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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 13, 1890.

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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.

Miss Eliza Ritchie, who graduated from Dalhousie College in 1887 with first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy, and afterwards took the degree of Ph. D. at Cornell University, has just been appointed Associate Professor of Psychology and History of Philosophy at Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

If we could direct Ontario travel to the Maritime Provinces for one season how it would open the eyes of our western fellow-countrymen. To an Ontario man Nova Scotia is regarded as a country having a rigorous climate and a sterile soil. Scarce wonder that railway expenditure for such a land is thought to be wilful waste. If our western brothers would only pay us a visit we would convince them that in our own lines we lead the continent, and that we must become the Great Britain of this side of the Atlantic.

Since the first of January last three new asteroids have been discovered, thus increasing the number from 287 to 290. The 288th was discovered in Germany on February 24th by Mr. Luther, who has been at work discovering little planets for forty years past. Mr. Charlois discovered the 289th at Nice in March, and a few days later Mr. Palisa, director of the Observatory of Pola, announced the fact that he had found the 290th, this being his seventieth discovery of the kind. Mr. Palisa stands at the head of discoverers of asteroids, Mr. Peters of New York coming next with a list of forty-eight.

Hitherto the process of tanning leather has been a lengthy and expensive one, months being necessary to produce a good article. Now, however, electricity, which is nothing if not speedy, is coming to the rescue, and the work which formerly required months to perform can now be completed in as many days. At a tannery in London, G. B., the experiment of tanning hides by the new electric process has proved satisfactory in every way. According to tests made it appears that the tensile strength of electrically tanned leather is greater than that of leather tanned in the ordinary way. It is said that the electricity acts on the hides by opening the pores, thus permitting the more rapid access of the tanning solution. Whatever the action, it is certainly to be welcomed as a time-saving, and consequently, a money-saving factor in the preparation of leather.

On Friday last the *Acadian Recorder*, an evening newspaper published in Halifax, contained a characteristic article upon THE CRITIC and its proprietors. In its own peculiar chaste style our contemporary undertakes to demolish THE CRITIC and all its staff. Undoubtedly such journalism displays respectability, and tends to elevate the tone of the press, but we have no desire to emulate the example set us. The *Acadian Recorder* has a great journalistic mission to fill. It abhors sensationalism, avoids personalities, devotes its best efforts to inspiring its readers with love of country, *i. e.*, develops a thirst for good literature, and, in short, it appeals to the intelligence of the community. Such a glorious mission!

A native of China, writing in an Anglo-Chinese paper, laments the decline of the China tea trade. The competition of other countries, especially India, is said to be driving the Chinese leaf from the market, the cause being that it is cheaper. The tea grown in China is the best in the world, but the economical habit the Chinese have of using the tea first and then re-drying it for exportation may have something to do with the decline in the trade. The "child-like and bland" celestial found out long ago that Americans liked their tea strong, so he, being up in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" quickly took advantage of the fact, and extracted the delicious first flavor for himself. If the tide is setting in another direction now the Chinese have themselves to thank for it; although if the quality of their tea was to come back to its original high standard there is little doubt that the trade would revive. Russia, one of the greatest tea-drinking countries of the world, still clings to the Chinese article.

What is considered the most important discovery made in medical science since Professor Koch discovered the bacillus of consumption has now been brought to light by Fraenkel, one of Koch's assistants, and Professor Brisger. They have isolated and found the long-sought-for cause for diphtheria, and have given the new "germ" the name of Toxalbumen. It is described as a snow-white granular body, allied to albumen. When injected into an animal's sore throat, (on the white membrane noticeable in such cases, for instance) a high fever soon develops and death ensues. The distinguished professors referred to claim that after such an experiment the exact symptoms of diphtheria can be readily noted. A discovery of great importance is also reported to have been made by Dr. Chamberland, Pasteur's assistant, and Drs. Meunier and Cadiac, of Paris, which proves that the essence of cinnamon, when sprinkled in the room of typhoid fever patients, kills the bacteria within twelve hours, and prevents the disease from spreading.

The Forth bridge, recently completed after some seven years' labor, deserves to be classed among the wonders of the world. The total length is one mile and 1,005 yards; height, from base of deepest pier to top of cantilevers, 450 feet, (making it the loftiest bridge in the world,) while the two longest spans are each 1,710 feet in length. At the Board of Trade tests on the 18th of February last, trains of 47 waggons, each loaded with pig-iron, and weighing 1,500 tons, were run across with scarcely perceptible effect. To secure this wonderful stability all that engineering skill could devise has been employed, foundations were sunk 91 feet below high water, and 51,000 tons of the best steel have been used, every piece of work being subjected to the severest trials before being passed. The Brooklyn Bridge is considered a great achievement by our friends over the border, but even they will acknowledge that it sinks into comparative insignificance beside this giant, which, with its enormous complications of steel tubes and framework, uplifts the three tremendous cantilevers into the air. The work was formally opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on Tuesday, March 4th.

The game of grab now being played by the great European powers for territory in Africa is sure to become more and more exciting. As in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for America, so is it now for the dark continent. Stories of the vast natural wealth of Central Africa, told by Stanley, the intrepid explorer, have incited the nations to greater efforts to secure the prize. Germany has got a first start, but England is close upon her heels, and if she succeeds as well in this last decade of the nineteenth century as she did in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth," when Spain and France led the way, we shall have little to fear. The changed conditions of the times, the more terrible effect of war with modern instruments of destruction, make it imperative that quarrels should be avoided and peace preserved if possible. Before long the iron horse will awaken the echoes in the forests of Africa, and the treasures of ivory, spices, rubber, etc., will be brought forth to the marts of the world. These are the days of hurry, and we may expect results to follow quickly upon the labors of enthusiastic explorers. Which of the European powers will secure the lion's share of this new *eldorado* time alone can tell.

Never before in the history of the *Salon de Paris* has the gold medal for especial excellence been awarded to a native of America, and it is gratifying to find the first possessor of this honor a Canadian. Mr. Paul Peel, a native of London, Ont., now a famous painter in Europe, is the fortunate man. He is not yet thirty-nine years of age and has reached the zenith of fame as an artist.

The celebration of the jubilee of the introduction of the penny post in Great Britain is suggestive of a still wider extension of the privileges of cheap postage. The Imperial Federationists are now endeavoring to have the advantages of the penny post extended to all parts of the British Empire, and, chimerical as the proposition may appear, there can be no doubt that in a few years the net results would be greater than they are at the present time.

Russia is projecting a great electric railway, the largest in the world thus far. It is to connect the Archangel on the White Sea with St. Petersburg on the Baltic, a distance in round numbers of five hundred miles. It is backed by Archangel interests and the name of Siemens Bros. is connected with it. The plan is to furnish the current from a series of generating stations along the line. The estimated cost including rolling stock is a little over \$15,000 per mile. The progress of the scheme will no doubt be watched with interest.

A new cathedral has been erected in Africa. It stands amidst the ruins of Carthage, on the very site of Kyrsa, the citadel where the Carthaginians made their last desperate stand. It is dedicated to Saint Louis the King of France, who died at Carthage while leading his army to Palestine in the Crusade, and whose body was interred there. The cathedral is the result, principally of the energy of Cardinal Lavigerie, and he has constructed for himself beneath the altar the tomb in which he desires his remains to repose with his inscription already placed thereon.

The recent explosion of dynamite in the north-end of Halifax should be a warning against carelessness in the handling of such a powerful explosive. The man who throws out dynamite in the wrong way is now almost as prominently before the community as the man who "didn't know it was loaded." They are both fools, but the dynamite fool has the recommendation that he is more likely to kill himself than anyone else, whereas the other usually kills some innocent victim. The law can deal with the criminals, but what is to be done with fools is a serious question.

The return of the Mowatt Government in Ontario by an increased majority proves most conclusively that Dominion and Local Politics have become disassociated. Mowatt is admittedly a very able man, and has steered his party clear from the shoals and quicksands which have beset his opponents. McCarthy's ill-advised attempt to abolish French as an official language, and the bitter spirit of Orangism displayed by the Equal Righters and a few leading Conservatives, failed to win the support of Protestant Liberals, while it must have lost the Conservatives thousands of Catholic voters. The result is not to be regretted, and should forever set at rest religious cries in political contests.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for June Charles Dudley Warner treats of "The Nova Scotia common school," and points out what everyone at all familiar with school boys and girls must have noticed, that they are lamentably ignorant of good literature. The object of the text books used in the schools seems to be to teach how to read and not what to read. A taste for good literature is quite as easily cultivated as a taste for what is trashy, and to make it of real benefit to pupils it should be begun at the beginning, and not put off until the ordinary school training has succeeded in cultivating inattention and intellectual vacuity. The best education is after all to be found in a thorough acquaintance with the best authors, and there is no reason why this taste should not be formed and the training begun in school.

Halifax is fast changing its sombre character and becoming a bright, active city, the fit metropolis of the fair Province of Nova Scotia. The change has been wrought so gradually that to the resident it is scarcely noticeable, but former citizens returning to visit their old home after a few years absence are loud in their exclamations of surprise and joy over the improvement that has taken place. In the business streets handsome plate glass fronts have replaced the former gloomy show windows, and paint artistically applied has brightened up everything. In the residential sections of the city many fine dwellings have been erected, showing that beautiful exteriors are now sought after as well as comfortable interiors. The horse cars and the electric lights have had no small share in brightening us up.

