric lights, no steamer *Halifax*, and many other things which we could scarcely get along without now, and which are chiefly the result of the enterprise of some of our own people. There is plenty of room for improvement still in many particulars, and lots of chances for the right men to make money and gain credit for timely action. Our streets are the subject of constant unfavorable comment and abuse, and in many cases they well deserve it; worn out pavements, all hills and hollows, in rainy weather containing numerous puddles to wet the feet of the unwary pedestrian, are simply nothing but a disgrace. It is useless to give a list of the places that are fairly shouting at the aldermen to come and attend to them—everyone knows them by bitter experience, but nothing, or very little, is done to remedy the state of affairs. Looking impartially at Halifax it appears that it is only private citizens or business men who show a reasonable amount of enterprise and wide awakeness, and the city business is done in a very half-hearted sort of way. Now what is needed to make Halifax a tidy town, is for the enterprise that is at present scattered to be united, and for all to pull together for the common good. A great deal of fun is poked at us by strangers visiting the city. One recently said, Halifax was the only city he ever saw that was finished; there was positively nothing more to be done to it. This is hard, and not fair, for as we stated above, there are results in plenty to show that some forward movement has been making during the last few years. Nevertheless it would be well for all who take an interest in the welfare of our city to be ever on the alert to push onward any scheme of improvement, and so, in time, the reproach of "sleepiness" will be removed.

It is rather a big undertaking to make a photographic chart of the heavens, but it is to be done during June and July by a circle of international observers. The Astronomical Congress of Paris has settled all the necessary arrangements, and the work promises to be admirably carried out everywhere except in two countries—Chili, disturbed by the war; and Brazil, where a new observatory is being built at Rio Janeiro. It will be a remarkable achievement.

The ability of the fire-fly and the glow-worm to produce light without heat still excites the envy of electricians. Of the energy supplied by gas and oil for lighting purposes more than 99 per cent is given out in heat. Even in the electric arc-light the waste is 90 per cent, and in the incandescent lamp 94 per cent. Professor Hertz is trying to emulate the insects, and he sees no reason why he should not succeed. He hopes to develop a new source of light without heat by means of electrical vibrations. May he succeed. Light without heat would be a great thing, second, perhaps, to obtaining electricity direct from coal without the intervention of heat.

In another column we publish Major Grant's letter to the *London Times*, which will be found interesting. Whatever may be thought of the Manipur affair as a whole, there is but one opinion as to the valor and skill of the young officer who held Thobal against overwhelming odds, and who has had the Victoria Cross bestowed upon him, as well as been promoted to a captaincy and brevet majority. The Victoria Cross is the most highly esteemed of all the distinctions conferrable by the Sovereign; it is open to all to attain, from the highest to the lowest, and it has seldom, perhaps never, been ill bestowed. The Order of the Bath is also a much coveted distinction, but it is usually reserved for elderly officers.

Many a joke is cracked at the expense of the "scissors editor," but the dignity of his office is recognized by the *New York Journalist* which says: "After all, the true test of a newspaper's real value is not the amount of original matter it contains, but the average quality of all the matter appearing in its columns, whether original or selected." We agree with this. It is quite as much the province of a newspaper to cull good things for its readers, and collect and condense matters of wide original interest, as to supply nothing but original matter. The quality of this work is the test of worth. The paper that takes care to exclude, even from its jokes, anything low or underbred, will be the paper that will gain the approbation of those whose opinion is worth having.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain intends to make experiments in testing the efficacy of a mixture of sulphate of copper and lime in checking the potato disease. The mixture has been used by the French under the name of Bouillie Bourdelaise, and has been found efficacious in checking the ravages of mildew on many plants, and there is evidence as well to show that it checks the potato disease and the peronospora which attacks the tomato. The solution of copper is mixed with a little lime—practically limewater—and is sprayed over the plants and under the leaves when they are wet with dew in the morning. When we think of the dire consequence of a failure in the potato crop, especially in Ireland, we ardently wish that some cure for it would speedily be found.

It is often said that electric light is injurious to the eyesight of persons working or reading by it, and the incandescent light has had many libellous remarks made about it on this account. The truth of the matter is, that very little common sense is exercised, and people who ought to know better use the light much too close to them—thinking probably, if they think at all, that because the lights give out scarcely any heat there is no danger in having them on a level with their eyes, or only about a foot from them. It is in this way that thoughtless persons injure their eyes, and cast discredit on one of the greatest improvements of the age. Electric lights, properly placed and shaded, could not be in any way injurious—in fact we are sure that they must be better in every way than gas or oil lamps, for they do not burn the air or give out any smoke or odor, and are always clean.

The Chilian war is attracting the world-wide attention of naval men. The interest centres upon the practical working of torpedo attacks, and the best way to manage them or to repel them. The *Broad Arrow* says a torpedo attack is fatal if properly conducted and improperly met, but that after the experience in Chili, torpedo attacks must apparently henceforth allow a larger discount for miss-fires than has hitherto been given. The deadly character of a true shot has none the less been demonstrated. A plan for improving the general training of blue-jackets in torpedo practice, recently arranged in England, has now been supplemented with the statement that evolutions for the torpedo flotilla at home and abroad are to be held annually. As torpedo warfare is only in its infancy, and it is only by experience that the best manner of using both boats and missiles can be discovered, it is to be hoped that the increase and improvement in the training will bring forth good results. War is costly, in every sense of the word, and torpedo warfare is particularly so, but it is probable that with the knowledge of the frightful effects of this engine of destruction nations will be careful how they awaken the dogs of war.

The popularization of the army is one of the great desiderata of the day in England. Sentiment has a great deal to do with making a regiment popular, and the authorities are beginning to find it out. A few years ago the Highland bonnet was actually done away with, because it was con-

sidered, and really is, ridiculous, uncomfortable, expensive and unsuitable for service. A popular outcry, supported by the very highest authority in the kingdom, was at once made over its abolition, so that the Minister of War reversed his decision, and the Highland bonnet was restored to its honored position which may now be considered unassailable. A proposition has now been made to abolish the bearskins of the Guards, the authorities arguing that as they cost £5 a piece they ought to be done away with. The War Office gave way so far as to tolerate sentiment in the case of the bonnets, and it might find that in the case of the bearskins the same course would be advisable. The bonnets mean recruits and so do the bearskins. A cultivation of sentiment would appear to be the wisest course for the authorities to pursue, for sentiment has a good deal to do with the administration of the army. Very few men are free from a certain pride and satisfaction in the trappings of office, and while any particular part of military equipment holds a place in the affections of the people it would be short-sighted policy to abolish it.

The departure of Lieutenant Peary, of the U. S. Navy, in command of an expedition to North Greenland, has an additional interest from the fact that Mrs. Peary accompanies her husband. The party left New York three weeks ago in the *Kite* and proceeded to North Sydney, where a sufficient supply of coal was taken on board. The *Kite* left North Sydney for Greenland on Saturday week last, with all on board well. The party is composed of a number of scientific men, who on reaching Whale Sound will split into two parties, Peary's people going into winter quarters at that place, and the others, representing the Academy of Natural Sciences, will proceed to explore the Greenland coast between Disco and 77 degrees north latitude. Peary's party will proceed north in the spring in search of the northern boundaries of Greenland. Lieut. Peary believes that the ice cap, with which Greenland is covered, and which is at least a mile thick in some places, will probably be smooth on the surface, especially in the interior of the country. He will travel on sledges, and thinks that twelve or twenty miles can be made in a day. Mrs. Peary will remain at the winter quarters with a servant while her husband goes north. It is to be hoped that this expedition will not end in disaster, and that the wished-for geographical knowledge may be safely gained. Lieut. Peary makes the trip on his own account, and carries with him photographic apparatus, which will doubtless be a great aid in recording his discoveries and observations. The *New York World* said of the expedition that it had set out for the arctic regions much more simply equipped as to material things than any of the more pretentious expeditions of the past have been, but much better equipped with the wisdom of experience. Mr. Peary proposes to take his time and follow a route known to exist, and his plans are made with special reference to the getting back.

The *New York Examiner* a short time ago made an attack on the veracity of several oft-quoted proverbs. It took as an initiative the couplet which we all are so familiar with:

Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

and then proceeded to trash the poor little distich for being a flippant instance of proverbial un wisdom and humbug. The adage, it said, is only a terse and witty generalization of the experience of a pastoral community, where to succeed it was necessary to work from sun-up to sun down, and that it has no application whatever to town-life. The criticism is a humbug, not the proverb. Man's natural time for sleep is during darkness, and the use of artificial light has been all that has rendered possible a change in our sleeping hours. It is ridiculous to say that man, at least as regards his health, would not be as well off as otherwise if he should adhere to natural rules in these matters. This can be easily seen by analogy. We should like to know who would say that the human race is more healthy than the brutes! Our average health is far worse than theirs; all owing to our unnatural and very artificial modes of living. We owe we are the gainers in some ways, but persist in saying that we are most unmistakably losers in the matter of physical hardness, which is a great item towards making life pleasant. Our contemporary says that the wealthy and wise men of towns are men who work late and rise late. This proves nothing. In the first place they have to adapt their resting time to the present preposterous hours of work (almost the whole of God's day, and often part of the night also, is spent in toil), therefore it might almost be said that we have no men engaged in the elevating scramble for money who do not make their hours of rest conform to those of business. We are unfortunately in a groove in this respect, and a complete translation of the period of labor to an earlier hour would be the only way of rising out of the rut. We would then hear that all the wealthy and wise men "went to bed with the lamb and rose with the lark." As the present time for recreation is during the last part of the day, or rather in the night, we must make up by sleeping in the morning, and, while such is the state of affairs, a love of sleeping long after sunrise is the result, and we personally possess that love to a large degree. We would never, though, for that small reason, condemn the proverb. A broad way of looking at the subject is this: when we habitually go to bed late, we rise late, and when we habitually take our rest early we are enabled to awake early; in either case, to say the least, the requisite amount of sleep is obtained. What the *Examiner* has said of the apothegm is, to use a slang phrase, nothing but rot. As a general rule proverbs set forth homely truths; but of course they cannot be equally applicable to all cases.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

FAITH AND SCIENCE.

They dwell apart, that radiant pair:
In different garbs appear;
And while the vows of men they share,
Have separate altars here.

A golden lamp the one displays,
Of light still clear and keen;
The other walks 'neath starry rays
With sometimes clouds between.

The voice of one enjoins the wise
To mete, and weigh, and prove;
The other lifts expectant eyes,
And idly murmurs, Love!

Both teachers of celestial birth,
To each be credence given,
To science that interprets Earth,
To Faith the seer of Heaven.

—Spectator.

There is one lucky thing about spoiled children—we never have them in our own family.

ON THE WAY TO THE STATION.—Grandpa—Yes, it's a good thing for a boy to travel, Freddy; it develops him. If he has anything in him, travel will bring it out.

Freddy (who is precocious)—Yes, I discovered that when I was crossing the Atlantic.

TOO LATE.

What silence we keep year after year,
With those who are most near to us and dear;
We live beside each other day by day,
And speak of myriad things, but seldom say
The full, sweet word that lies just in our reach
Beneath the commonplace or common speech.

—Nora Perry.

WANTED TO KEEP THE LAWN MOWER.—Suburban Resident—Good morning Tommy. I've concluded not to go into the city to-day, and I wish you'd ask your father to let me have the lawn mower. He borrowed it of me several weeks ago.

Neighbor's Small Son—Papa has just gone to the city.

"Well, you can get me the lawn mower, can't you?"

"It's locked up."

"Locked up?"

"Yesir. Papa said he was afraid if you got it back you'd be waking up the whole neighborhood at 5 o'clock every morning, like you did before."

HOW THE KANGAROO GOT HIS NAME.—"American Notes and Queries" being asked by a correspondent from what language the word "Kangaroo" comes, replies; It is said that when Captain Cook discovered Australia he saw some of the natives on the shore with a dead animal of some sort in their possession, and sent sailors in a little boat to buy it of them. When it came on board he saw it was something quite new, so he sent the sailors back to enquire its name. The sailors asked, but not being able to make the natives understand, received the answer: "I don't know," or in the Australian Language, "Kan ga-roo." The sailors supposed this was the name of the animal, and so reported it. Thus the name of the curious animal is the "I don't know."

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.—The printing industry is not only important in itself, but also because of its immense general influence. The department in which this influence is greatest is that of newspapers, the number of which published in all countries is estimated at 41,000. Of these, 24,000 appear in Europe. Germany leads the list with 5,500; then comes France with 4,100, Britain with 4,000, Austria-Hungary with 3,500, Italy with 1,400, Spain with 850, Russia with 800, Switzerland with 450, Belgium and Holland with 300 each and the remainder in the smaller countries. The United States have 12,500 newspapers. Canada has 700 and Australia has also 700. Out of the 300 journals published in Asia, Japan alone has 200. If this is any measure of progress, the latter country has progressed immensely, for 20 years ago it had no newspapers.

Among the Anglo-Saxons every portion of the human body had a recognized monetary value, and any one injuring the person of another had to pay his victim the legal price for the damage done. The parts of the face were more highly valued than those of any other portion of the body, showing how much importance was attached by our Saxon ancestors to their personal appearance. If a man in three days knocked out one of the front teeth of his neighbor, he had to pay him six shillings as compensation; but if he destroyed his beard he had to hand over not less than twenty shillings. He might, however, break his countryman's thigh bone for twelve, and his ribs for three shillings apiece. He was allowed, of course, to smash up the members of an outlaw, or of an enemy of his country, gratis. It is to be remembered that money was enormously more valuable in old times.

BANANA PEEL ON THE SIDEWALK.

The street car had passed, but to catch it he reckoned,
So he ran like a deer, and shouted and beckoned.

Till he planted his heel
On a smooth bit of peel—

Then he saw half a million of stars in a second.

He was in too great a hurry; better to have waited for another car. There are cases, however, where haste is necessary. If you have night-sweats, feverishness, weak, sore lungs and a hacking cough, do not lose an hour in obtaining a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Delay in such cases is dangerous; it may be fatal. Before the disease has made too great progress, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure. In fact, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money paid for it promptly refunded.

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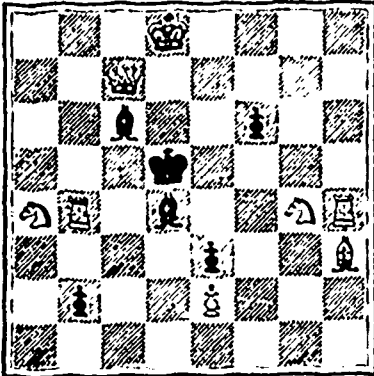


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CHESS.

50 blank diagrams for checkers or chess sent post-paid to any address in Canada or the United States on receipt of 25 cents.

PROBLEM No. 72.
From Canadian Chess Problems.
By J. Henderson.
BLACK 6 pieces.



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

GAME No. 73.

One of eight simultaneous blindfold games played by Mr. Blackburne at Montreal, June 8th, 1889.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. H. Blackburne.	Mr. J. Henderson.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 P to Q4	P takes P
3 Q takes P	Kt to QB3
4 Q to K3	P to Q3
5 Kt to QB3	P to KKt3
6 B to B4	B to Kt2
7 Kt to B3	Kt to B3
8 P to KR3	Castles
9 Q to K2	B to K3
10 B to Kt3	R to K
11 B to Kt5	Q to B
12 Castles QR	B takes B
13 RP takes R	Kt to QKt5
14 Q to B4	P to QR4
15 KR to K	Kt to Q2
16 Kt to Q5	Kt takes Kt
17 P takes Kt	Kt to Kt3
18 Q to Q3	Q to Q2
19 B to K3	P to R5
20 B takes Kt	P takes B
21 P takes P	Q takes QRP
22 P to B3 a	B to R3 ch
23 K to Kt	R takes R
24 Kt takes R	Q to Kt6
25 P to QB4	Q to R7 ch
26 K to B2	R to QB b
27 Q to R3	R takes P ch
28 K to Q3	Q takes Q
29 P takes Q	R to B4
30 K to K4	P to B4 ch
31 K to B3	R to B6 ch
32 R to Q3	R to B8
33 K to K2	B to Kt2
34 R to Q Kt 3	B to Q5

Given up as drawn.

a Exchanging Rooks would have the effect of retarding Black's attack on the Queen's side; at this stage of the game, the hour being late, the moves were made rather hurriedly on both sides.

b This wins a Pawn, but R to R5 would have been far better, e. g.: 26—R to R5; 27—R to Kt (best), 27—R takes P ch; 28—K to Q, 28—R to B4; 29—P to Q Kt 3, 29—Q takes K P, etc.—*Gazette*.

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Both branches of Parliament have now settled down to work and some important measures have been introduced by the Government, but still a large portion of the time last week was taken up with the discussion of purely political matters. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill for the protection of vessels, and Bowell a bill to consolidate the management of the I. C. R., a most necessary measure. The McGreevy scandal was the subject of debate, some of the members complaining that papers called for had not been produced and that the investigation was hampered thereby.

Wooda (Brockville) introduced his bill to disfranchise persons who have become United States citizens, and Charlton withdrew his bill to amend the franchise act.

A bill that was well received by both parties was Burdett's act to prevent the seed, grain, and other petty swindles on farmers.

On Thursday, the Amott bill for compulsory voting was discussed and the debate adjourned.

On the same day Sir Hector Langevin stated that the Government proposed to carry out the policy which had hitherto guided the Conservative party. The outline of measures to come before Parliament are indicated in the speech from the throne and the Government's financial policy would be explained in the budget speech.

After Sir Hector Langevin had explained the policy of the Government Mr. Laurier rose to give notice that he intended to call the attention of the house and country to Ministerial shortcomings in an informal way, but was called to order by the Speaker.

In answer to Mr. Fraser's question, Sir Hector Langevin said the Government did not intend spending any money this year in deepening East River, Pictou county, or in building breakwaters at Port Hilford and New Harbor, or in geological maps of Guysboro, Antigonish and Halifax counties. The latter information will be regretted by the mining men of the province.

On Monday, on the order of the day being called, Mr. Laurier moved an adjournment of the house for the purpose of calling attention to the policy and composition of the present Government. He attacked Mr. Abbott on the ground that his promotion gave an undue influence to the Canada Pacific, and in his usual able way arraigned the general policy of the Government.

Sir John Thompson replied in a most effective manner, and the debate became general.

On division, the motion was defeated by 103 to 83.

The additional reciprocity correspondence was brought down but was unimportant.

On Tuesday Mr. Foster made the Budget speech and expounded the financial and commercial policy of the Government, making a very fine showing. The most important change was the placing of raw sugar on the free lists, entailing a loss of revenue of \$3,500,000. To meet this the tax on coffee and tea would not be reimposed but he proposed to increase the duty on malt from 1 to 2 cents per pound. That would increase the cost of each gallon of beer by 3 cents and yield \$500,000 a year. He also proposed to ask the distillers to consent to an increase of 20 cents per gallon and yield \$600,000. He also proposed to place 5 cents per pound additional duty on home made and imported tobacco. This would yield \$400,000, or altogether \$1,500,000.

The rate of interest upon the public debt was only six cents more per head of the population than in 1878. Coming to the current year 1890 he estimated that the total revenue would be \$38,350,000, compared with an estimate of \$39,200,000. Of this revenue he expected to receive \$23,400,000 from customs, \$6,800,000 from excises, and \$8,150,000 from other sources. The ordinary expenditure he estimated at \$36,213,737, leaving a surplus of \$2,136,243 to meet a capital expenditure of \$42,005 for next year. He estimated the revenue at \$37,500,000 if the house agreed to the proposed tariff changes.

A summary of the tariff changes appears in the commercial columns of this paper.

The House then went into committee and passed the tariff resolutions *pro forma*, to allow the changes to go into effect.

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 Register and Berwick News is the latest exchange.

The Methodist Conference has been in session at Windsor during the week.

The Shelburne *Budget* has been enlarged and shows evidences of prosperity.

A Jesuit mission was begun in St. Patrick's Church, this City, on Sunday.

The New Brunswick Alumni Association of Dalhousie College was organized on Wednesday evening.

The encoenia of King's College, Windsor, took place this week. Next week we may have a report of it.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery Rifle Association held their annual shooting competition at Bedford range on Monday.

Ferrona is to be the name of the town the New Glasgow Iron and Coal Company intend building at the forks of the river a short distance below Eureka.

The *Pictou Colonial Standard* has moved into its new home, and proposes to wave with renewed vigor. We wish it success.

The closing exercises of the girls' school at Windsor were held on Tuesday. There was a large attendance from all parts of the Province.

It is proposed to have a public demonstration arranged to welcome Lord Mount Stephen upon his arrival in Montreal from England next month.

The Canada Pacific Railway Company's second royal mail steamship *Empress of Japan* has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., with her around the world passengers.

A movement has been started for the erection of a monument to Sir John Macdonald in Montreal. A representative committee has been formed with Sir Joseph Hickson and Senator Lacoste, vice-presidents, and J. H. Jacobs secretary and treasurer. Public subscriptions will be asked.

An unfortunate accident occurred while the *State of Indiana* was being docked on Monday, by which a seaman named Edward LeBlanc, of West Arichat, C. B., was killed. An iron shorer to which a wire hawser was attached broke and the wire struck the unfortunate man with great force, causing his death shortly afterwards.

It is rumored in political circles that Lady Macdonald is to be made a peeress by the Queen in recognition of Sir John Macdonald's eminent services to the Empire. The same authority states that after the session Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Premier, will go to England to lay personally before Her Majesty Sir John Macdonald's order and decorations, which have to be returned to the Sovereign, and that there is a likelihood of Hugh John Macdonald himself being knighted by the Queen.

The New steamer *State of Indiana*, of the Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island line arrived in port at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon after having encountered thick weather during the entire trip from Boston. The fog outside the harbor delayed her from 3 o'clock in the morning until the time she arrived. The *State of Indiana* is 1,612 tons net, and is three masted schooner rigged. Two hundred passengers, 60 for here and 140 for the eastward, came in her, and a number of Boston press men were on board. The steamer is most comfortable in every respect, and is handsomely fitted throughout. She is under the command of Captain A. M. Doane.

Every person in the Maritime Provinces has heard of the late Premier of Canada, Sir John Macdonald, but not one in ten has seen the great leader. *Progress* of St. John, N. B., the splendid sixteen page paper that has won deserved popularity so quickly, has no politics, but, for half a dollar in stamps, it offers a handsome cabinet photograph of Sir John and a three months' subscription to *Progress*. It will not be surprising if thousands of persons—on both sides of politics—take advantage of this offer, and thus secure a good picture of the man who has governed Canada so long. The portrait is a perfect copy of one now in possession of Sir Leonard Tilley, governor of New Brunswick, who received it a few days before Sir John Macdonald's death.

A neat little booklet just received sets forth the aims of the Student's League of the Owens Art Institution of St. John. The idea is to procure from the students of the Owens Art School—at home and abroad—materials for an art sale and a general exhibition of students' work, both to be held together in the Owens Art Institution from September 23rd until October 3rd next. The net proceeds of each piece sold are to be divided equally between the Artist and the Trustees, the latter portion to be applied towards the liquidation of existing liabilities that have been necessarily incurred. Lady Tilley is president of the league and we notice on the executive the names of other well known ladies. The object of inciting a greater interest in art culture is a worthy one, and no doubt all the students will respond handsomely. Mrs. Julia Reed is Secretary of the League.

We call special attention to the quality of Flower and Vegetable Seeds advertised in another column by Buckley Bros. As they import their seeds direct from the best Seedmen in the world they are sure to give satisfaction.

The department of state at Washington has been notified that the British Government has appointed Sir George Baden Powell and W. Dawson agents for that Government to visit Alaska and collect information respecting the seal fisheries. The statement coming from London that these men have been appointed arbitrators is erroneous. Negotiations looking to the arbitration of claims made by the United States to jurisdiction over the Bering Sea have not yet progressed to a point that would permit of the appointment of arbiters, in fact the arbitration itself has not yet been agreed upon.

A despatch from Chicago says that G. Naterman, of the firm of Gross & Co., of Tokio and London, is at present in Chicago. He was a passenger on the same vessel that brought the royal messenger having important despatches sent by the Czarewitch to the Czar. This messenger, he says, has mysteriously disappeared, and his theory is the Japanese authorities had him put out of the way in order to suppress the real facts in the recent attempted assassination of the Czarewitch. Mr. Naterman says the attack on the Czarewitch was instigated by a great noble of Tokio through revenge, and the story that it was the work of a religious fanatic is a pure fabrication.

The official mail from Chili to Washington brings exciting news. The House of Deputies has passed a bill authorizing the President to levy a forced loan of \$20,000,000 to carry on the war. The measure has not yet passed the Senate. Under an order from the Executive, carriages are not permitted to drive on the streets of Santiago after midnight under a penalty of \$50 for the first offence and \$200 for the second. A decree has also been issued prohibiting groups of more than three persons standing together

in the streets, squares or public places of Santiago. Persons guilty of infringing this decree will be liable to a fine of \$20 to \$100. By another decree all the theatres of Santiago are closed until further notice. Under authority of Congress all the gold and silver in the Treasury of Chili, composing what is known as the metallic reserve, was sold at auction on May 10. The coin was sold in lots of \$5,000 and upwards, and the bar silver in lots of 2,000 kilogrammes and upwards.