That there is room for improvement in the management of the Intercolonial Railway we believe is generally conceded. Mr. Pottinger, while nominally the manager, has still to refer all important matters to Ottawa, and this results in most harassing delays. Mr. Collingwood Schrieber, C. E., is the real manager of the whole system of Government railways, and while he is an engineer of proved ability and a man of the greatest energy and perseverance, there is no disguising the fact that as a business manager of railways he is a failure. The very exactness of his training as an engineer upfits him to successfully fill his dual positions of engineer and manager, positions which require in many instances abilities of almost conflicting characters. In all great systems of railroads the business department and the engineering department are entirely separate, and in the case of the Intercolonial it will be found that the best results will not be reached until the head manager is selected for his business training and push.

Contrary to the general idea that the Czar of Russia would treat with infinite contempt and scorn any advice or interference from foreign powers as to the treatment of Siberian prisoners; it seems that he has courteously replied to a letter from the Queen of Denmark, his mother-in-law, that he would cause a strict enquiry into the Siberian scandals, and punish heavily any excess of severity on the part of his officials, and promises to instruct his ministers to draft measures of amelioration. All this sounds quite meek and mild, and if the influence of a mother-in-law can work such a reform as is needed in the treatment of Siberian exiles, then all honor to it. Mothers-in-law have been a long suffering and much abused class the world over, but the action of Denmark's Queen should change this state of affairs.

A new phase of the French shore difficulties in Newfoundland is the refusal of the merchants to pay duties on imported goods and the consequent refusal by the customs' official at St. Georges Bay to allow goods consigned there by the *Harlow* to be landed. In the meantime the delegates to England are being well received, and leading journals, such as the *Times* and *Standard*, have espoused their causes, and propose as a solution of the difficulty that the French Rights be purchased, the amount to be paid to be settled by arbitration. Reports of French aggressions have greatly incensed the populace of the island, and roused them to the point of almost actual rebellion, but official despatches received in England pronounce these reports as pure fabrications. That a solution of the difficulties satisfactory to Newfoundland will soon be arrived at is now quite evident.

In England and the United States one of the burning questions of the day seems to be shall women ride astride? A fashionable London tailor has made a riding suit especially for this style of riding, which it is said some society lady proposes to wear at a great meet of horses. It may be hard to overcome the prejudice against it, but why should not women have any comfort that is to be got out of a natural style of riding, instead of having to twist themselves into the position now fashionable on horse-back. The growing fancy for bicycle riding among the fair sex may assist in the movement, and before long we may see ladies riding, attired in suits which allow them the greatest freedom of motion and attitude without being at all immodest. It takes a brave woman, however, to break out of line, and set a fashion so at variance with custom. The increased safety afforded by the new style should recommend it to all equestrians. Not having a personal knowledge of the æsthetic effect of the dress, we cannot yet tell whether it will be an improvement on the present style or the reverse.

The recent exploit of some Harvard students in daubing the college building and the statue of its founder with red paint, is a disgrace which the faculty and the well behaved students would give a good deal to wipe out. College students are expected to have a considerable share of mischief in them, but what fun could be got out of such a deed it is difficult to understand. Another prank indulged in by a number of Harvard students during the past winter was productive of much amusement. A company called the Plymouth Rock Pants Co. during the winter distributed advertising cards asking the question "Do you wear pants?" which became quite a catch word among the students. One evening they attended the ballet in a body and sat in the front seats. When the ballet came on every student unbuttoned his coat and threw it back, disclosing the question on every breast "Do you wear pants?" The ballet was so shocked that it could not proceed with the programme, and the spectators had to go home. Most of them, however, considered that they had had their money's worth of fun. Such a trick is what is expected from college boys, but the vandalism committed recently is indefensible and should be punished severely. The perpetrators have not yet been discovered.

Every one must sympathize with the German Emperor in his endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the working classes in Germany. From the number of strikes during the past year the Emperor was led to inquire whether the existing laws took sufficient account of "such wants and wishes of the working classes as were just and compatible with social order." The result of the inquiry has been the passing of a bill by the Reichstag which covers pretty nearly the same ground as the English Factory Acts. Children are not to be employed under thirteen years of age, and until they are sixteen must not work more than ten hours a day. Women are not to work more than eleven hours a day, with a pause of at least one hour at mid day; and if they have household work the pause must commence half-an-hour before noon. They are not to return to work within four weeks after a confinement. To men and women alike Sunday is to be a holiday. In certain occupations, such as mines, quarries and foundries, work is absolutely prohibited for twenty four hours; and on the great holidays of Christmas, Easter and Witsuntide this prohibition is extended to forty-eight hours. In other handicrafts where Sunday labor is allowed it is limited to five hours; but the absolute prohibition may be extended by Imperial order with the consent of the Federal Council. There are also regulations for fencing dangerous machinery, for providing ample accommodation and, as far as possible, for separating the sexes. Notwithstanding that these regulations fall far short of the socialistic demand for limiting universally the hours of labor and fixing the rate of wages by law, they will greatly improve the condition of the German artisan. The extension of this legislation, however, depends upon a condition which lies beyond the control of the Imperial Government. It must be carried out "without detriment or injury to the national industry" — in other words Germany must not be placed at a disadvantage in the keen struggle of international competition. In order to obtain this result it would be necessary for all the competing nations to limit and protect their labor by similar regulations, and this was the object of the International Conference on labor recently convoked in Berlin.

CHITCHAT AND CHUCKLES

How seldom do our dreams come true!
The very thing our fancy sets
Us hope in time will be our own
Some other fellow always gets.

We fall in love; the mind's diseased,
The brain is in a foolish whirl;
And while we worship from afar
Some other fellow gets the girl.

Ah! what a torment life would be
If we were of the hope bereft
That in some fairer land than this
That other fellow would get left!

The mosquito is never asked to call again when he presents his bill.

Tangle—What a pretty little carriage Miss Tiff has! Mrs Tangle—Yes; that must be the carte blanche she told me her papa had given her.

"Doctor, might not a sudden fright bring on my trouble again?" "Very certainly!" "Then of course you will make out your bill accordingly."

Magistrate—"What sort of a man was it you saw commit the assault?"
Witness—"Shure, yer honor, he was a small insignificant craythur about yer own size, yer honor."

The newest use which has been made of luminous paint is its application to harness. By this means the position of the horse is plainly seen at night, and the animal is not alarmed by its bright equipment.

Mr. B.—"My dear Mrs. Croesus, may I not put your name down for tickets for Professor Pundit's course of lectures on Buddhism?" Mrs. C.—"Oh, by all means! You know how passionately fond I am of flowers!"

The Elgin marbles are the most precious collection in the world of specimens of Greek art. They were brought from Greece by Thomas, seventh earl of Elgin, and purchased for the British Museum by the English Government in 1816 for £35,000.

"Funny name for a place."

"What?"

"Yuma."

"H'm yes, but your ma isn't always funny."

The Lawrence, Maes., American appears to be responsible for this:

The tramp climbed over the garden wall,
With the fruit to have some sport.
When he went back he had no pants,
And the bulldog's pants were short.

A correspondent says that the English when they dance have not the grace of the American, and lack the gemuthlichkeit of the Germans. If they had the grace of the American we should think they could get along without that peculiar German thing, and still be happy.

An old molasses candy woman used to ask her juvenile customers whether they wanted "sticks or gobs." One day her niece took her place and put the question in this way: "Will you have elongated pieces or condensed masses?" and the youngsters agreed that she was stuck-up.

The minister was a great hand-shaker—shutting down like a vice. One day he shook a boy's hand and gave it an awful squeeze as he said; "My little fellow, I hope you are pretty well to day." With tears in his eyes the little boy answered; "I was until you shook hands with me."

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

"No, no!" she cried, with cheeks aflame,
Unto his plea for one caress;
But he took the kisses all the same
And told her he was not to blame,
For double negatives mean "yea."

A new megaphone has been placed on the market in England, by which the human voice can be so magnified that it may be heard at a distance of several miles. On its appearance a poor bespecked Englishman wrote to the papers and said that if the electricians had on hand or in view an instrument that would so diminish the human voice that it couldn't be heard at all, he was willing to pay a good deal of money for it.

This year is the 200th anniversary of the invention of the improved tobacco pipe—the bowl, the tube and the mouthpiece. Up to the year 1690 the only medium of enjoying the fragrant weed was by means of a cylindrical instrument fashioned from the crude clay, and smelling of the earth earthy. The inventor of the present combination pipe was a physician, Dr. Vilarius of Vienna. The first tobacco pipe manufactory was established in 1690.

The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she dares not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in certain danger. A secret is not a good thing for a girl to have. The fewer secrets that lie in the heart of woman at any age the better. It is almost a test of purity. She who has none of her own is best and happiest. In girlhood hide nothing from your mother: do nothing that if discovered by your father would make you blush—*Farm and Fireside.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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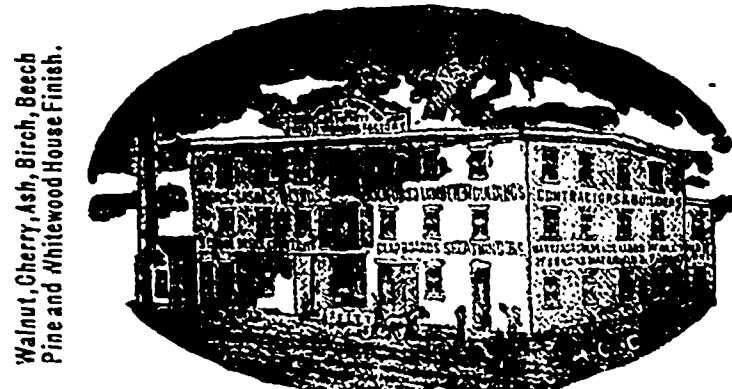
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Trinidad Council has voted the sum of £350 to send goods to the St. John exhibition.

An Ottawa despatch says that authority has been given to call for tenders for an eighteen knot Atlantic service.

Lord and Lady Stanley have taken up their abode in the Citadel at Quebec for the summer. They will remain there until October.

The Lunenburg *Progress* says that great improvements are being made in the town in the way of repairing old and laying new sidewalks.

The Ontario Provincial elections were held on Thursday of last week. The Hon. Oliver Mowatt's Government has been sustained by a majority of about twenty-four.

The Presbyterian General Assembly opened at Ottawa on Wednesday. Dr. Grant, the retiring moderator, preached. Rev. Dr. Laing of Dundas was elected moderator.

Mr. Wm. Edgar, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has favored us with a descriptive catalogue of the fishing and hunting resorts along the route of the G. T. Railway. Sportsmen should certainly take notice.

The latest venture in journalism in Nova Scotia is the *Yarmouth Light*, published weekly by C. Carey, Yarmouth. It is independent in political matters, and if it keeps up to the standard of the first number will undoubtedly command success.

A heavy rain and electric storm caused serious damage to bridges, mill dams, etc., in Ontario last week. At Elora part of the roof of the G. T. Railway Station was lifted by the wind and thrown on the track, pulling down all the telegraph wires with it.

Caterpillars are reported to be very numerous this spring. Every effort should be made to destroy these pests before they eat up everything green before them. They can be washed off with a mop dipped in soap suds, or burnt with an alcohol torch, with little damage to the trees.

The Montreal civic delegation to England have been successful in their efforts to float the new civic loan of £600,000. A cablegram has been received stating that they will secure the loan at a minimum of 83, which is a half better than the minimum of last loan two years ago, and tenders are advertised for.

St. John talks of having a mammoth hotel. The intention is to connect the Pugsley and Walker buildings, so that the front on Princess Street will measure one hundred and ninety feet. Plans are being prepared, and if carried out will make the largest hotel in the city. The estimated cost is sixty thousand dollars.

The prize list of the Exhibition Association of St. John, N. B., will possess great interest for our readers. The competition is open to all the Maritime Provinces. The total prizes amount to \$11,364, in addition to which a large number of diplomas and other special prizes will be awarded. Our agricultural readers should lose no time in securing space for their exhibits.

The man named Watt, who stabbed and killed Samuel Torrie in St. John about two weeks ago, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Judge Allen. The case seemed one of unprovoked assault, and the public thought it murder. The jury, however, called it manslaughter, and, as the *St. John Sun* says, the man has about the same penalty as the police magistrate might have inflicted if Watt had contented himself with throwing stones at the man's door. The sentence has provoked much comment.

The last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* is rich both in portraits and in local scenes. The portraits of the Newfoundland delegates mark an event which is of historical importance, as the present crisis in the island colony, with which their visit was associated, is certain to be memorable in colonial annals. In the views of the exterior and interior of King's College, Windsor, N. S., we are reminded of the dawn of higher education in what is now the Dominion—King's being the oldest of our universities. Address, 73 St. James street, Montreal.

Affairs in Newfoundland continue to grow more serious. The steamer *Harlaw* was not allowed to land her cargo at Bay St. George because the people have pledged themselves not to pay any duty until they are protected by the Government. The next step taken will probably be to organize a volunteer force and build fortifications. The newspapers are very outspoken on the subject and say that England must fight France or abandon her British American possessions. It is suggested that England should evacuate Egypt in return for the French ceding all rights in Newfoundland.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nova Scotia met in annual convocation in Freemason's Hall on Tuesday morning. Officers were elected, and reports showing a satisfactory state of the craft were read. Rev. David Neish was presented with a handsome past grand secretary's jewel, in appreciation of his services while acting in the capacity of grand secretary after the death of Dr. Curren, the late incumbent of that office. On Wednesday morning the Masons walked in procession, headed by the band of the 63rd R. Regt., to St. Paul's Church, when service was held. In the evening the members of the Grand Lodge were entertained by the Halifax brethren at a grand banquet at the Halifax Hotel. About one hundred and fifty members and guests sat down to a dinner prepared in the *Messrs. Henslins' best style*.

Kings College Encenia and centennial celebration is to take place during the week beginning on the 23rd inst. Every preparation is being made to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner. A very large number of visitors are expected to be present, and those who intend going to Windsor during Encenia week should make early application for rooms.

"Eileen Oge" will be produced by the Zeffie Tilbury Co. at the Academy of Music on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of next week. New features will be solos by Messrs Hunt, McAuliffe and Macdonald, and several choruses by the full Company. Miss Tilbury will give her famous "Shadow Dance," and Miss Tilbury and Mr. McAuliffe will dance a real old Irish jig.

The General Assembly of United Presbyterians in session in Buffalo, N. Y. has decided that the use of tobacco in any form must be prohibited not only to clergymen and elders but to laymen.

A number of drunken Indians murdered four members of a surveying party in the Upper Green River Country, Colorado, two weeks ago. The Indians have been captured. The unlawful selling of whisky by ranchmen to the Indians was the primary cause.

A San Francisco despatch says that a telegram from Victoria, B. C., states that a new device has been discovered for circumventing the U. S. revenue cutters. The sealers have established a rendezvous at Sound Point, midway of the Atlantic group of islands, where they will leave their cargo at short intervals and then resume hunting. A swift steamer has been chartered to take the skins to Victoria when her cargo is complete and then return. The work it is said is already in operation.

A man named C. W. Hamrick, at Phillippe, N. J., claims that in an hour he can mummify a body without making an incision of any sort or removing any part of the body, so it may be taken around the world without ice or arsenical fluids. The bodies of two human beings thus prepared have lain in his house two years and are as perfect as in life. The house is filled with specimens of animals &c., similarly prepared. Physicians from New York and other places are investigating the wonderful discovery.

The exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, to which we referred last week, will open in Mechanics' Building, Boston, October 1st, 1890, continuing until November 29. The work of women in science, art and industrial lines, will be shown in the Woman's Art and Industry Section, located in the balcony of Grand Hall, where about 12,000 square feet of space will be available for exhibits. Work which can be shown in process of development or construction, designs for manufactures, art textiles, decorative work of all kinds, mechanical models, carpenter work, patents, goods of commercial importance which can be manufactured at the exhibition, will be particularly welcome.

Louise Michel, the female anarchist, is thought to be a lunatic.

Victoria Alexander Violet are the names bestowed upon Queen Victoria's latest Godchild, the Duke of Portland's baby.

The *Daily News* hears that the cabinet has decided to pass the land purchase, tithes and licensing bills by fixing dates on which all the remaining amendments will be forced through committee without discussion.

According to certain Italian journals, the dome of St. Peter's is cracking in a somewhat serious manner. *La Lumiere Electrique* states that a similar state of things was discovered about one hundred years ago, and was remedied by encircling the dome with a strong band of metal. This band was heated, and its contraction on cooling was found to be sufficient to close up the fissures. Our contemporary suggests the use of electricity if a similar method should be tried in the present case.

The steamer *City of Rome*, which struck Fastnet rock on Sunday morning, arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The fog was so dense that lights could not be seen the ship's length ahead. The steamer was so close to the rock that anyone leaning over her bow could touch it. There was intense excitement among the women passengers in the steerage when the steamer struck. Most of the passengers were ignorant of the fact that the fore peak was full of water until the steamer reached Liverpool.

Photography has got the better of Russia's censors, who, with pad and ink, blot out passages in incoming magazines and newspapers which do not exactly hit their fancy. While they are laboriously reading, hacking and dabbing, to the end that the Czar's liege subjects may not be contaminated, minute photographic reproductions of whole pages of magazines and newspapers, so small that a whole page of the *Century* is contained in the space of a postage stamp, are finding their way into Russia, where they are easily read under a microscope. The resources of civilization are too much for officialdom.

A German steamer, which is intended to make the round of the ports of the world, carrying a floating bazaar as cargo, is now being loaded at Hamburg, and the originators of the idea hope that she will sail before the end of June. Stalls are to be erected on the decks, and German goods will be displayed to all advantage. There will be curiosities and side-shows, refreshments peculiar to the German notion and music of the fatherland's composers given by faultless Teutonic bands. A small army of commercial travellers will invite largely all possible customers at every port of call. There was an idea of having young ladies to preside over some of the stalls, but it did not commend itself to favor, some of the older heads thinking the damsels might part with their own sensitive hearts as well as with their goods and quit the ship altogether. Each voyage is to last two years and the first stoppage will probably be New York.

The Government has resolved to adjourn Parliament at the end of July until the middle of October.

The marriage of William O'Brien, the well-known Irish leader, and Miss Raffalovitch, daughter of a Paris banker, took place in London on Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Croke of Cashel.

The Italian Peace Arbitration Association is about to send to President Harrison an address congratulating him upon the debates in the Peace Congress, and expressing a hope that other countries will imitate the example set by the United States.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet, has found his lost son in Japan. The boy ran away to sea six years ago, and when his sister, Miss Arnold, discovered him, he was third mate on a tramp steamer in Yokohama harbor. He had married in Australia, but was forced to go to sea to make a living.

Miss Phillippa Fawcett, a daughter of the late Professor Fawcett, the blind philosopher and statesman, has won the highest honors at Cambridge University. She is bracketed as superior to a senior wrangler. Miss Fawcett is 22 years of age and is described as a charming young woman.