Mr. Smalley cables that an address, signed by 10,000 people, has been presented to Sir Charles Dilke, congratulating him upon his return to public life.

The government of New South Wales in opening parliament announced that bills would be introduced to abolish plural voting and to enfranchise women.

James Patrick O'Gorman (the O'Gorman Mahon,) member of parliament for county Carlow, Ireland, is dead. He was born in 1803, and was identified with Irish politics for over 60 years. He was a liberal, in favor of home rule, and was a magistrate and a deputy lieutenant for County Clare.

A despatch from the City of Mexico says that the warships *Independencia* and *La Libertad*, of the Mexican fleet are reported to have started for Hayti where they had been ordered to demand reparation of Hyppolite for violation of the Mexican consulate at Port au-Prince. An official of high authority, however, says that the report is untrue.

A special from Iquique says the British government is showing in every possible way, without any actual resort to arms, that it is in sympathy with the insurgents. This is having a decided influence on the struggle now going on. A battle is likely to occur at Coquimbo any moment, and the insurgents have surrounded Taron.

The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve costiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

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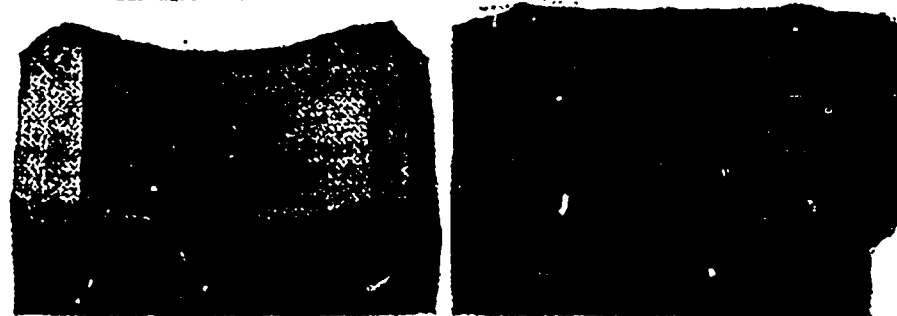
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A PRAYER.

If love of me should drag him down,
 Narrow and cramp his soul,
 Rob him of life's intended crown,
 Make part serve for the whole—

Hold back from that high destiny
 That means all great endeavor,—
 Let him from that weak love be free,
 And cast me forth forever!

Benton, N. B.

—Matthew Richey Knight.

ROSES AND MEMORIES.

Gloom and a grayness as of breaking night
 Till the June day awakens, till the lark
 Breaks into song of throats, and the lark
 Long grasses stir and quiver, dewy bright.
 A world of dusky dimmons, with the white
 Snow petals budding, and the fragrant blush
 Of the moss rose—an ever-deepening flush
 Of flowers that wait the love-kiss of the light.

So breaks the morn of roses; but, alas!
 Dead June has left their memories, a flower
 Pressed between storied leaves, a twist of grass
 Once fitted to my finger in that tower
 Of twilight blooms Oh love! though youth must pass,
 Life holds the memory of that golden hour.

—C. A. Dawson, in Chambers' Journal.

HOW GRANT WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Lieut-General Douglas Grant has favored the *Times* with a long letter from Major Grant, V. C., to his mother, dated from Camp Palol, Manipur, April 16, 1891. We quote an extract:—

"By this time it grew dark, and when we could no longer see the enemy we concentrated in the fort, as the enemy had been seen working round to our left. I sent the men back one by one along the hedges, telling each man when and where to go; none of them doubled. It was quite dark when I got back, and posted them round our walls, which seemed so strong in the morning, but were like paper against well-laid field guns; I felt very, very bitter.

I was proud of the result of my personal musketry training of my 'butchas' (children,) all eight months' recruits, except ten or fifteen old soldiers, who set a splendid example, and talked of what skunks the Manipuris were, compared to the men they had fought in Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier; but they all said they had never seen such odds against them before. Our total day's loss: a pony killed, and one man slightly wounded.

All night the enemy kept up a long-range fire without result, which was not replied to. I tied white flags round our foresights for night firing. I slept for about two hours in my east corner, and at 3 a. m. turned out to strengthen the walls in four places against shell fire, made a covered way to the water, and dug places for cover for followers. Luckily much of the compound was fresh ploughed, so we only had to fill the huge rice baskets with the clods, and the ration sacks, pails, my pillow case, and a post-bag had recovered, everything with earth, and soon I had five parapets in front and flanks, each giving cover for eight or ten men. The enemy had retired behind the hill.

At 3 p. m. a patrol reported a man flag-signalling. I went out with white flag and met a Goorkha of 44th, a prisoner in Manipuris' hands, who brought a letter signed by six or eight Babu prisoners, clerks, writers, post and telegraph men, saying there were fifty Goorkha prisoners and fifty-eight civil prisoners, and imploring me to retire.

If I advanced they would kill the prisoners; if I retired the Dunbar would release them and send them to Cachar. I said those prisoners who wished could go to Cachar, and I would retire to Tammu with those who wished to come with me. I also wrote to the Maharajah, and also on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th messages passed from me to Maharajah and his two brothers, Jubraj and Senapati, the heir and the commander-in-chief. Maharajah wrote saying he was not responsible for the outbreak, and Senapati told the messengers he had 30,000 men in front of me and would cut us all up. I wrote refusing to move without the Goorkha prisoners at least, and said, 'I didn't care for 5,000 Manipuri Babus.'

At last Jubraj said the prisoners had been sent away to Assam, and sent me 500 lbs. ata and 50 lbs. each dhal and ghee to retire with. I sent back the rations and refused to move without a member of the Dunbar as a hostage to remain at Tammu till prisoners arrived at Cachar and Kohima. They offered me a subadar. I said he was no one. I had signed all my letters as Col. A. Howlett, Com. 2nd B. Regt., to impress them with my strength and importance, and put on the subadar's badges of rank in addition to my own.

The next morning (6th) they attacked again at dawn, and as I had only seventy rounds per man for sniders and thirty for Martinis, I closed into the fort.

At first, after forty minute shelling, they made determined efforts to cross the walls, 100 to 200 yards in front of my front and left; but nearly every man was hit as he mounted the wall, and then they remained firing from behind the walls. At 8 a. m. a good lot had collected behind the wall 200 yards from my left. I crept out with ten or twelve Goorkhas, who held my rear and right under the hedge, and drove them with loss by an attack on their right flank, and we bolted back to fort without loss. Then at 11 a. m. there was firing from behind the hedges to our front with a weapon that rang out louder than their rifles. I crept out with a havildar and six Goorkhas close in the ditch under the hedge, to our front from our right,

up to within ten yards of the nearest of them. They opened a wild fire and bolted as we attacked their left flank, but then we found ourselves in a bit of a hole, for thirty or forty were in a corner behind a wall, six feet high, over which they were firing at us. I had my D. B. 16-bore shotgun and six buckshot and six ball cartridges, and as they showed their heads over the wall they got buckshot in their faces at 20 yards. When my twelve rounds were fired and the Goorkhas also doing considerable damage, we rushed the wall and I dropped one through the head with my revolver and hit some more as they bolted.

When we cleared them out we returned to the fort along the ditch, having had the hottest three minutes on record, and only got the Goorkha havilder shot through the hand and some of our clothes shot through; we had killed at least ten. Next day I visited the corner and found blood, thirty Snider and fifteen Martini cartridges, and one 4-inch long Express cartridge, 500, which accounted for the unaccountable sounds I had heard.

Next day I heard I had killed the 'Bhudda' (old) Senaputty, or the Commander-in-Chief of the old Maharaj, father of the present lot of scoundrels, and also two generals, but that is not yet confirmed.

Well, as I said, we bolted back into the fort, and I had thirty minutes' leisure to go all round my fort, and found I had only fifty rounds per man—enough for one hour's hard fighting, and only twenty-five for Martinis; so I ordered all the men to lie down behind the walls, and one man in six kept half an hour's watch on their movements. The men had orders not to fire a shot till the enemy were half way across the open adjoining compounds, but the enemy declined to cross the open, and the men did not fire a shot all day. I picked off a few who showed their heads from the east corner, where I spent the rest of the day, the men smoking and chatting, and at last took no notice of the bullets cutting the trees a foot or six inches over their heads.

Thus the day passed, the enemy retiring at dark, and we counted our loss—two men and one follower wounded, one by shell, one pony killed, two wounded, two elephants wounded, one severely, and my breakfast spoilt by a shell, which did not frighten my boy, who brought me the head of the shrapnel which did the mischief—I will send it home to be made into an inkpot with inscription—and half my house knocked down."

WHAT IT MAY COME TO IN LONDON.

(As the Point has been nearly reached in Paris.)

Scene—A Hall devoted to Mr. Edison's latest inventions. A Lecturer acting as Showman to a crowd of possible Customers.

Lecturer.—And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must ask you quickly to make a selection. We have here wires from all parts of the world—make your selection. Those who wish to see the kinetograph at work will please go within. Operas with scenery always on hand. Here we have only telephones.

Mild Young Lady.—Oh, if you please, a friend of mine was married three weeks ago, and she and her husband are staying at the Grand Hotel, Paris. Might I hear what they are saying. Here's their name.

Lect. (taking card).—Nothing easier. (Speaking through telephone.) Put us on to Grand Hotel, Paris, room 1564. (To customer.) A shilling please, madam. Thank you, and here you are.

Mild Y. L. (taking receivers).—Oh, thank you. (She places them to her ears, and then drops them hurriedly.) Oh, dear me! She has kept him waiting, and he is using such bad language! You ought to have told me.

Lect.—We can't guarantee language. Why, would you believe it, madam, that sometimes we have complaints of things said in Norway. Pray, ladies and gentlemen, make your selection. (To intelligent-looking stranger.) Can I tempt you, sir? They are playing a new piece at Chicago. It is excellent, I am told—a domestic comedy. Next week, if it's successful, we shall produce it with scenery and effects on the kinetograph. Try it, sir?

Intelligent Stranger.—I don't mind if I do. (Raising receivers.) Call this a domestic comedy? Why I can hear firing!

Lect.—Very strange, sir. Nothing in the plot to account for it.

Intell. Stran.—Stay, you say it's in Chicago! I know what the firing means! They don't like the piece, and they are shooting the Author!

Lect.—Of course, sir! (To Small Boy.) And now my little man, what do you want?

Small Boy.—Please, sir, I have got a shilling to spend in hearing something from somewhere all the world over.

Lect. (producing programme).—Here is a list of our stations. You see we have wires laid on to all parts of Europe, Africa, Asia, and America. Next Tuesday we shall be in communication with Australia. And now, what will you have?

Small Boy.—I don't know. Something exciting, please.

Lect.—Well, you can hear, by taking these, a number of astronomers discussing in committee the transit of Venus. Or, if you listen to these, you will hear a chat about the floating of the next Russian loan, held in one of the centres of speculation, to wit, the bourse at Vienna. Most interesting I assure you. Which will you have?

Small Boy.—Oh, please, I don't care for astronomy, and am too young to understand finance.

Lect.—Now, here's a bull fight—you can distinctly hear the shouts—and here's a Chinese execution.

Small Boy.—Oh, that will be nice. Which shall I have?

Lect.—Can't say—you pay your money, and you take your choice! And now, ladies and gentlemen, I am ready for your commands.

[Attends to other customers as the scene closes in. Curtain.]—Punch.

A TRUE STORY OF LIFE IN INDIA.