La Grande Chartreuse, the famous monastery in the Department of Isere, fourteen miles from Grenoble, has been much damaged by the explosion of a quantity of dynamite. The dastardly outrage was the work of design, and is believed to have been done by persons living in the neighborhood, who took that means of venting their anger at the failure of an attempt made by them to extort blackmail from the monks in charge.

Intense feeling exists among the natives of Tokio against foreigners owing to the supposed discourtesy of the Rev. Dr. Summers, Principal of the English schools, in not properly saluting the Dowager Empress when she was passing on the street. Her escort struck Dr. Summers in the face with a lance. Dr. Summers felt compelled to leave for England. Afterward, while students of the American Mission schools were playing ball, a party of native students attacked the Rev. Mr. Imbrey, of New Jersey, a teacher, and severely beat him. There are threats of a general outbreak against the foreigners. American warships are expected at Nagasaki next week, and are anxiously waited for by all the foreigners.

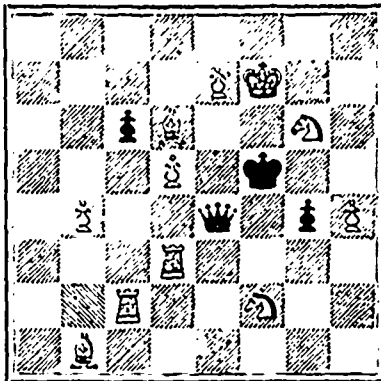
The Special Panama Commission has prepared a fresh report on the prospects of the canal in case it is completed. In this the annual cost of maintaining is placed at 5,500,000 francs. The expenses of administration are placed at 1,800,000 francs annually, and the cost of transit is estimated at 10,000,000 francs annually. The income for the first four years is estimated at 31,250,000 francs. This is calculated on an average annual tonnage for that period of 5,100,000 tons, and the proposed rate of charge per ton is twelve and one-half francs. The Commission estimates that after the first four years there should be an annual increase in the tonnage of 250,000 tons, until a maximum tonnage of 6,000,000 should be reached. After the Canal has been in operation twelve years the annual net receipts, all expenses being deducted, are estimated at 67,000,000 francs. This amount would be distributed between the present and future shareholders in accordance with the terms of a contract to be concluded between the old company and the new.

CHESSE.

Solution to Problem No. 25, P to B4. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace

No. 21, R to KR7, by J. W. Wallace, too late for acknowledgment in last issue.

PROBLEM NO. 25.
CROYDEN GUARDIAN.
BLACK 4 pieces



WHITE 11 pieces.
White to mate in two moves.

GAME NO. 28.

Played at the South Norwood Chess Club, Herr Zukertort contesting twenty games simultaneously over the board.
Bishop's Gambit.

- | WHITE | BLACK. |
|------------------|--------------|
| Herr Zukertort. | L. P. Reos |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 P to KB4 | P takes P |
| 3 B to B4 | P to Q4 |
| 4 B takes P | Q to K5 ch |
| 5 K to B sq | P to KKt4 |
| 6 Kt to KB3 | Q to R4 |
| 7 P to KR4 | B to Kt2 |
| 8 P to Q4 | Kt to K2 |
| 9 Kt to B3 | P to QB3 a |
| 10 B to B4 | B to Kt5 |
| 11 B to K2 | P to KR3 |
| 12 K to Kt sq | Q to Kt3 |
| 13 Kt to K5 b | B takes B |
| 14 Q takes B c | Q to Q3! |
| 15 Q to B2 | B takes Kt |
| 16 P takes B | Q takes P |
| 17 B to Q2 | P to B3 |
| 18 R to K3 | Kt to Q2 |
| 19 R to K sq | Kt to QKt3 |
| 20 Kt to Q sq | Castles QR |
| 21 B to B3 | Q to K3 |
| 22 R to Q3 | Kt to K3 |
| 23 B to Q4 | Kt to K4 |
| 24 B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 25 R to QR3 | P takes P |
| 26 R takes P | K to B2 |
| 27 Kt to B3 | P to R6 |
| 28 Q to B5 | Q to K5 d |
| 29 Q takes KP ch | R to Q3 |
| 30 R to K2 | P to B6 |
| 31 R to Q2 | R to Q sq |
| 32 R to R5 | Kt to B5 e |
| 33 Kt to Kt5 ch | K to Kt sq |
| 34 Q to QB5 | P to R7 ch |
| 35 K takes P | Q to R5 ch |
| 36 K to Kt sq | P to B7 ch |
| 37 Q takes P | Q tak - Q ch |
| 38 R takes Q | R to Q8 ch |
| 39 K to R2 | Kt takes R |

NOTES BY W. WAYTE.

(a) A move often denounced and never yet proved wrong; theorists favor P to K R 3. The defence, however, generally seems in these days to get the best of the Bishop's Gambit; reversing the judgment of a few years back.

(b) A hasty move; but the conductor of twenty games has no time to think. He must now lose a valuable centre Pawn.

(c) Kt takes Q, followed by Kt takes R, of course loses two pieces for the Rook.

(d) The winning move, and showing excellent nerve as well as judgment.

(e) The simple move K to B sq strikes us as even more conclusive. The whole game, however, was admirably conducted by the young Surrey amateur.—Advertiser.

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THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

To the home of his father returning,
The Prodigal, weary and worn,
Is greeted with joy and thanksgiving,
As when on his first natal morn;
A 'robe' and a 'ring' is his portion,
The servants as suppliants bow,
He is clad in fine linen and purple,
In return for his penitent vow.

But ah! for the Prodigal Daughter,
Who has wandered away from her home
Her feet must still press the dark valley,
And through the wild wilderness roam:
Alone on the bleak, barren mountain-
The mountains so dreary and cold—
No hand is outstretched in fond pity
To welcome her back to the fold.

But thanks to the Shepherd, whose mercy
Still follows his sheep, though they stray,
The weakest and e'en the forsaken,
He bears in his bosom away;
And in the bright mansions of glory,
Which the blood of his sacrifice won,
There is room for the Prodigal Daughter
As well as the Prodigal Son.

THE WATERLOO LEGEND.

It has long seemed to me that the true interest of this campaign has been lost among the struggles of partisans. Whether from what I may call the novel-reader's point of view, or from that of the soldier, the charm of the story lies in following the men who played their part in these great events under the conditions in which they took part in them; in understanding what information lay before them at the time that they formed their decisions, what circumstances affected them, how they dealt with the problems they had to face, and how far their experience may be useful to us. But this cannot be done unless, having first ascertained what the facts were, we endeavour to understand the minds of the great leaders and to see what led them to decide as they did. The more I have studied the decisions of Napoleon at different periods of the campaign, the more I have been convinced that little justice has been done by his enemies to the soundness of the conclusions he formed from the data which were before him. A brilliant English soldier, whose own fate many years afterwards amply illustrated what he meant, once commented thus upon some remarks of mine on this head; "A man takes a ball from a bag in which there are twenty red and only one white ball, and I bet him he holds a red one. This bet could hardly be called a mistake, blunder, &c.; yet he opens his hand and the ball turns out a white one, and my bet becomes—what?" I think I shall be able to show that in many of the cases in which Napoleon is now accused by those who know the true facts of having "blundered," his choice was pretty nearly of the nature of this bet, and that, it not being possible for him to know the absolute facts, his choice lay between deciding to act against what was likely to be true or as he did in accordance with probability: though, in fact, the wrong ball came out of the bag. For the moment, however, I pass to another source of legends. Those who know the story of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir are aware that the most severe fighting of the day fell to the lot of the Highland Brigade. The cavalry, who exercised nevertheless a very important influence on the fate of the battle, had not a very severe task so far as fighting was concerned. It is recorded, nevertheless, that a doctor who had ridden with the cavalry throughout the day met some of the Highland Brigade, fresh from their fierce contest, and inquired, with surprise, whether the infantry had been engaged at all. That represents happily the extreme difficulty with which men absorbed in their own work during a battle realize what is being done by others at other parts of it.

Now there probably hardly ever was a battle more utterly, from all its conditions, absorbing for the small body of English troops who fought at it than the battle of Waterloo. The English officers saw nothing, and, except for a few distant cannon shots, heard nothing of the Prussians till quite late in the day. The conviction was absolutely fixed in their minds that they had fought the whole French army alone, and that the Prussians had only arrived in time to take up the pursuit. Fifty years ago—that is, twenty-five years after the battle of Waterloo—an officer of Picton's division gave in the pages of *Colburn's Magazine*, at that time a very valuable periodical, a most interesting description of his share in the fight. He treats, however, all notion of the Prussians having taken part in the battle as an ignorant delusion, and curiously enough triumphantly asks "Who never saw the list of Prussian killed and wounded?" He assumed that no such list had ever been published, and that any part that the Prussians had taken in the battle was restricted to a distant cannonade. Unfortunately for this theory the lists, though he had not seen them, had been published. For English readers, I may mention that they are duly given in Siborne's history, and that though the losses of the polyglot army under Wellington's orders greatly exceeded those of the Prussian army at Waterloo, the losses of the pure British, counting all ranks, and of the Prussian are almost the same, being for the British in all 6,736, and for the Prussian 6,998, the Prussian loss being thus slightly larger than the British. The infantry fighting, more especially of Bulow's corps, in and around Planchenoit was more fierce and bloody. Nevertheless, the tradition handed down from the English heroes of Waterloo circulates in society to this day, and the presumption is enormous that any lady you meet in a chance drawing-room will tell you that the Prussians arrived after the English had won the battle. The Englishmen who fought at Waterloo need no borrowed laurels or fictitious glory. Never has the firm heroism of any force been so eloquently extolled by its foes as that of the "immobile infanterie Britannique" has been by Frenchmen. Foy has a splendid pas-

age on the subject. Holmes says that it was necessary to be on the spot to judge of the grand order which at the most trying moment of the battle it had preserved. Wellington's statement in the Waterloo despatch, "I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to Marshall Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them," was to the last looked upon by his own army as an injustice to them. Yet it is evident, from the despatch itself, that at the time it was written the Duke did not know from how early a period of the fight the pressure of the Prussians upon the French flank had begun to affect Napoleon's plans. He says it was not till seven in the evening, just before he ordered the final charge, that he observed "that the march of General Bulow's corps by Frischermont upon Planchenoit and La Belle Alliance had begun to take effect." He refers to his then perceiving "the fire of Bulow's cannon," whereas Bulow's infantry had been at that time fiercely engaged for two and a half hours, and the guns had been playing on the main road for nearly four hours. So difficult is it for the most fair-minded general to know what is taking place beyond his immediate vision.