It was in India. Dinner was just finished in the mess-room, and several English officers were sitting about the table. Their bronzed faces had the set but not unkindly look common among military men. The conversation, at best, had not been animated, and just now there was a lull, as the night was too hot for small talk. The major of the regiment, a clean cut man of fifty-five, turned toward his next neighbor at the table, a young subaltern, who was leaning back in his chair with his hands clasped behind his head, staring through the clear-smoke at the ceiling. The major was slowly looking the man over, from his handsome face down, when, with sudden alertness, and in a quiet, steady voice, he said: "Don't move, please, Mr. Carruthers. I want to try an experiment with you. Don't move a muscle." "All right, major," replied the subaltern, without even turning his eyes; "hadn't the least idea of moving, I assure you. What's the game?" By this time, all the others were listening in a lazily expectant way. "Do you think," continued the major, and his voice trembled just a little, "do you think you can keep absolutely still for, say, two minutes,—to save your life?" "Are you joking?" "On the contrary, move a muscle, and you are a dead man. Can you stand the strain?" The subaltern barely whispered "Yes," and his face paled slightly. "Burko," said the major, addressing an officer across the table, pour some of that milk into a saucer and set it on the floor here just back of me. Gently, man! Quiet!" Not a word was spoken as the officer quietly filled the saucer, walked with it carefully around the table, and set it down where the major had indicated on the floor. Like a marble statue sat the young subaltern in his whitelinen clothes, while a cobra di capello, which had been crawling up the leg of his trousers, slowly raised its head, then turned, descended to the floor, and glided towards the milk. Suddenly the silence was broken by the report of the major's revolver, and the snake lay dead on the floor. "Thank you, major," said the subaltern, as the two men shook hands warmly; "you have saved my life." "You're welcome, my boy," replied the senior; "but you did your share."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Our readers will remember that the Oxford Furniture Company was burnt out a year ago last November, losing over \$45,000. They commenced business with \$5,500, doing furniture business chiefly. The present Company commenced rebuilding in January, 1890, and began operations last June with a capital of \$25,000, intending to increase it to \$45,000 as soon as the necessary legislation can be accomplished. For the first six months they employed 55 hands, with an output of about \$30,000. Their factory is 60 feet wide by 120 feet long, four stories high, boiler and engine house of iron, 40 x 30. They have a dry house or lumber kiln, 24 x 60, heated by steam, the hot air being driven through the lumber by means of an engine and fan, so as to create a circulation of heated air through the lumber. It is the latest and best appliance in the market, and was purchased from B. F. Sturtevant, of Boston. The dryer cost about \$3,000. The factory is one of the best equipped in the Maritime Provinces for furniture and general work. They make chamber suites, as well as parlor and dining room suites, and do school, office and church furnishing; also contract and build houses, but they make shop work a specialty. They are prepared to supply the best of kiln dried ash, birch, maple and beech flooring, wainscotting, sheathing, etc., having machinery to mould and smooth it all ready for setting up, thus dispensing with hand-planing. The ware room and office cover 160 x 40, three stories, besides a large lumber house. They carry 400,000 to 600,000 feet of lumber, chiefly native woods, but import walnut, oak, mahogany, cherry, etc. They are able and wish to do a large amount of business. The present capital is nearly all held in Oxford, but when they increase others will have a chance to get in.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Co'y. is now running in full force, and every effort is being made to supply the demand. Last week they sold a rotary to J. B. Blair of Hampton, N. B., shipped eight Lane's Patent Dogs to St. John, N. B., a rotary mill to F. A. Clarke & Sons of Berwick, to be used in their new mill near Harborville. To day they will forward by train a head board machine for S. P. Benjamin for his mill at White Rock, and are now employed repairing a Job engine for Messrs. Rafuse Bros. of New Germany. They make a specialty of shingle machines, Rotaries and Surface Planes.—*Western Chronicle*.

On the 6th July next, at 1 p. m., there will be launched from the shipyard of Mr. C. R. Burgess, at Kingsport, the ship *Canada*, one of the largest and finest sailing ships in the Dominion. She has a keel length of 240 feet, a deck length of 275 feet, a beam breadth of 45 feet, and a registered tonnage of 2,400 tons. The ship is a credit to all concerned—an honor to the town in which she is built, and the Province from which she hails. Mr. C. R. Burgess, the owner, and W. E. Cox, the master builder, may well be proud of the handsome ship, which will soon be completed. The ladies of the Congregational church are making preparations to accommodate the public with a good dinner on the occasion of the launching. The *Canada* will be commanded by Captain Munro, of Harborville.

OYSTER BEDS.—The oyster beds planted a couple of years ago by Mr. R. Hunt in that part of the harbor nearly south of his residence are proving a grand success. On Monday last Mr. Hunt tested the beds and found them all doing well. The oysters on them are of good size and of excellent flavor, and give promise of becoming very plentiful in a short time. These beds will prove a valuable property, and the success of this experiment should lead others to make similar plantations.—*Summerside Journal*.

COMMERCIAL.

Business during the past week has moved along the same as at our last report, and has shown no particular change. The copious rains of the early part of the current week have very greatly improved the prospects for the growing crops of hay, fruits and vegetables, and it now seems that a fair average yield may reasonably be effected.

Though we do not anticipate that Parliament will at its present session find time to deal with the matter of the reformation of the insolvency laws, we believe that the subject is sufficiently important to demand as prompt attention as is possible. This country is at present without a bankruptcy law. The result is that, in too many instances, creditors are defrauded of their respective interests in business estates. Sometimes parties assign to others who have no interest in their estate, and are thus enabled to stave off their creditors for years. Again, others make preferential assignments in favor of one or more of their creditors, and by the law's devious ways practically swindle often those who among those who have trusted them are the most deserving. Frequently the banks, in order to save themselves, have come to the "assistance" of really bankrupt concerns, and have helped them to tide over present difficulties till the banks could "unload." The result has been, that if these concerns could have been forced into insolvency a respectable dividend might have been obtained by the creditors, but after the "assisting" bank got clear, the amount left to be divided among regular creditors has been merely nominal. This subject will bear consideration, scrutiny and action in Canada. If a bankrupt court similar to that now in existence in England were established in Canada we should probably see but few more such failures as have disgraced the pages of the business of the country in late years.

Money is comparatively in satisfactory supply, and there is not any difficulty in negotiating mercantile loans at 6 per cent if the dual signatures are satisfactory. Rates of discount range from 5 to 7 per cent. Payments are fair on the whole, recent statements issued by leading banks reporting a very satisfactory condition of affairs in this respect.

The Government brought down its budget on Tuesday evening, but it is too soon to discuss its probable effects on trade. The prominent changes in the tariff are as follows:—"Raw sugar and molasses shall be free; molasses, melado, etc., when not imported direct from the country of production, shall be liable to a duty of five cents per gallon, except in case of East India sugar imported via and transhipped at Hong Kong. Glucose, grape sugar and corn syrup will still be dutiable at 1½ cents per pound; cut tobacco 35 cents per pound and 12½ per cent ad valorem. Manufactured tobacco and snuff 35 cents per pound and 12½ per cent ad valorem; all beer and porter in casks 15 cents per gallon; in bottles 21 cents per gallon; spirituous liquors, alcohol, gin, spirits of wine, whiskey, rum, palm brandy, wood naphtha, cordials, bitters, etc., \$2 per gallon and 12½ per cent; alcoholic perfumes, aromatic spirits, vermouth, ginger wine, etc., containing 40 per cent of proof spirits, 75 cents per gallon; all above 40 per cent \$2, and 12½ per cent per gallon; champagne and other sparkling wines in quart bottles, \$3.30 per dozen bottles; in pint bottles, \$1.62 per dozen; bottles containing more than a quart to pay at the rate of \$1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of a quart, besides the \$3.30 per dozen. In addition to the before mentioned specific duties champagne must pay 30 per cent ad valorem. Coarse salt when not imported from Great Britain or for use in the fisheries to pay 5 cents per 100 pounds; fine salt 5 cents per 100 pounds, and in barrels 7½ cents per 100."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1891. "The most significant event of the week was the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount from 4 to 3 per cent. For months past London has been the objective point of interest, the storm centre, so to speak, of the financial world; and the clouds of distrust which had gathered in from all parts of the world threatened to burst with renewed fury over those intrepid racers of the sea of finance who had been carrying an overpress of sail in South American waters. The danger signal, however, has been lowered; the outlook is brighter, and now that suspense is relieved, improvement should naturally follow. Enterprise of all kinds has been held in check for some time past by fears of tight money. Conservatism appeared imperative in manufacturing as well as commercial and financial circles; and no wise manager cared to incur obligations extending into the fall months, which a tight money market might interfere with. The result has been a wholesome restraint in all directions; which, though pinching severely in some quarters, has left general trade in a sounder condition than before in spite of the common complaints of dullness. The reduction of the Bank of England rate means that the tension in Europe is abating; that London is prepared for all Russian demands for gold, and has no immediate apprehension about sending gold back to the United States during the fall months in return for such grain and other produce as Europe will be obliged to buy.

Coincident with the removal of fears about the foreign monetary situation, the home outlook has also cleared and proves more assuring. The Treasury is expected to meet all obligations this fall; so that uneasiness on that score is set at rest. The Western Bank reserves are larger than usual, and each year the west grows more independent of eastern aid. Then, too, the money now in circulation in the United States stands at about 1,504 millions, a larger sum than ever before at this season, and larger also than at the times of heaviest crop demands. In 1888, the year of big crops, the total circulation was 1,371 millions, a showing of 133 millions in favor of this year. Further evidence of confidence in the future of money is shown by freer offerings in time money, extending from 60 days to eight months. Merchandise imports, though smaller than a year ago, are still running in excess of exports, creating an adverse balance; but the probability is that this will be settled later on in other ways than by gold shipments; though,

should further amounts leave, no concern need be felt unless they reach much larger figures than now seem possible. In the event of additional shipments of the precious metal, it will be due to the fact that we have, as usual, but little else to send forward at this season of the year. It is the period between hay and grass, as it were, in our crops.

The wheat and corn crops are far the most important of any single influence affecting the future of stocks. Indications suggest the possibility of the largest wheat crop on record, estimates varying from 500 to 550 million bushels. These figures should leave a surplus of about 180 to 200 million bushels for export. If prices only afford a reasonable profit to growers, and the shortage in Europe renders it likely that they will, it is easy to see the effect of such a harvest, not only upon the interior, but upon the trade, railroad and financial interests of the whole country. Europe will have to take our wheat and pay us in gold. Our securities will become intrinsically better in the opinion of both home and foreign holders. In short, should the present hopes concerning the harvest be realized, it would impart a degree of prosperity such as has not been seen for several years past. However, it will not do to discount such hopes too rapidly. The crops are not yet beyond danger. Prudent men will therefore keep close watch on crop news for the next few weeks and act accordingly. There will be nothing to fear in the foreign situation for some months to come. July disbursements are close at hand, and an investment demand of some importance is usually experienced for stocks during that month. Our opinion regarding the immediate future is hopeful, and favorable to a moderate improvement in the business conditions. Comfortable money, moderate prices for stocks and good crops are sufficient to counterbalance all the weak points discoverable at this time."

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	June 10.	1890	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1881
United States.....	230	228	144	24	177	5730	5235	5674	5048
Canada.....	29	32	18	28	36	938	843	845	889

DRY GOODS.—Unusual quietness has characterized wholesale dry goods circles during the week under consideration, and a large proportion of the "clerks" have availed themselves of this fact by taking their vacation. A few sorting orders have been received, but the volume of business has been small. The amount of orders taken so far for fall goods is said to be below the average of former years. Remittances in this line are reported to be fair.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS. There has been nothing important to note in pig iron during the week and we have heard of but little business. In fact the stock here is very low although enquiries are reported to be frequent. Briefly the position is unchanged, there being only a barely fair enquiry to note. Tin and terne plates remain *in statu quo* with the market almost bare of stock, and, consequently, business is limited. Values remain firm and we have no changes to note. Canada plates remain on the same basis as formerly. There is no abatement to the firmness noted in copper a week ago. Lead continues stiff on the other side, but there is no change locally, and business is rather quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no change in the local flour market and, until buyers wake up a little, none is possible. At present they are indifferent and the inducement of lower prices does not appear to have had any effect. In England the grain markets are inactive and in French country markets wheat is easier. The Chicago wheat market has been active but very weak, and declined 1½c. to 2½c.; corn was also weak and fell back 1½c. to 1½c. Oats followed the leading cereals in weakness. The crop summaries in the American newspapers are all favorable, harvesting being pretty well advanced in Tennessee, Texas, Southern and Middle Kansas, Southern Illinois, and Southern Missouri, and is now generally all over Kansas and Missouri. A Chicago authority places the present winter and spring wheat crops of America at nearer 600,000,000 than 500,000,000 bushels, which means good times for the farmers. So bright in fact is the outlook that merchants in many of the interior towns of the Western and Northwestern states are extending credit to the farmers on the strength of the wheat crop. In Canada, however, wheat has suffered considerably for want of rain, although the moisture of the past week has done an immense amount of good in a number of districts, but more rain is needed to insure a good crop. In Waterloo county, Ontario, the drought has been so severe that farmers have been compelled to purchase hay in this market, a circumstance that has not been known for many years. It is to be hoped that the rains of the past week have been more general than reported. Manitoba and the Northwestern States have been favored with areas of heavy rain of late, but they seem to have been exhausted before reaching Ontario. The most sanguine supporters of the theory that the supply of wheat was not sufficient to satisfy the world's consumptive requirements up till the first of next month, the commencement of the cereal year, must have met with sore disappointment before this, as it is now quite apparent that the supply in sight in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, and on passage to the United Kingdom, will be in the vicinity of 60,000,000 bushels, with a goodly supply to draw from in the shape of farmers' reserves. Ample stocks in sight therefore at the beginning of harvest, and the prospects of a big wheat crop in the United States, estimated at 500,000,000 bushels and upwards, are sufficient to outweigh all considerations of shortages on the continent of Europe for the present and consequently prices have sustained a further depreciation, No. 2 spring in Chicago having declined to 93½c, July, at time of writing, shows a shrinkage of 16c. to 17c. per bushel from top prices last spring. Of course prices from this out until the crops are harvested, will be subjected to fluctuations caused by adverse or favorable weather. The famine cry in any event may be disposed of for many years to come, as the wheat fields of the world cover such an immensely wide area, that it would be impossible for the world to fall short of its consumptive breadstuff supplies.