I have taken the writer of the article in *Colburn* fifty years ago as a convenient illustration of the permanence of the English legend as to the part of the Prussians in the battle of Waterloo. My chief object in referring to him is, however, that he, more completely than anyone else, explains the origin of another popular legend. Byron has given currency to the notion that the English officers at the famous ball were actually made aware of the advance of the French by the sound of guns gradually approaching nearer and nearer to Brussels.

"It is, it is the cannon's opening roar."

A comparison of Byron's text and notes would lead an ordinary reader to suppose that the ball took place on the night before the battle of Waterloo, and that "Brunswick's fated chief" fell in the battle of Waterloo. It appears that the notion that the English army was in this very simple sense "surprised" originated in certain "Letters from Brussels" which were published at the time, and the cause of the mistake of their writer is rather a curious one. In the first place, as is usually the case with a ball of this description, only about three officers per regiment had received invitations to it. Only the actual garrison of Brussels, a portion only of the Reserve, were even in this sense included in the invitation. The Duke's orders, issued before going to the ball, had proscribed 4 a. m. as the hour of parade of the troops. In consequence of later news, the Duke issued after-orders, fixing 2 a. m. as the time of the parade. These orders are not included in the Wellington despatches. All the Duke of Wellington's original orders were lost with the papers of Colonel De Lancy, Deputy Quartermaster-General, after his death. No time is mentioned for the parade in the published orders which were taken from Sir De Lancy Evan's copies. Apparently these two orders, giving the hours of 4 a. m. and 2 a. m. respectively, were independent of the order for the troops to "march when assembled," given in the volume of the Wellington despatches. In any case, it had been the practice in Picton's division, probably in others also, for the troops to assemble every second day or so on parade, just as they would march to battle. As the officers' servants had to fall into the ranks at the hour of assembly, they were accustomed to pack up their masters' kits before going to the parade. On the night of the ball, accordingly, the servants duly packed up their masters' field-kit and fell into the ranks at 2 a. m. Among the officers who had gone to the ball, a very small number had heard nothing of the change of hour from 4 a. m. to 2 a. m. The orderlies carrying the orders had taken them to the officers' quarters, and not to the ball-room. Thinking that they might just as well remain till it was time to go to parade, they stayed to the last moment, which left them, as they supposed, time to change their ball clothes and be ready for the field. Rushing from the ball to their rooms they found them bare; their parade clothes packed away, and probably by that time on the backs of mules. They had no choice, in order not to miss the first engagement, but to follow their regiments as they were in their ball kit. At that time pumps and silk stockings were a part of the ball-room dress. The condition of these men, therefore, in fighting at Quatre-Bras may be conceived to have been sufficiently uncomfortable.—*Colonel Maurice, R. A., in the "United Service Magazine."*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

INDUSTRIES ALONG THE W. & A. R. R.—A large amount of lumber has been cut at Paradise, and some two million feet will be cut and shipped by Mr. John Haley this spring.

Lawrencetown is jogging along as usual, although the Lawrencetown Milling Company have met with considerable loss and delay by the breaking of the boom.

Middleton has had new life imparted to it by the completion of the Nova Scotia Central, and one of the most commodious and handsome stations on the W. and A. Railway is now being constructed there.

Berwick is forging ahead, new houses are being put up and old ones repaired and painted. The steam mills operated by F. Clarke & Sons are in full blast, turning out the material for several new station houses for which they have contracts from the W. & A. R. company, viz, Roundhill, Middleton and Cambridge.

Kentville is growing fast and a number of new enterprises are being successfully conducted; the same may be said of Wolfville, which will soon have a plentiful water supply from Duncan Brook.—*Condensed from Monitor.*

A number of the employees of the glass factory at New Glasgow, N. S., intend starting a factory for the manufacture of pressed ware. The business will be conducted on the basis of mutual emolument.

Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others. One Pill a Day. Children take them easily. The most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills. One box sent post-paid for 25 cts., or five boxes for \$1 in stamps. 20 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.



The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. J. N. Johnson & Co., 222 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

Make New Rich Blood!

R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY
PICTOU & HALIFAX N.S.
J. E. WEBB—TORONTO

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

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

CLASS D

The 30th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, June 18th, 1890.
At 7 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.
Capital Prize 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—10 St. James St., MONTREAL, CA.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary,

JOHN PATTERSON,
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes.

Iron Ships Repaired.
SHIP TANKS, GRINDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds of IRON WORK.
ESTIMATES given on application
488 UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

USE
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of COD LIVER OIL,
WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, AS
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-
POVERISHED BLOOD, ETC., it is highly recom-
mended by the Medical Profession.

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

CITY CHIMES.

The Gymkhana meeting announced to take place at the Riding Grounds on Saturday last was postponed on account of the rain until Monday afternoon. The weather unfortunately did not improve very much, and in this Monday was almost as unpropitious as Saturday. Notwithstanding this fact about 800 people were present, and the fun was much enjoyed. The ox race was very amusing, as was also the animal race. In the latter a pig, goats and cats competed, and, to judge by their actions, they wanted to run away and hide themselves instead of showing off before company. A little nanny-goat won the race. The wheelbarrow race and tilting at a bucket of water were two of the most amusing events, and the side-saddle race, in costume, caused much merriment. Captain Jenkins won this race, and Captain Bruce came in second in spite of an accident which lost him some time. The band of the West Riding Regiment was present, and played an excellent programme. The sports were under the patronage of General Sir John Ross, Vice-Admiral Watson and Lieut.-Governor McLellan.

The recital, under the auspices of the W. C. Association, given in the Church of England Institute last Tuesday evening, was attended by a very large audience, in fact the two rooms provided for the entertainment were insufficient for its accommodation, and the hallways were filled with people. Miss Wallace, of Acadia College, gave a number of selections in a bright and pleasing manner, the audience showing their appreciation by giving her repeated encouragements. The musical part of the programme, with the exception of two songs sung by Mr. Huestis, who was in good voice, consisted of instrumental duets, piano and violin, played by children in a manner which did them credit. The performers were the Misses Chamblain, E and K. Holmes, A. and C. Mahon, and Master Jack Taylor, all of whom deserve praise for the manner in which they rendered their parts.

The Zeffie Tilbury Company have been drawing large audiences this week, the attraction being "The Lights of London," which was put on in first class style. Miss Tilbury as Bess Armitage and Mr. Lewis as Harold Armitage appeared to great advantage. New scenery by Mr. Gill was much admired, and the calcium light added much to the effect. "As in a Looking Glass" is on for this and to-morrow evenings, while the opening play for next week will be "Eileen Oge."

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's W. C. T. U., will address meetings in Halifax to-morrow and Sunday. To-morrow afternoon the meeting will be held in Brunswick Street Church. On Sunday afternoon a meeting for Sunday school children will be held in the Academy of Music, and in the evening, at 8 30 o'clock, the closing meeting will be held in the same place. All the meetings are free, but a collection will be taken to defray expenses. Miss Willard is accompanied by her secretary, Miss Gordon, who excels as a speaker to children.

Halifax experienced a small tempest Monday between one and two o'clock. The way the wind blew was a surprise, and when it tore open the door of a feather renovator, letting out the contents into the street, some people thought it was snowing, and even when they saw that they were mistaken, they considered it foul weather. A number of vessels in the harbor dragged their moorings and things generally were pretty well shaken up. It lasted but a short time and did no serious damage, a few awnings and signs torn down being the extent of the mischief.

The Rev Robert Laing, who has for many years been Pastor of St. Matthew's Church, was waited on by a committee of the congregation one day last week, and presented with a cheque for \$500 as a token of their esteem for him. Mr. Laing's resignation as Pastor of St. Matthews is much regretted by the congregation. It is to be hoped that his efforts on behalf of the Ladies' College may be in every way successful.

COMMERCIAL.

Since our last review no radical development has occurred in general trade. The features then noted apply now with even more force than then. There has been the usual accession to such branches as are affected by the progress of the season. The wholesale trade of the city has been moving along with a steady gait during the week, but there has been no marked increase of sales of any particular branch. The most marked improvement has been in season lines of goods, and even in those the bulk of the heavy purchases have been by city retailers and they have bought cautiously. As yet the country trade has been light, and wholesalers show no disposition to press sales to country dealers, but leave them to see more clearly their probable wants for the coming full trade. A fair sorting trade in summer goods has been accomplished, and travellers now going out carry samples of sorting up goods almost exclusively.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, which is regarded as the great financial event of the year in Canada, was held at the headquarters in that city on Monday of last week. The usual galaxy of leading capitalists and millionaires was present to listen to the statements of the President and the general manager regarding the past year's business of the big institution and the general features of the trade of the Dominion. The prospects of business in the immediate future it appears were not sufficiently rosy to warrant either Sir Donald Smith or Mr. W. J. Buchanan, the general manager, in promising a bonus besides the regular dividend next December, and, consequently, their utterances were confined principally to the results of the year's operations, which, considering the unfavorable

condition of trade generally, exceeded the expectations of the shareholders. The facts that this bank has been able to maintain its dividends in the face of adverse circumstances, preserve its rest account of \$6,000,000 intact, and still carry a credit balance of nearly a million of dollars to profit and loss account, are their own commentary upon the efficiency of its management.

Large quantities of ice have been exported during the past spring from this and adjacent ports, chiefly to New York where the harvest last winter was smaller than usual. The demand is expected to continue and dealers openly assert that they will soon be in a position to advance their prices here. Perhaps they may try the experiment, but it does not recommend itself to us as a probable success.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 6.	week.	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States	175	140	201	148	125	4942	5245	4659	1639
Canada	27	12	25	16	26	807	795	825	582

Dry Goods.—There is nothing very special to mention regarding this branch. Business is moving along quietly, while there is no anxiety to push matters unduly. Travellers do not speak of a very active demand but admit, however, that a careful trade is doing. The woollen mills, according to wool salesmen returning from trips, report fair orders for spring delivery, and are acting accordingly. Payments continue backward, and this is the most unsatisfactory feature of the situation. There is, however, no necessity to borrow too much trouble ahead, but caution should be the watch-word in every case. According to all accounts it is being exercised and has been all along through this season.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The movement in pig iron has been slightly more active, and buyers appear to think that, on the whole, prices are about as reasonable as possible. Recent cables from Glasgow quote makers' iron down 6d. to 1s. and warrants there were hammered down to 43s. 8d., which is the lowest price touched. London cables indicate weakness in the speculative branch of the English market. Russia sheet iron is firmer and prices have slightly advanced. Copper is steady and firm. There has been a fair movement in nails during the week and fair orders on the whole are reported.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour in the local market continues to be very slow, but prices rule firm and unchanged. Some discouraging reports concerning wheat and other grain crops have been received from sections of Ontario owing to the excessive rains of late, but it is rather too early as yet to form a satisfactory judgement respecting the result of the harvest. Beer-bohm's cable report: spot wheat at Liverpool quieter, do. corn do. steady. At New York wheat advanced ½c. In Chicago wheat was weak, influenced by the splendid weather and easier cables. Corn was active and much stronger, the market being led by a sharp demand for July. Receipts continue large with shipments small, but this seems to have no effect on prices and all offerings are readily taken. Oats were also higher and strong with very large purchases for local and eastern account. At St. Louis all options of wheat advanced about ½c. At Toledo July and August wheat advanced ½c, but other options were unchanged. At Duluth and Milwaukee no change occurred in wheat.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues very quiet in the absence of demand. In Liverpool prices are unaltered. Hogs at Chicago declined 10c. The cattle market was slow.

BUTTER.—The arrivals of butter continue to increase in volume, but there is as yet no accumulation of new stock. The feeling is easier on the whole for everything except selected lots of fancy, which are hard to get. The average quality of the receipts is fair. They will not grade higher. The bulk of the business is of a jobbing character or to supply immediate consumptive demands.

CHEESE.—No new feature has developed in the local cheese market since our last writing. It seems to be generally conceded that if the majority of buyers are to be satisfied, considerable shading from present figures will have to come—it is in fact expected.

FRUIT.—A fair degree of activity has characterized business in this branch during the week. This is especially the case in seasonable fruits such as oranges, lemons, bananas, pines, etc. Large quantities of the latter have been received of late and of varied quality, which has caused a reduction of the inside price resulting in a pretty wide range. As to dried fruits the position is firm both in raisins and currants. Crop reports from Bosnia and Servia continue unfavorable and extreme prices are spoken of relative to forward shipments.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market is booming at present, being very strong and active, prices showing an all round advance of ½c. in sympathy with the New York markets where granulated is advancing steadily. Canadian refiners predict a further advance, and are refusing to sell large lots of granulated at present quotations. As stated above trade is very active, buyers showing considerable anxiety to lay in a supply, the stocks of country dealers being generally very low. The stock of raw in four ports of the United Kingdom is 138,000 tons against 156,000 tons at the same time last year. The trade in molasses continues rather quiet, only a small business being transacted.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The demand for tea is very good. Some small lots of New Japans have arrived and have been well received. Blacks are firmer under a good demand. Messrs Smith, Baker & Co., of Japan, cable their Canadian agents, J. Alex. Gordon & Co. as follows:—"The market is active. Quotations are—choice 28c; choice 25c; finest 22c; fine 19c; good medium 16c; medium 14c. The total settlements from the opening of the season amount to 145,000 piculs. The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, which sailed on the 29th, carried 4,000 packages for New York, 6,000 for Chicago and 7,000 for Canada." Coffee is still in light supply, and prices continue to be well maintained under a light demand.

FISH OILS.—In Montreal steam refined is firm at 55c. in round quantities. Newfoundland cod is under slow enquiry and prices are nominal, quotations 36c. to 37c; cod liver oil quiet and dull, quotations unchanged at 45c. to 50c.

FISH—The local fish market continues extremely dull without any change. No outside or home demand and no receipts of cured fish. Mackerel are reported to be off our shores in quite large quantities and of excellent quality. In length they would readily grade as No. 1's, but they are not as fat as they will be later in the season. It is unusually early for such fish as these to come along, and the fact proves the wisdom of the Act passed a few years ago by the C. 3. Congress prohibiting the taking along their shores or offering for sale of mackerel before the 1st June of each year. Comparatively few of these fish struck into our coves and bays. Most of them kept miles away from the shore and kept on their course to the eastward. Some of the American sealing vessels succeeded in intercepting portions of these shoals and made good hauls, and sailing at once for home met a bare hungry market which paid excellent prices readily. Says a Gloucester, Mass., despatch of the 6th: "The first arrival of the season at this port with mackerel was the schooner *Geneva Mertis* of this port, this morning, from the Nova Scotia coast, with 170 barrels of large mackerel. The arrival of this vessel caused much rejoicing among the fish dealers, as her trip was eagerly sought after, owing to the great scarcity of mackerel the past three years. Fourteen dollars a barrel, sea-packed, was offered for the trip, but her skipper refused it, and it is thought an advance will be made before they will be sold. Captain McLeod reports a large body of mackerel gone to the eastward, and thinks that later in the season there will be good fishing in the North Bay, when the fish get through spawning. Several other vessels have been reported taking good hauls off Canso, the traps at Maguolia and Scott Island, and the prospect for an early catch on this shore is not very favorable." Our Gloucester correspondent writing under date of the 10th says:—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5 37 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.75; Bink \$5 12 for large and \$4 50 for small; Shore \$5 25 and \$4 25 for large and small; cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hake, \$2.50; haddock, \$3; heavy salted pollock, \$2.00, and English-cured do. \$2.62 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 00 bbl.; med. split \$4 50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4 25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3 25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9 50; tongues \$8.00; alewives \$4.00; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15.00; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

M. MARION

will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney and intermediate ports in the Bras D'Or Lakes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY on arrival of I. C. R. train, due at 2:25, Railway time RETURNING will leave Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 2 p. m., connecting with Express Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 10:20 Railway time.

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

The beautiful Steamer MAGNOLIA will run on the Lake between WHYCOMAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR, via BADDECK, as usual.

Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of

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

Ginger Ale,
BOTTLED AT

WILMOT SPA SPRINGS.

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

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
AGENTS,
HALIFAX & NEW GLASGOW.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. For public purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for the St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

From the Month of July.
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 3, November 12, December 10.

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00.

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5 " " 250	1,250 00
25 " " 50	1,250 00
50 " " 25	5,000 00
300 " " 15	4,500 00
600 " " 10	6,000 00
999 " " 5	4,995 00
999 " " 5	4,995 00

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

JUST PUBLISHED, THE POCKET GAZETTEER

—AND—
ATLAS OF CANADA,
By J. G. Bartholomew, F. R. S. L., F. R. G. S.
—AND—
Edited by J. M. Harper, M.A., Ph.D., Quebec.
Contains 300 Pages & 36 Maps.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
A. & W. MACKINLAY,
PUBLISHERS.

Churns, Washing Machines, Wringers, Mangles, CARPET SWEEPERS, Step Ladders, Filters, EVERYTHING FOR House Cleaning,

—AT—
CRAGG BROS. & CO.,

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

Prices Always the Lowest!

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

Tea. Tea. Tea. ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

We have just landed a choice lot of **TEAS,** including ORANGE PEKOE, ASSAM PEKOE, and SOUCHONG and CONGO.

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

—ALSO—
LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS
PICKLES SAUCES, TINNED MEAT
AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES,
BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c,
SALMON, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND
PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS,
FRUITS, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS
In every variety, by best makers.

Jas. Scott & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

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

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 7
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 1/2
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	6 1/4 to 5 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, 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.	
Barbadoes.....	37 to 38
Demerara.....	40 to 41
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	36 to 39
Cienfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	34
Antigua.....	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3 1/2
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

The balance of wheat in Canada is held by a few persons. The tone of the market is quiet, but the future must be higher, as we are a long way off from any new crop. A decided advance in the price of oats has forced up the price of oatmeal. Latest quotations from the mills quoted standard oatmeal at \$4.75 to \$4.80, and rolled \$4.85 to \$4.90, delivered Halifax. Thus you can see by our quotations that this market is considerably below the millers' market. Oats are very firm. We would not be surprised to see oats 60c. a bush. before harvest.