PROVISIONS.—A better local demand for provisions is reported but the tone of the market is decidedly easy and prices would, no doubt be cut considerably to induce trade. There has been no change in this line at Liverpool. In Chicago the provision market was dull and weak. The hog market there has been strong. That for cattle was lower, while for sheep it was steady.

BUTTER.—There has been but little change to note in the local butter market and the only business transacted has been a quiet jobbing one. Naturally, with large supplies to select from, buyers are particular about quality and price, and they have rather the advantage now.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market has ruled very quiet, even to dullness. The supply is more than sufficient to meet the demand, and prices are weak.

EGGS.—The demand for eggs is fair, but receipts continue to be large, so that prices are rather weak, and for large lots, even of the freshest, shadings are readily made from quotations to induce trade. A London report says:—"Eggs have arrived in less quantity, and prices have experienced a rise of from 3d. to 6d. per long hundred, quotations ranging from 4s. 9d. (for Russians) up to 8s. 6d. (for extra French). In Liverpool imports have been small, the arrivals being chiefly from the Green Isle, and prices have advanced, Canadians feeling the benefit of the upwardation, those on offer being readily disposed of at 7s. per 120, the top price of the market."

FRUIT.—The dried fruit market has been extremely quiet, owing to the same old cause—uncertainty regarding the tariff—which is the disturbing factor with trade generally. A slight decline in raisins has induced some business in a small way from first hands, and currants are also easier. In green fruit the warmer weather has been a booming factor as regards oranges, lemons, bananas, and other juicy fruits, and a brisk jobbing movement in them has developed during the week. Imported strawberries do not reach this market in a sufficiently fresh state to meet the approval of our people, and they are, therefore, rather slow of sale, but the natives will be along very soon, and if prices are popularized larger quantities than ever will be required this season.

TEA AND COFFEE.—There is no change to note in this market as regards these articles.

SUGAR.—As far as actual transactions go the position of the sugar market is unchanged. There has been a fair demand during the week but it has been only to supply pressing consumptive wants, and grocers are only buying in small quantities, for reasons that are now well understood. As the tariff question is now set at rest, refiners expect a rush of orders as the country is bare of stock and the preserving season is near at hand. Little change in prices is noticeable, but they are, if anything, a shade easier than they were last week.

MOLASSES.—The molasses market is very strong at the moment. The crop of Barbados molasses, it is expected, will not exceed if it reaches 27,000 puncheons, as compared with 50,000 last year, and there is practically no old stock on hand in Canada now, so that the prospects favor higher prices, figures being now nearly 10c. higher than they were last year at this time. It is true that some claim, on the other hand, that the country is in a poor condition to receive supplies, and that dealers, instead of distributing the stock, will have to hold it until it is known more definitely how the crops turn out. If good a large trade will doubtless be done.

FISH OILS.—Montreal, June 24.—"The market for fish oils is very quiet, and we quote Newfoundland cod oil 36c. to 37½c., steam refined seal 44c. to 45c. Cod liver oil is quoted at 65c. to 70c. for Newfoundland." Gloucester, Mass., June 24.—"Cod oil 30c. per gallon; medicine oil 60c.; blackfish oil 80c.; menhaden oil 25c.; livers 25c. per bucket."

FISH.—The wholesale trade in fish continues to be very quiet. Receipts have been small, and consequently, little business could be done. Bait continues to be scarce, and on this account deep sea fishing is confined to unusually small proportions. It is reported that mackerel have "struck in" all along the western shore in great numbers, and that many thousands of barrels have been secured. If this news proves true it will put very considerable sums of money into the pockets of the along shore fishermen, and will give a great impetus to trade generally, as this money will be spent in dry goods, groceries, etc., and thus aid the entire community. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 24.—"Business in smoked fish is quiet and steady, and we quote:—Boneless codfish 5c. to 6c., and boneless fish 3½c. to 4½c. Yarmouth blisters \$1.25 per hundred, Finnan haddies 7c. per lb. The market for cured fish is quiet. We quote salmon \$1 35 to \$1.40 per doz Lobsters \$7.50 to \$8 per case. Mackerel \$4.25 per case. Fresh salmon is arriving freely, sales of Gaspe salmon in cases having been made at 10c. to 12c. per lb. Haddock has sold at 3c. to 3½c. per lb., and fresh mackerel at 8c. to 10c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., June 24.—"New Georges codfish at \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5.25; Bank \$5.75 for large and \$5 for small; Shore \$5.75 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4.12 per qtl; hake \$2.12; haddock \$3.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English cured do. \$3.12 per qtl; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16. Clam bait \$7." Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 3.—"We had no direct imports during the fortnight, and our market is now quite bare of a prime article. Some Newfoundland fish of very poor quality has however arrived from Barbados, and although offered down to \$20 tierces medium, and \$5 boxes, it does not attract purchasers. Large quantities of corned fish and tassaio have recently been landed, which has to a considerable extent checked the demand for codfish. Both mackerel and herring would sell readily at full values."

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
FOR INTERNAL AS EXTERNAL USE.
In 1810
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera, Morbus, Diarrhea, Lumbago, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post paid; 6 bottles \$2. Express paid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

IF we expect to prosper we must be honest with each other.
YOU want full value for your money, no matter what you buy.
LIKE us, you wish to have the greatest success possible.
WHAT annoyance & ill luck are caused by inferior goods.
IS there any doubt in your mind about ours?
GOOD results always follow their use.
—BUY YOUR—

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES
FROM
W. H. BANNISTER,
(Graduate Optician)
136—GRANVILLE STREET,—136
HALIFAX, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	5
Granulated.....	4½
Circle A.....	4½
White Extra C.....	4½
Standard.....	3½
Extra Yellow C.....	3½
Yellow C.....	3½
TEA.	
Cosong, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	40
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38
Clentfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	28 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 53
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	8.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS
There is no change to note in the breadstuff market. Business may be said to be very dull, everybody waiting, buying only from hand to mouth. Our prices may all be shaded, excepting oatmeal and mill-feeds.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	3.00 to 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.00
Onions New Berm. per crate.....	2.00
" Egyptian, new.....	3½
Dates boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10
Bananas.....	2.95 to 3.00
Tomatoes, new, per box.....	75

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

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.25 to 6.35
High Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.90 to 5.75
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.50
Superior Extras.....	5.30 to 5.40
Good Seconds.....	5.75 to 5.20
Graham Flour.....	5.25 to 5.50
Oatmeal.....	6.00
" Rolled.....	6.10
" In Bond.....	6.10
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	3.20 to 3.60
" In Bond.....	3.15 to 3.25
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	19.00 to 20.00
Shorts.....	26.00 to 27.00
Middlings.....	27.50 to 28.50
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	44.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34.00 to 35.00
Moules.....	30.00
Split Peas.....	4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	3 to 65
Hay per ton.....	11.75 to 13.00

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

FISH.

	Ex Vessel.	Ex Store
MACKEREL—		
Extras.....		
No. 1.....		
" 2.....		
" 3.....		
" 4.....		
" 5.....		
" 6.....		
" 7.....		
" 8.....		
" 9.....		
" 10.....		
Small.....		
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....	5.25	
" 1 Fall Split.....	4.00	
" 1 Fall Round.....	4.50	
" 1 Labrador.....	5.00	
" 1 Georges Bay.....	none	
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00	
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....	3.50	3.75
SALMON.		
No. 1, 7 brl.....		16.00
No. 2, 7 brl.....		15.00
Small.....		
CODFISH.		
Hard C. R.....	5.00	5.50
Western Shore.....	4.50	4.75 to 5.00
Bank.....	none	5.00 to 5.25
Bay.....	none	none
Newfoundland.....	none	none
Haddock.....	3.50	
Hard C. B.....	3.50	4.00
Bank & Western.....	3.25	3.75
HAKS.....	2.50	3.00 to 3.25
POLLOCK.....	none	3.40
HAKS SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½	
COD OIL, 7 gal.....	25c.	30c.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
" Am. Plate.....	14.00 to 15.50
" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.00 to 7.00
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BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	28
" in Small Tubs.....	21
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18
" old.....	7 to 14
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	20
" Western.....	18
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian.....	11
" Antigonish.....	12

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	55
Liverpool, 7 hhd.....	1.15
" Afloat.....	1.10
" Cadiz.....	none
" Turks Island.....	1.50
" Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.40
" Afloat.....	\$1.30

THE YOUNG SQUIRE'S RETURN.

(Concluded.)

The gypsy was never required to appear; Wilfrid Burn was never again called upon to answer the charge, and the Longhill mystery was never cleared up, if the old woman's evidence has left any doubt in the matter. Ere the next Assizes were due, Roderick Warstone left England and returned no more. Even his father's death, which took place soon after—the trial broke the old Squire's heart, it was said—did not recall him; the estates were placed in the care of a steward, and his tenants never saw the Squire again; nor did Miss Matilda Jermyn. It was hardly likely that he could renew his attentions to that young lady, or she receive them; but those in the village who pretended to be well informed in the matter, said it was not the legal difficulty of his position which was a bar to Mr. Warstone, or prevented his renewing his suit; it was his fear of assassination. Be that as it might, he certainly never again appeared openly in England.

No obstacle now existed to the marriage between Wilfrid and Mabel, and directly it was evident that no further trouble would be incurred from the accusation, Mr. Rayford insisted upon its "coming off."

"When the lad has married thee, my girl," said the farmer, "I shall feel that thou art safe, and I shall feel safe too, but not till then. What wilt thou do, Squires, and gypsies, and the like, with shootings and murders, and so on, I cannot tell what may happen."

Mabel probably needed no urging to take this course, but if she did, it was supplied by old Hepzibah, who assured her solemnly that the stars gave warning against the postponement of her marriage.

So, as there was no reason for delay, the marriage took place at an early date.

Little was seen of the old Squire after the trial; indeed the villagers declared that "he never held up his head" from that time, for the revelations made therein were a fearful blow to his feelings and his pride; but, proud though he was, no man in the county had a higher sense of right than Squire Warstone, and he felt that some recompense was due to the man who had suffered from his family and from himself, for he was most earnest in pressing on the charge. Perhaps he did not like to see Wilfrid; perhaps he thought the latter would refuse compensation at his hands; at any rate, it was Mr. Rayford who received a lease, for a long term, of the valuable Mill Farm, at a peppercorn rent. The plain-dealing, straightforward old yeoman, seeing no reason why he should not allow his landlord to appease his conscience by doing the right thing, promptly accepted the lease, and the half-dozen of boys and girls who in time made the old rooms at the Mill Farm echo with their laughter became little heirs and heiresses thereby.

The gypsy-witness was not seen again in the village, but when old Hepzibah died, a dark, stern looking stranger came who produced some proof of his being her relative, and claimed her body for the purpose of burial in some distant cemetery where her tribe lay. It was said that he was joined, soon after he drove away, by two gypsy women—an old one, the very image of the witness on Wilfrid Burn's trial, and a younger and very handsome woman. It was whispered that this latter was Roderick Warstone's gypsy-wife. But if it were so, she was never more heard of in Longhill.

THE END.

JUDGE NOT.

How could I bear to sit in Heaven, on e'er so high a throne,
And hear him say to her—to her? that else he loveth none.

CHAPTER I.—THE WOV.

The lights in the great bed-chamber, with its domed, painted ceiling, were turned low, and the hush of approaching death hung over all things; for on the bed Constance Deverell lay white and motionless, with closed eyes and low, irregular breathing. She had been a reigning beauty thirty years ago. She was handsome still, and her beauty was reflected in the face of the tall, slight man who stood by the bedside, watching and waiting. The son also had loved so little, yet who alone was with her in this terrible hour, while the younger, her darling from his cradle, was far away. The nurse, a Sister hastily summoned from the neighboring convent, sat on the opposite side of the bed; the doctor stood at the foot.