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	6.40 to 6.70
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.15
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
American Supr Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.90 to 5.00
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.30
Oatmeal.....	4.10 to 4.60
" Rolled.....	4.60 to 4.80
Kiwi Dried Cornmeal.....	2.60 to 2.70
Rolled Wheat.....	5.60
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts.....	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings.....	24.00 to 26.00
Cracked Corn, including bags.....	24.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	51 to 55
P. E. I. Oats.....	52 to 58
Hay per ton.....	10.70

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	14.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11 1/2
" 3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1. August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
ALBIVIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
Haddock, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE.....	2.00 to 2.25
" Usk.....	2.00 to 2.25
POLLOCK.....	1.5 1/2
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	1 1/2
COD OIL A.....	26

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	none
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	10.00
Lemons, per case.....	4.50 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, Egyptian, per lb.....	3 1/4
" Bermuda, per crate.....	2.50
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	11
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	10 to 13
" small boxes.....	7
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	2.50
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.00 to 2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50

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BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Continued.)

The party from Thornwood were rather late, and all the performers with a part of the audience, were gathered round the doorway in the soft summer twilight awaiting the arrival of the Twisden omnibus.

Apparently it was Mr. Grantley's intention to efface himself as much as possible from public notice that night.

Colonel St. Aubyn, emerging from the depths of the omnibus, congratulated himself on the fact that the new steward had withdrawn into the background, and noted with approval that instead of having donned the evening clothes of society, he wore his ordinary suit of brown velvet.

"Better taste than I would have given him credit for; shows he recognizes his position well enough, if only those who ought to know better would not try to spoil him!" mused Lady Olivia's guardian complacently as he made his way towards one of the better-class seats already more than half occupied, and prepared heroically to endure the martyrdom of cramped knees and squeezed elbows for the remainder of the evening.

The concert, which was of a very miscellaneous character, opened with the "Canadian Boatmen's Song," sung very creditably by the choir. Then came a humorous recitation from *Pickwick* by the Rector, followed by a feeble rendering of "Come into the Garden, Maud," by one of the young curates. A duet, "As it fell upon a day," was next on the programme, sung by Lady Olivia and Mr. Grantley. This was rapturously encored, much to Colonel St. Aubyn's annoyance. As the two voices rose and fell sympathetically together, and the quaint words of the old song—

"Then as she did thus complain,
Scarce I could from tears refrain"

—stole softly across the room, wedded to their sweet sad melody, he could hardly refrain from exclaiming, "Phsaw! What folly!"—and he bestowed but scant courtesy on the Twisden girls, who, seated on either side of him, their draperies flowing over his knees, their gigantic red fans flapping in his face, plied him with ceaseless questions about the new steward. Where did he come from, and who was he? How did "dear Olivia" manage to pick him up? To be sure she had always such good taste! Of course he was a gentleman—any one could see that! And how unconventional of him to keep on his morning clothes! Colonel St. Aubyn must introduce him; "papa" had taken such a fancy to him at the cattle-fair last week—considered him such a fine fellow, and a wonderful judge of stock!

It was all exceedingly exasperating and annoying to the Colonel; the only consolation he had was that Olivia, the duet ended, returned at once to her seat among the audience, whither Mr. Grantley did not attempt to follow her. During the remainder of the concert the steward stood, when his services on the platform were not required, half hidden by one of the red curtains that draped the side of the stage, a silent observer of all that was going on.

Presently there was a slight stir among the spectators; old Miss Graham had discovered a draught, and, in the change of places that ensued, Mr. Muggoridge contrived to secure a seat next to Lady Olivia. Possibly he was less offensive than usual that night, or she may have been in a particularly gracious state of mind; whatever the cause, her ladyship certainly made herself more agreeable to him than she had ever done before. Colonel St. Aubyn, watching the millionaire's ugly sick black head in close proximity to the fair soft locks and delicate profile of his cousin, felt hope revive once more within his breast, and vowed vengeance against Sir John Twisden when that worthy, having shouted "John Peel" until he was hoarse and had nearly deafened his listeners, sank exhausted into his seat once more, thereby necessitating a summons for Lady Olivia to take her place as accompanist to a ballad sung in a quavering soprano by the Doctor's niece.

The entertainment was drawing to a close. "To be, or not to be?" recited by the master of the grammar-school, was safely over; so was a fantasia on 'ish airs, trolled out on the flute in a gentleman-like manner by Mr. Timson, Doctor Graham's assistant. The performers, vocal and instrumental, were all assembled together on the stage to sing a verse of the "National Anthem," as a fitting conclusion to the performance, when a slight accident occurred. One of the gay Chinese lanterns, fanned by the wind from a suddenly-opened door, caught fire and fell in a bright flame upon Lady Olivia's light dress. There was a panic at once, which was however quelled almost as soon as it rose. Some one tore down one of the red cloth curtains from the stage and wrapped her ladyship closely in it, holding the slight figure to him with an iron grasp, while stamping vigorously upon the draperies beneath his feet.

It was over in a minute. Lady Olivia, pale, dishevelled, but unhurt, although one side of her pretty pale blue frock was brown and shrivelled from waist to hem, emerged from the folds of crimson cloth, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd of sympathizers, open mouthed, eager-tongued, with hurried words of commiseration at the unlucky accident and of congratulation on her fortunate escape.

In the general commotion Mr. Grantley, by no means anxious to pose as a hero, quietly disappeared. A search for his soft tweed hat detained him for some minutes in the tiny back-passage where the gentlemen had placed their hats, and he emerged from it just in time to see the Twisden's omnibus drive off, and to find himself the centre of a little knot of men gathered on the schoolhouse door-step.

"Here he is!" exclaimed Sydney Irvine excitedly, darting towards the steward, and seizing both his hands vigorously.

"Oh, Mr. Grantley, where have you been? We thought you had gone

home; and Olive wanted to thank you. She told me to tell you— Oh, you are burnt!" exclaimed the boy quickly, his face turning pale in the moonlight as he caught sight of the fingers which Philip Grantley, with an involuntary cry of pain, released hastily from his eager clasp. "Father, just look at Mr. Grantley's hand! He—"

"It's nothing—a mere blister, I assure you," said the steward rather impatiently, putting both Mr. Irvine and Doctor Graham aside, and approaching Colonel St. Aubyn, who, a light dust-coat thrown over his evening clothes, was lighting a cigar preparatory to a solitary walk home. "May I ask you for a light, sir?" he enquired courteously. "I have managed to drop my own fusee-case somehow—in the confusion, I suppose." He lighted his cigar somewhat awkwardly with his left hand, keeping his right studiously behind him. "Lady Olivia will not be the worse for the fright, I trust. The fire was out fortunately almost as soon as it was alight, but not without some danger to her dress, I fear."

"Lucky she escaped as she did—thanks to your quickness and presence of mind," responded the Colonel rather ungraciously. He felt bound to make the steward some faint acknowledgement for his timely services, even though his having rescued Lady Olivia from the chance of a horrible death was the one thing wanting to make him completely obnoxious in her guardian's eyes. "Detestable inventions, those Chinese lanterns!" he continued, feeling it a relief to be able to grumble to somebody. "Fancy any one but an idiot putting a lighted candle inside a paper bag, and expecting it not to catch fire at once! Folly—like all the rest of it! Folly!"

The Colonel walked on impatiently down the short piece of high-road shut in on either side by high hedges which intervened between the Camrsham school-house and the two field-paths leading to Thornwood. He halted at the first little white gate for his companion to overtake him.

"Your way is mine, is it not? I'm glad of it. I wanted five minutes' conversation with you," said the Colonel rather abruptly. "You see, you must excuse my speaking plainly," as the two men walked side by side; "but the truth is, you are new to the work, and a stranger, and so forth, and it will never do for you to let Lady Olivia imbue you with any extravagant notions, or to encourage her in any schemes or experiments for improving the tenants' cottages, or, in fact, doing anything that runs into money. Her income is very small—quite inadequate for her position indeed—and, until she does what I hope and trust she will do before very long, marry a man of large fortune, the only thing for it is to cut down every fraction of expenditure as much as possible, and make the most of everything, with the least conceivable outlay. In my opinion," continued the Colonel, becoming confidential as he found he had succeeded in obtaining the close attention of his listener, "it is a most ill-advised thing to open Thornwood at all until Lady Olivia can come down here with a sufficient establishment and keep up the house and grounds in proper style. As it is, she wastes her time and her money dawdling about the place among a lot of old women and children, mixing in society that is beneath her, and placing herself on terms of equality with people whom she would be forced in self-defence to cut if she met them afterwards in London."

He paused, with a side glance at his companion, anxious to see how he received such hard hitting; but Philip Grantley's countenance remained immovable.

"And is there any chance of her ladyship's making such a marriage as will enable her to keep up the Manor in the way you describe?" inquired the steward at last, without removing the cigar from his lips.

The Colonel beamed with delight. This was precisely the question to which he had been leading up.

"Well, between ourselves," he answered, growing almost familiar in his intense satisfaction—"this is strictly in confidence, you know—I look upon the affair as *un fait accompli* from to-night. Lady Olivia is capricious and fanciful, like all women, full of quips and cranks, as you have doubtless found out by this time; still I don't think she is altogether blind to her own interests, and I hope before long that Muggoridge may be made a happy man. You see they will be staying in the same house in Scotland—no doubt her ladyship has told you that she is due at Sir James Cardew's on the twelfth. I hope to induce her to travel back to town with me on the day after to-morrow. Muggoridge has a princely income, my dear sir. Fine time for you all at Thornwood if Lady Olivia instals him as master here! You observed him to-night, of course, sitting beside her during the latter part of the concert—a small dark man, not very imposing in his appearance perhaps, but rolling in riches!"