The hands of the clock over the mantelpiece pointed to midnight.

Three days had Constance Deverell lain unconscious, unless a low moaning at times was any sign of consciousness. The doctor could not account for the seizure which had prostrated her. He had been hastily summoned at nine o'clock in the morning by a mounted groom from the Court, and when he arrived he found Mrs. Deverell, who had not yet risen, insensible. Her son and her housekeeper with her.

"How did this happen?" he asked Max Deverell, whose face was as white as the face on the pillow; his handsome features were stern and set, they seemed wrought in marble.

Dr. Bland knew Mrs. Deverell to be a woman who was rarely ill; he could not understand this sudden attack.

"I only came down from London last night," Max answered, in a suppressed voice. "This morning, as I was passing my mother's room on the way from my own, I heard a piercing cry from within, I rushed into the room, and found her like this."

"She must have received some great mental shock, Mr. Deverell. Do

you know, or can you conjecture its nature?"

A slight flush crossed the man's marble face. He said, after a moment's hesitation:

"I think I can conjecture."

"And—pardon me, I speak only in the interest of my patient—can that cause be removed?"

"No," Max said, looking straight before him; "there is nothing to be done, nothing!"

The good doctor stifled a sigh, but said no more.

He knew what all the village knew—such things cannot be hidden—that Max, the eldest born, was not his mother's favourite, and for this reason he was rarely at the Court, while for Clinton, the younger, always a ne'er-do-well from his boyhood upwards, she had the extravagant affection which women sometimes lavish on their unworthy children.

Some people said that part at least of the reason of this preference was Clinton's likeness to the young soldier Constance Bedingfold had loved, but had thrown over, because of his poverty, to marry rich Mr. Deverell, and the soldier had died in battle within a month of her marriage.

Certainly Clinton was not like the Deverells, who had the dark oval faces and clear cut handsome features that distinguished Max. And Mrs. Deverell, though she was a dutiful wife, had never loved her husband.

"Perhaps," thought the doctor, "Clinton had lost more than usual on the turf, or at cards, or had married a barmaid or a circus rider; and Max either did not know the actual truth, or did not choose to admit his knowledge."

He was an extremely proud, reserved man; and if Clinton had done anything discreditable to the family name, Max would, at any cost, hide the wound from the public gaze.

A skilled nurse was sent for; the doctor gave directions, and called constantly to see how the patient progressed; and now the third night had come, and the doctor, when he came an hour ago, had given his fiat.

"There is nothing to be done. She is sinking, Mr. Deverell; it is only a question of time."

And Max's white lips moved with the unuttered words:

"Better so. Oh, merciful father! better so."

A little before one o'clock Dr. Bland left; he was perfectly helpless, and the Sister was quite able to do anything that was needed; the doctor's house, besides, was not far off, and a horse was ready-saddled in the stables, and one of the grooms sat up, in case of emergency.

Then Max urged the nurse to go and lie down in the adjoining dressing room.

"I can call you in an instant," he said. "Pray take some rest."

"You need it more than I do," she answered.

"You have had no sleep since your mother was seized."

But Max shook his head.

"I cannot rest," he said; "I must be with her."

So Sister Agnes went into the dressing room and lay down, and Max still watched by the dying bed.

There was no rest for him; no sleep in the dark eyes so full of passionate pain.

And if she lay for a week like this he must never leave her side; he must be with her to the end.

It was about two o'clock when he saw a change in the livid face, a quiver of lips and eyelids; then her hand stirred feebly on the coverlet.

He rose and bent over her.

"Mother!" he whispered.

Her lips moved; she was trying, he knew, to speak his brother's name, but after a moment she opened her eyes, and fixed them with a strangely clear gaze on her son's face; she tried to speak, but failed.

Max brought the brandy which stood ready mixed for use, and gently raising her, made her drink a little. It gave her some strength; her eyes went to his face again, then to the crucifix that hung at the foot of the bed.

The Deverells were of the extreme High Church, as it is called, though they would have said simply of the Church, and the symbol of Christianity was not, in their creed, for the altar only.

The dying woman made a feeble sign with her finger, and Max detached the crucifix and brought it to her; but she signed to him to keep it in his hands.

"Swear," she whispered, with a strange agony in her eyes, "never to—to—" Her breath failed her; she made a supreme effort. "Swear," she said, "on that symbol never to—to reveal the truth to living soul!"

Max knelt down, and bowing his face over the crucifix, kissed it reverently.

"I swear," he said slowly, "never to reveal the truth to living soul!"

There was a faint murmur from his mother's lips. He lifted his head and saw that her eyes were closed; a grey shadow swept over her face.

He rose to his feet and called the Sister, and in two seconds, she, too, was bending over the dying woman.

No need for question and answer. Max knew that it was only moments now.

He quietly wiped the dew from the rigid brow. A faint quiver passed over her features; her lips babbled, trying to force the name that was always in her heart, "Cl—li—li—"

And then the last breath rippled out, and the troubled, erring life was over.

Even in death she was unjust. On Max she had laid a burden grievous to be borne. Her last thought was for Clinton; her last effort the attempt to repeat his name.

Deep in his heart Max must have felt the bitterness of the injustice that had robbed his childhood and youth of love, and had been crowned on a death-bed; but he gave no sign.

The dead woman was his mother; and perhaps, too, he had been so long used to injustice, that it seemed to him only in the natural order of things, and the wonder would have been to be treated otherwise.

Constance Deverell was buried, as became the lady of the Manor, with chanted requiem, and incense, and light of many tapers; and if the remark was made that it was strange Clinton was absent, the answer was that he had been telegraphed for, and perhaps the message had not reached him.

It certainly seemed like a grim irony of fate that the younger son, for whom alone the mother had lived, did not stand by her deathbed, or follow her to the grave; it was Max who closed her eyes; Max whose hand dropped flowers in her grave.

And Max, alas! was still to bear the curse that grew up out of the dead mother's wrong to him, for "the evil that we do lives after us;" and the dead hand still held the living in cruel grasp.

CHAPTER II.—BERYL.

"Of all the dull, horrid, stupid, dead-and-alive, do-nothing-all-the-year-round holes that were ever invented, I call Middle Marston the very worst."

And having delivered herself of this emphatic protest, Miss Beryl Clavering, aged nineteen, scatted herself on the table to take breath.

"My dear Beryl!" remonstrated Miss Clavering; but as Aunt Laura ejaculated "My dear Beryl!" in appropriate intonations on an average about five times a day, it produced no effect on the reprobate mind of the young person to whom it was addressed.

Certainly a small house on the outskirts of a small country town, with only a decidedly prim and starch old maid for a companion, was not the most lively dwelling for a girl, young, high-spirited, with a quick receptive brain, a passionate heart, a vivid love for life and movement, and a form and face of greater beauty than she, by the way, had any idea of.

For Beryl was very innocent—"green" town girls would have called her; she had lived here ever since she was eleven, when her father died, and Miss Clavering knew about as much of the world as dear, pious old maids generally do know.

She was quite unable to cope with Beryl, who had far too much force and independence of character to be cramped down to Miss Clavering's idea of a "young lady," and so became a "tomboy," and, but for a naturally fine and noble disposition, which could not be really spoilt, might have become haughty and overbearing. As it was, the girl was impulsive and headstrong, and badly needed discipline; but she was not likely to improve very much under the continual process of beating her wings against the bars of her cage.

"It is a hole," she repeated, pushing her hands through the rich, soft curls that clustered over her head, and rippled in all manner of wicked little tendrils about her forehead. "I don't believe there are a thousand people in the place; and there are no plays—nor a theatre to have them in; no concerts, no anything!"

"My dear Beryl," said Aunt Laura, with a rising intonation, "you really should not talk so. What does a young girl, or anyone, indeed, want with theatres and concerts? I am sure the country about here is beautiful, and the weather just now is most enjoyable."

"I know every tree and blade of grass for twelve miles round," said Beryl, pulling the ears of Del, the handsome young mastiff, in whose society she was in the habit of taking long rambles.

Del had no more business in the breakfast-parlor than Beryl had sitting on the table.

Aunt Laura liked "dogs in their place," which meant that she didn't like them at all; but Beryl rode rough-shod over this, and many other rules.

"And in the winter," continued Miss Clavering, "there is plenty of amusement in the town."

"Oh, lots!" said Beryl, beginning to count on her fingers. "Let's see. There are penny readings every fortnight in the parish school room, when the rectress plays seven-octavo pieces on a six-and-a-half-octave piano, and leaves out all the top notes; and Miss Butterman Wandle says in monotone; 'I'm to be Queen of the m'y, mother-r, I'm to be Queen of the m'y!'—and there is the 'Service of Song' at the Wesleyan Chapel—two. What's three? Oh, the Middle Matston, Glee Union, once a month, 'The Chasers,' and something about 'Umphrey with his fyle,' and the lectures at the Mechanics' Institute, generally by people without h's, and about political economy, or missionaries, or something dull and stupid—"

"Beryl!" cried Aunt Laura, rising from her seat in her righteous anger—there was no "my dear" this time—"you positively shock me by your discontented, irreverent, censorious mode of talking. You are always quizzing and finding fault, and quarrelling with your lot in life; and I positively will not hear you speak as you do about missionaries."

She stalked towards the door, Beryl sitting silent, but with a very wicked, impenitent smile lurking about the corners of her pretty lips. Of course, she ought to have apologised for outraging Aunt Laura's "prejudices," as the young rebel termed them; but she didn't.

Aunt Laura, like most old ladies, was great on missions to Chinamen and Hottentots, and there was a missionary box in the hall, but Beryl never put anything into it, and she couldn't endure Aunt Laura's church in the town, with its high pews, dull service, and long sermon.

She liked the church at Little Marston, across the fields and through the Marston Woods.

Aunt Laura protested in vain against her niece going to this church, at which Middle Marston held up its horrified hands; but Beryl went all the same, with Del for an escort.

(To be Continued.)



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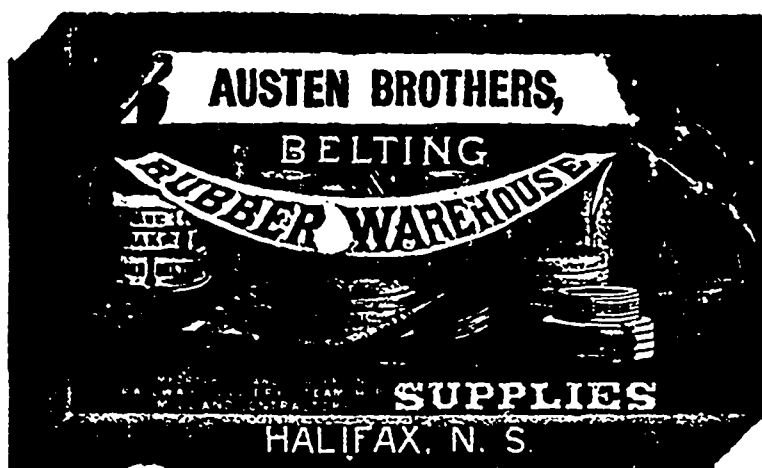
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MINING.

MOLEGA—Mr. Charles K. McLeod is at work developing the Fiske Block by tribute, and has succeeded in taking out very rich ore. We are informed that the specimens are exceedingly fine, the gold coarse, and plenty of it. A few years ago such a discovery would be apt to cause half the people to go and see it. The property is owned by John McGuire, Geo. E. Forsythe, and others.

The Parker & Douglas Mine is showing up good gold this month.

The Malaga Mine, as usual, is taking out rich rock every day.

The Boston Mining Company are also having their usual good luck.

WHITREBURN.—Manager Partington has returned, and intends prosecuting operations vigorously. We learn that men are again to be put at work on the Dunbrack and probably some other Leads.

The Queens Co. Mine is still showing nice gold in the quartz. Work on this property is carried on with the most approved machinery, and every endeavor made to save all the gold.—*Gold Hunter.*

A NEW PROCESS FOR GOLD EXTRACTION.—A new process for extracting gold from pyrites has been brought out in South Australia, and patented in other parts of the world. It consists in calcining the crushed pyrites in a furnace at a low degree of heat, operations being expedited by introducing a jet of gas containing an excess of oxygen, into a hollow cylinder, in which the ore is being roasted. The cylinder is made to revolve in the centre of the furnace, at a slight inclination from the horizontal, so that as it turns slowly round, the pulverised ore finds its way gradually from the upper to the lower end. Within the cylinder are a number of small flanges for the purpose of raising and carrying round the ore, which, by this means, drops clear from the top to the bottom of the cylinder, and is thus exposed to the full force of the jet of gas before mentioned. The ore is fed into the cylinder through a hopper, and the lower end is left open. On the crown of the furnace is an iron retort, which is charged with crude nitrate of soda wetted with acid. Nitrate and hydrochloric acid are obtained, and sulphuric acid from the sulphur contained in the pyrites. These products are derived from the gases which are stored in a chamber constructed for the purpose. The retort has a curved pipe descending into the open end of the cylinder, so that the jet of gas plays full into it. In the working model made by Messrs. May Brothers, engineers, of Gawler, the cylinder was 5 feet in length, and the time occupied by the ore in passing through it under 12 minutes; by which time the calcination was complete, and the pyrites decomposed. The ore could then be at once amalgamated with mercury, but the present plan is to transfer it at once in a bath of *agua regia* composed of the acids before mentioned. By allowing it to remain in this bath for from 15 to 30 minutes, the gold is dissolved, and the liquor is next filtered through charcoal which retains the gold, and the charcoal being placed in a furnace the metal is smelted and recovered.

It is claimed that the process will save 95 per cent. of the gold contained in the pyrites, and that the cost of the operation will not exceed 4s. per ton of pulverised ore, which cost includes interest on the plant required. The cost of a plant capable of treating 100 tons per week, is estimated roughly at between £300 and £400. Hitherto, by most of the ordinary processes, it has been difficult to save more than 50 or 60 per cent. of the gold in pyrites, so that if the patent saves even 90 per cent. it is a vast improvement upon the methods commonly in use. Not only is its advantage seen in saving 15 dwts. where only 10 was got before, but in the lower cost of the process, so that 1 dwt. of gold would about cover the cost of saving 15 dwts., whereas 2 would be required to recover the 10 dwts. The inventor claims, as part of his patent, the right to use any peroxide in treating ores, and to apply the process to other metals besides gold. He is about to experiment on the zinc ores, which abound in the silver mines at and around Broken Hill, and is sanguine of being able to separate the zinc, which, though valuable, is mostly lost at present. He considers that the same principle is applicable also to the treatment of copper pyrites.

The working model above referred to is capable of treating about 30 cwts. of ore per diem, and the experiments have been thoroughly successful. In fact, the inventor and his friends satisfied themselves by repeated experiments of the effective nature of the invention before they went to the expense of patenting it in nearly all the important gold producing countries of the world. It is intended now to erect works in Adelaide on a large scale, so that pyrites can be treated in quantity. Amongst other advantages possessed by this process are (a) the saving in grinding the stone, as screens of 100 holes to the square inch are quite fine enough, the desulphurising process effecting all that is required on that grade; (b) in treating sulphide ores an excess of liquor is produced, and is available for the treatment of other stone containing very fine or "flour" gold, which can by this means be readily saved; (c) the entire removal of the sulphur is not necessary so long as the pyrites is decomposed; and (d) it is impossible to slag the ore as it must come out perfectly oxidised.

The *Weekly Bulletin*, London, thus hopelessly discusses the mining situation: "Suspended animation" represents what is going on just now on the Stock Exchange in securities coming under this heading. Nobody is doing anything except in Otto's Kopje, and if anyone wants to buy, he has to pay through the nose; whilst if he wants to sell a similar operation has to be undergone.

How could anybody expect it to be otherwise? Until the bigger things like Argentine, Uruguay, etc., are wiped off the slate, we must go on as now. Nobody has a shilling to bless himself with, as everyone holds on to what he has got with the pertinacity of a bull-dog. When the words "SUSPENDED PAYMENT" are stuck up at Buenos Ayres, and on the portals

of a few more London "eminent firms" we shall all breathe again, and the little fry will be as happy and as busy as grigs.

It is astonishing when the large revenue derived from mining is taken into consideration, to note how little is done by the Government to aid and encourage the industry. The mining men here have been extremely moderate in their requests and have only asked that an official assay office be established, and in connection therewith a small plant for actual working tests of ores. The Government have been petitioned in this behalf, have been waited upon by delegations and have duly promised to consider the matter, and yet session after session of Parliament is held and nothing is done. This is the shabbiest of treatment and proves how little the members understand or appreciate the great value of the mining industry to the country.

Self interest, if nothing else, should teach them that the royalties and revenues from mining form the most important item, the most valuable asset of the Province, and that the greater the volume of mining the greater the increase of revenue. This being the case, a point should be made to advance the mining interests in every possible way. So far from this being the case mining is handicapped in various ways by unwise legislation and by perfect indifference to the wishes of those investing most largely in the business.

An official assay office, properly conducted, would soon be almost if not quite self sustaining, and there should be no delay in its establishment. We think a mistake was made by the miners in asking financial aid from the Dominion Government, as the argument at once arises "Why should we be called upon to aid in a purely local matter from which the Province derives a large revenue and which they should consequently foster by all means in their power?" The appeal to the Dominion Government furnished an excuse to the Local authorities to say that they would do nothing until the Dominion acted, and to thus shelve a matter of vital importance to the mining cause.

In British Columbia the authorities have voted large sums to encourage mining and have advanced the money to construct smelting works, and their wise and liberal policy is bearing good fruit and is in striking contrast to the apathy and indifference of our legislature.

An official assay office is badly needed and we shall continue to agitate the subject until this slight concession to the mining men of the province has been granted.

Mining matters are progressing quietly and steadily, but there is little new to record, as operations are confined to the old districts, the prospectors not having yet got fairly to work. The gold excitement has extended to Cape Breton and parties have been formed at Sydney to explore promising localities near Ingonish. In Mooselauds some new territory has been covered and the work of prospecting will soon be begun. Messrs. Barton & Murphy are working at Tangier and as they understand the district thoroughly they will doubtless soon be heard from.

Killing is looking well and bids fair to become a large gold producer, but we hear that at its near neighbor, Beaver Dam, there has been a cessation of work, but no reason is assigned. Large returns are the order of the day at South Uniacke and 15 Mile Stream and the outlook at Coldstream is most promising. The Touquoy Mine at Moose River and the Dixon at Caribou yield their monthly gold brick with uninterrupted regularity and must be paying their owners handsomely. Centre Rawdon, Oldham, and Waverly are having a lull as producers, but this is only temporary—as new and extensive plants are going up, while at Montague the Annand continues its large yield. The returns come into the Mines office very slowly, but this is accounted for by the fact that extensive improvements are being made in nearly every district.

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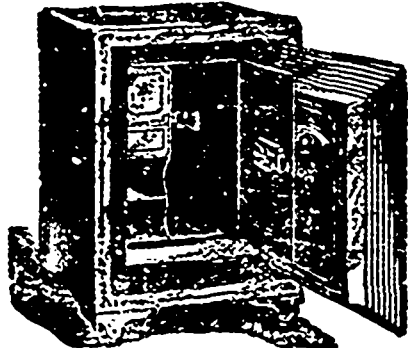
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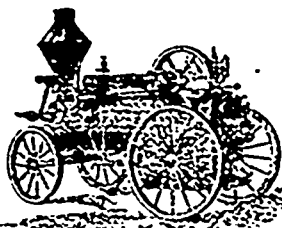
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ASBESTOS MINING IN QUEBEC.

By E. W. Elle.

The asbestos mines of the Province of Quebec are, at the present day, of special interest to the mining and industrial world, from the fact that in so far as now known they practically represent the only deposits where this mineral, of a quality adapted for spinning, and for the finer purposes of manufacture, can be profitably obtained.

The rocks with which the asbestos veins are associated in Quebec constitute a somewhat distinct series, which have, for the last thirty years, been known under the name of the "Quebec" group. They comprise an extensive and important development of both sedimentary and eruptive rocks, which extend throughout the eastern part of the Province, from the Vermont boundary to the extremity of Gaspé peninsula. They are not recognized in their entirety in any other part of Canada, though certain portions of the group are found in their extension southward into the United States. Crossing the Gulf of St. Lawrence they, however, form a very extensive belt in the island of Newfoundland, where, more particularly at certain points on the west coast, the same series of slates, sandstones, diorites and serpentines occur, the whole presenting features both from geological and mineralogical standpoints, very similar to what are seen in this portion of Canada. While these rocks in Newfoundland have, to a certain extent, been traced out, no systematic search for asbestos has as yet been made, though that the mineral occurs there at a number of points, and in a variety of forms, is clearly indicated by the specimens which have from time to time been obtained in the course of the general geological exploration of the Island. Some of these specimens belong to the group of actinolitic minerals like the deposits found in Potton and Bolton, but among others observed from that country were samples of vein asbestos, equalling in quality any obtained at Thosford, and having a fibre from two to three inches in length.

The mineral asbestos proper belongs to the hornblende or pyroxene group of minerals, while that of Quebec, commonly known by this name, is in reality a variety of serpentine, mineralogically known as chrysotile. It is found in the eastern townships of Quebec, in small veins occurring in masses of serpentine which form a series of disconnected masses, generally of small extent, surrounded by igneous rock, principally dioritic, but occasionally rising through great outcrops of slates or schists. Sometimes, however, these masses of serpentine assume such proportions as to rank almost as mountain ridges.

Prior to 1880, the greater part of the fine asbestos fibre adapted for spinning came from the mines of Italy and Corsica, and owing to the difficulty with which it was obtained, and its exceptionally fine quality, commanded a very high price in the market, reaching as much as \$250 to \$300 per ton; but the discovery of the chrysotile deposits in the Province of Quebec of a quality equally well adapted for spinning as that of Italy, taken in connection with the fact that these were situated directly along a line of railway within short haulage of a shipping port, almost revolutionized the industry, and has lately nearly closed the Italian mines.

Much of the so-called asbestos of these mines, however, is not adapted for spinning, and is used for the manufacture of mill-board, cement, paints, etc., as is also the output from such mines in the United States as have been working more or less constantly for the last twenty years. The output of the Quebec mines has even already had such an effect upon these that their present output is probably scarcely one-tenth of what it reached ten years ago.

In Ontario a large quantity of the mineral actinolite, a member of the hornblende family, is mined and ground at Bridgewater, in Hastings County. This is used for cement roofing, being mixed for that purpose with tar, the fibrous texture of the material being such as to allow of its felting, but not for spinning.

The serpentine of Quebec, which is really asbestos-bearing to an extent which can be profitably worked, is confined to a comparatively limited area, and more particularly to certain portions of the townships of Thosford, Ireland, Coleraine and Wolfestown, in which localities successful mining operations have been carried on for some years. But even in these districts there are large portions of the serpentine belts which, in so far as yet proved, have disclosed no asbestos in quantity to be economically available. The rock carrying the merchantable asbestos is generally a greyish weathering serpentine of some shade of green on fresh fracture, generally a greyish green, in which are contained numerous small particles of iron, both magnetic and chromic, more generally the former. Serpentine that have a black, hard, chippy aspect do not apparently promise well, nor does the rock which weathers a dirty reddish brown. In the asbestos bearing rock proper the veins of asbestos are even, without any special arrangement, intersecting the mass of the rock generally in every direction, but for the most part at a considerable angle both to the perpendicular and horizontal. Certain peculiar arrangements of these veins are, however, noted in certain areas, as at the King Bros' mine in Ireland, where the serpentine appears to be regularly stratified almost in the manner of sandstone or quartzite in layers dipping to the northwest, and the veins of asbestos apparently follow what, in sedimentary rocks, would be regarded as the bedding plane. In several other places the veins, few in number, cut the rock in an almost horizontal position, and when found in a knoll can be traced across from one side of the hill to the other nearly on the same plane, but as a rule the veins are irregularly placed.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

SOLUTION.

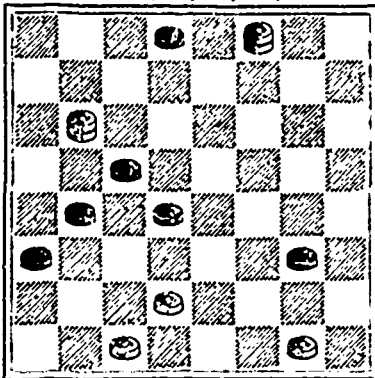
PROBLEM 226.—The position was: Black men 6, 7, 16, 21, 24, king 27; white men 18, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30; white to play and win.
30 23 30—21 18 2 white
21—30 22 17 27—18 wins.
29 25 21—14 2 27

PROBLEM 228.

By E. Harbord, of Ipswich, England.

Liverpool Mercury

Black men 2, 14, 17, 18, 21, 24.

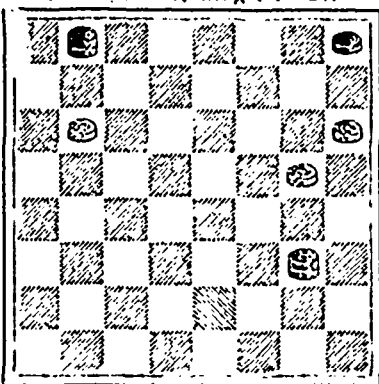


White men 26, 30, 32, kings 3, 9.

Black to play and capture all the opposing pieces on the seventh move. An ideal newspaper problem by a brainless amateur. It contains an elegant bit of draught strategy, and yet so simple as to appeal to the powers of the merest tyro.

Some players have complained that our problems of late have been too easy of solution. Following is one that will bother them:

PROBLEM 229.
Black men 4, kings, 1 24.



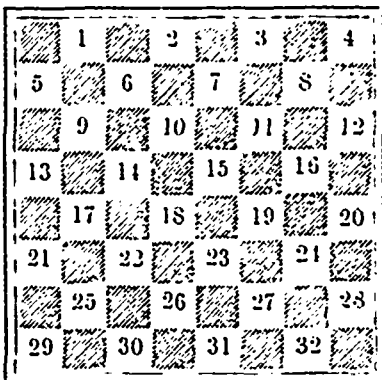
White men 9, 12, 16.

White to play and win.

This is a gem whose sparkle only a few of our solvers are likely to detect.

In order to refresh the memories of our readers and to instruct beginners we reprint this week a numbered diagram below. It will be observed that in starting, the blacks *always* have the small numbers and the first move.

Black.



White.

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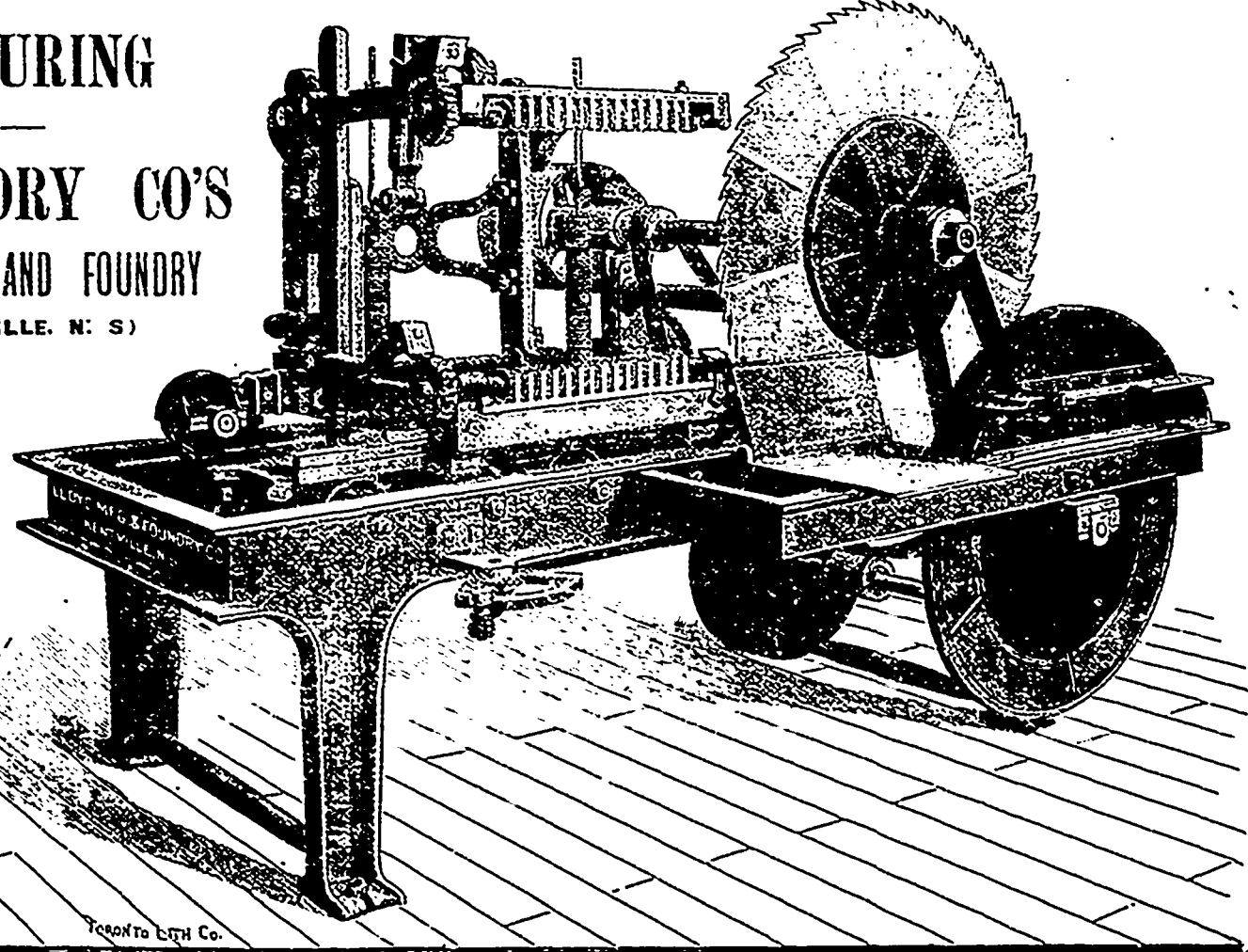
Increase in Premium Income \$48,922
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Increase in Surplus 59,878
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CITY CHIMES.

Our friend the enemy, otherwise the N. S. correspondent of the *Dominion Illustrated*, evidently has not yet recovered from the shock of finding that her work was open to criticism. In her last effusion she says "Somebody ought really to pat my little friend, THE CRITIC, on the back, to put it in a good humor, also in order to restore it to its proper sphere of usefulness; a critic that allows its spleen to get the better of its veracity, is, to say the least of it, unreliable. I was fair enough to admit that I had been misinformed in some minor detail of the article; I most certainly did not admit the correctness of the criticisms on my workmanship. She must not forget, this fair critic (for surely it is a lady editor who wields this illogical pen) the sacred character of her office." Now in order that our readers may fully understand the case, we will refer to our first mention of N. S. correspondence. On March 20th we said, "Sometimes, we will not say always, she has talked twaddle unworthy of publication in a paper with a field stretching from ocean to ocean, and dealt in small personal matters of little interest to any but the people mentioned. We then proceeded to strongly endorse her remarks on dress reform. Our criticism was meant, and certainly expressed in a friendly manner, and we are sorry our friend has made so much of it. Perhaps many of the weak spots in her articles were owing to overwork and consequent carelessness in the preparation of copy. Our veracity has never suffered from spleen, and we are sorry our friend should, being a lady, accuse us at one and the same time of being illogical and a lady. By so doing she strikes a blow at her sex. The fact that there is a lady on our staff has influenced her—the editor of THE CRITIC is a man. Later on in controversy, finding our friend was slightly hurt at our criticism, we gave reasons for so expressing ourselves, speaking particularly of errors in fact in one article. She thereupon wrote in her next, that she had no doubt THE CRITIC was right in what he said. She presumably meant only so far as it concerned the one article, for our saying that we were glad the N. S. correspondent had the good sense to acknowledge the correctness of our remarks, has brought out the little equib which we quoted at the beginning of this article. Our "spleen" is all in our friend's imagination, and we were never anything but amused by her, and as for veracity, we said nothing but what was absolutely true. The sacredness of our office is ever borne in mind. If necessary to settle the question, we will cheerfully publish some of this correspondent's back work, but as we see little use in prolonging the controversy, it had better drop where it is. We have the friendliest feeling for her, and as she tells us we are one of her warmest personal friends, we have no desire to lay aside the foils of good-natured contest to take up the sharp weapons of war. She must not however, challenge our veracity lightly again, or mind friendly criticisms, taking umbrage at it only serves to make us think that she is very young, a state of affairs that time will surely remedy.

Last Friday evening the "Steadfast" circle of King's Daughters gave a very successful entertainment to a large audience in the Reform Club Hall, Dartmouth. The tableaux were without exception good, and the musical part of the programme, as supplied by Mrs. Davies and Miss McKenzie, and Messrs. Emerson, Ward and Sobeski, was highly satisfactory. A large number of ladies and gentlemen took part in the tableaux, but the greater part of the labor of getting them up, and of stage management, devolved upon Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Creighton, who invariably take a foremost part in all such undertakings. Mr. Creighton's attitude and expression as the "Bumpkin" in the "Pastoral without words," was decidedly the best individual effort of all the living pictures presented, but for artistic beauty the groups from a sculptor's studio must be given pre-eminence. One distressing thing about *tableaux vivants* is that they are over so soon, the poses being difficult to retain long. For this reason plenty of repeating is desirable, but unfortunately the gentleman who acted as showman made the mistake of saying that the scenes of the "Pastoral" could not possibly be repeated, and this threw the audience into a state of not knowing what to do. There was no reason why all the pieces should not have been repeated several times. We congratulate our Dartmouth friends on their success, and would advise them to repeat the entertainment at some time in the near future.

There was an overflowing audience present at the Church of England Institute on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of Miss Laine's farewell concert. Miss Laine's numbers were perfectly rendered, and the concert as a whole was most successful.

Halifax society will not for long rejoice in the presence of a Prince. It is said that the *Thrush* will leave about the middle of next month with the fleet for the St. Lawrence, and will then proceed to England. H. R. H. Prince George will be much missed.

The public holiday, when all Halifaxians feel in duty bound to honor their native city by having a good time, was unfortunately very cold for the season, and many people had their holiday fun spoiled by it. A plentitude of amusements were provided, and all were well patronized. We will merely speak of those that came under our particular notice. Picnics were out in every direction.

The annual closing exercises of the Academy of the Sacred Heart took place on Monday, and were, as usual, very interesting.

The base ball game between the Mutuals and Socials on the Wanderers' grounds on Monday morning was witnessed by about 800 people. It was a splendid game, and the Mutuals won.

The horse races at the Riding Grounds on Monday were attended by about 3,000 people, and the grand stand enclosure was filled by the youth, beauty and fashion of the city. It was awfully cold. Those ladies who wore their seal skin jackets or fur-lined cloaks were the only comfortable ones, and the men who were enveloped in great coats did not look over warm. There were seven races. We have not space to go into particulars, but will merely say that they were interesting and awakened a large amount of enthusiasm, especially the latter races. Betting was freely indulged in, even the ladies going into it largely—probably driven to do something to keep themselves warm. A few things we would like to see changed in the general arrangements at the Riding Grounds. Why cannot the large paddock inside the track be utilized and give the crowd, each member of which pays his or her twenty five cents to see the races, a chance to get their money's worth? Crossing the track need only be permitted at certain times, and surely there is a sufficiently long time between each race to allow of crossing in safety! The gates could then be shut, and the result would be that many who have to stand in the rear of the crowd would have a chance to see more than the heads of the jockeys passing. The programme would also bear improving. For instance, when we read on the card (which is sold for ten cents,) that a certain horse will be ridden by a jockey in Nile green with olive sleeves, and instead of that we see a black and gold arrangement and no Nile green and olive, how are we to know the other from which? Surely such details could be definitely arranged before the programme is printed, and then be carried out as stated. The frigid weather detracted greatly from the pleasure at the races. All, or nearly all, the ladies looked painfully cold, and we thought that races for spectators, between the regular races, would have been a good idea. They could have been started in pairs, hare and hounds fashion, a lady and a gentleman, and they would have got warm. Such races would have been quite as becoming as the regular hare and hounds, if not more so, because there are no fences for the ladies to tear their skirts getting over. The Leicestershire band was in attendance, and performed a good programme of music, and the meet was under the patronage of Sir George Watson, Sir John Ross and Lieutenant Governor Daly, and as we said before, the ladies of the six hundred were there in force.

The concert in the Gardens was postponed from Monday on account of the cold weather until last evening. Many people were disappointed.

There was a very large attendance at the closing exercises of the School for the Blind on Monday. This was the first closing in the assembly hall, new wing, and it was most successful, and a great improvement over former years.

The Academy of Music was packed on Monday evening to greet Mr. W. S. Harkins' Fifth Avenue Company. The piece put on was "Captain Swift," and it went from first to last in first-class style. Miss Julia Arthur, who is a firm favorite in Halifax, was greeted with rounds of applause when she appeared as Mrs. Seabrook, and was presented with a beautiful bouquet. Her acting was fully up to the previous high standard she had achieved, and all who visit the Academy during the Harkins' season will have a treat. Mr. Harkins is a fine actor, and his impersonation of "Mr. Wilding" was a powerful piece of work. The Company remains another week, and will give "Woman Against Woman" the last three evenings of this week, and other attractions next week.

The Saturday afternoon band concerts in the Gardens will begin in about two weeks, we believe.

The Bijou Opera Company, with the American prima donna, Adelaide Randall, is a promised attraction for the Academy of Music next month.

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