Colonel St. Aubyn paused for a reply, but Philip Grantley made none. The young man stood silently, with one hand upon the last white gate that divided the field from the Thornwood plantation, gazing upon a mental vision of Lady Olivia on the evening when he had first met her. They had lingered almost in that very spot to listen to the nightingale's song. How pure and tender he had thought her then—how incapable of any act that a man might censure! And now? Well the time of nightingales was past—the summer, with its brief joys, was waning. He had been a fool, living in a fool's paradise of his own creation—a slave, a toy, a live chattel, ministering to a fine lady's whim; the pearl of great price that he had come so many thousand miles to find had proved to be only dross and tinsel.

"I noticed the man you mention sitting by Lady Olivia this evening," he said, after a long pause, finding that Colonel St. Aubyn appeared to await some rejoinder. "He looked to me like an arrant little snob with a glass stopper stuck in his shirt-front instead of a decent button; but of course I am no judge of such things. There were a good many just like him about Sydney, but naturally I never mixed with them. As you say, money, and plenty of it, is what is wanted at Thornwood; the sooner Lady—her ladyship and Mr. Muggoridge come to an understanding the better for her tenants and the estate, I should say."

"Just my own opinion!" returned Colonel St. Aubyn heartily; he was

willing to overlook Mr. Grantley's disparaging remarks respecting Lady Olivia's prospective bridegroom in consideration of the manner in which the steward had received the intelligence with regard to her probable marriage. "Won't you come on to the house and have—er—er—a brandy-and-soda?" he added, with sudden hospitality. "It is possible Lady Olivia may not have retired yet; but, even if she has, I am sure—"

"No, thanks," replied Philip rather grimly. "To tell you the truth, the heat of that room has given me a splitting headache, and I don't fancy brandy and soda would mend it. If you have no further commands for me, I think I will say good-night."

The steward turned upon his heel with a slight nod, and strode down a side-path in the plantation, his companion looking after him with an expression of blank astonishment at his invitation being thus coolly declined.

"A dangerous man!" he ejaculated solemnly, as he flung away the stump of his cigar and turned his steps in the direction of the house. "If I could have my way in the matter, he should be dismissed at once! As it is—well, I shall give my candid opinion on the subject."

CHAPTER VII.

"You must be mistaken, cousin Godfrey! He could never have said that!"

"My dear, I assure you I was not mistaken; he used those very words—'The sooner her ladyship and Mr. Mugeridge come to an understanding, the better for her and her tenants, I should say.' You see, he had noticed Mugeridge sitting beside you at the concert, and had drawn his own conclusions, no doubt. He asked me who he was, and then somehow the question of marriage came up. Oh, you need not look so horrified! Of course the fellow did not expect that his rather free-and-easy remarks to me would be repeated to you; but when you have lived as long in the world as I have, perhaps you may recognize, my dear Olivia, what a mistake it is to attempt to raise any one out of their proper sphere. They invariably reward one by trying to become too familiar and imposing on one's good nature afterwards—even if no worse harm follows so ill-advised a proceeding."

"I am surprised! I could not have thought it possible that he—that Mr. Grantley could have spoken in the way you mention," remarked Lady Olivia musingly.

She was standing beside the breakfast-room window on the morning following the concert, her head leaning against the oaken window frame, her hands clasped listlessly in front of her. Colonel St. Aubyn sat facing her at the substantial writing-table, half a dozen directed and stamped envelopes in front of him—for wherever he went he always made a pretence of having an overwhelming business correspondence. The gray and lowering sky promised a hopelessly wet day; the atmosphere was still sultry, but there was a continuous "pitter-patter" of rain-drops to be heard upon the leaves of the luxuriant Virginian creeper that embowered all the lower storey of Thornwood Manor.

"I asked you to come in here and talk matters over with me quietly, because, before I leave to-morrow, I really want to have some idea of your plans for the autumn," said the Colonel, after a brief silence, during which he added up imaginary little sums on his blotting-paper, glancing every now and then with some curiosity at his companion, who seemed to be absorbed in a reverie of her own.

Lady Olivia puzzled him that morning. As a rule, she was always ready to show fight when any of her pet theories or prejudices were attacked; but on the present occasion her usual dauntless spirit of contradiction appeared to have deserted her. She had listened in silence while her cousin descanted with pompous gravity on the extreme error in judgment which she had committed in placing herself on terms of equality with her new steward. She had tacitly admitted that her conduct might be open to misconstruction, that she would have herself alone to thank for any extraordinary reports that might be circulated about her. Her patience under reproof surprised the Colonel; he could only suppose that, for once in her life, Lady Olivia acknowledged that he had right on his side, and did not attempt to justify her own folly. It was not until, emboldened by her continued silence, Colonel St. Aubyn had ventured on a slightly garbled version of his conversation with Philip Grantley on the night before that she had made any effort to interrupt him. But then suddenly her manner underwent a complete change; the fluctuating color, the drooping eyelids, the slight half-shy, half-conscious smile that had quivered every now and then about the corners of her sensitive mouth vanished in an instant. A few moments before, the Colonel had felt as though he were lecturing a mere schoolgirl; but there was nothing of the schoolgirl about Lady Olivia now, as she stood leaning against the window, her pale face, the fair brows slightly drawn together as she gazed out across the wet lawn and sad-looking flower-beds.

"If you could manage to give me some faint idea of your autumn plans, my dear, you would really oblige me very much," reiterated the Colonel, as he drew a fresh sheet of paper in front of him and dipped his pen in the ink. "You see, there is nothing to be done at present with regard to dismissing Mr. Grantley, even if, after considering carefully all I have placed before you, you should ultimately decide that it will be wiser to do so. Having unfortunately allowed him to assume a position here to which he is by no means entitled, you could hardly displace him at once without sufficient excuse. No doubt an opportunity will occur before long; and, if I were to give Graham and Irvine just a hint to keep their eyes and ears open in case of anything going wrong, it—"

Lady Olivia turned her eyes suddenly upon her cousin.

"You mistake me," she said coldly.

(To be Continued.)

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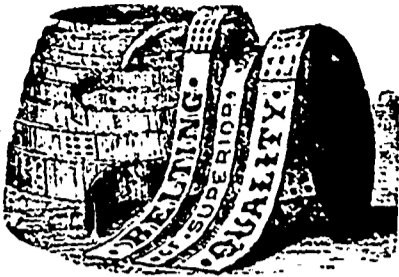
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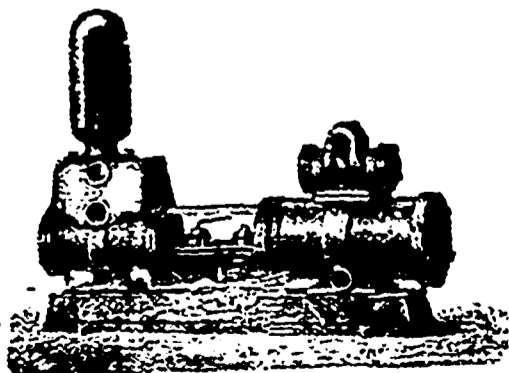
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MINING.

The mining law of this Province as amended up to date seems to be about as perfect in operation as it is possible to make it. What is needed now is a thorough revision of the text of the act, the elimination of all amended clauses and the substitution in their proper sections of the amendments. This is a matter of mere detail and should be attended to at once, as the slight expense of a revision would soon be recouped by the saving made in a large amount of unnecessary printing matter. It seems to be an absurdity to go on printing the original act, the text of which is completely altered by the numerous amendments which are now printed as appendices. It also makes it difficult for laymen to understand, while if the act was printed embodying the amendments it would prove simplicity itself. An index is also badly needed and a small outlay in this direction would produce results that mining men would duly appreciate.

Mr. G. F. Monckton of Sherbrooke, whose timely letter on the *International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy* to be opened at the Crystal Palace London on July 2nd inst., appeared in a late issue of THE CRITIC, has been appointed by the Council of the exhibition their agent in Nova Scotia to receive applications for space &c. All intending exhibitors should at once communicate with him as the time of opening is close at hand. The Local Government would do well to co-operate with Mr. Monckton and forward at the Provincial expense all exhibits from the Province.

SOUTH UNISCKE.—Mr. Thompson brought to town last week a bar of gold weighing something over 256 ozs., milled from 12 tons of quartz, an average of over 21 ozs per ton.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of May:

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	53½	8½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	740	213
Waverley.....	Palgrave Co.....	110	34½
Caribou.....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	130	24½
Uniscke.....	Phoenix.....	240	47½
Lake Catches.....	Oxford.....	112½	79½
Brookfield.....	Phild G. M. Co.....	244	170

In the suit of Putnam vs. Hardman and Taylor, William Twining, Master of Supreme Court, on Tuesday last sold the gold mines involved at auction. There was a large attendance and the bidding was spirited, both the properties being finally knocked down to Timothy P. Putnam, of Stewiscke, not the plaintiff in the case, as might at first be imagined, but a well known Nova Scotian, who is reported to be considerably interested in gold mining. The prices realized were for the Lowell and Andrews Mine \$20,500—the Baker \$2,350.

GOLDENVILLE ITEMS.—As an old resident and visitor to the district I feel anxious to see its welfare promoted, and while passing through the place I notice that none of the work is being carried on which I expected; only very little work going on with the exception of the Sutherland. Why capitalists don't come here surprises me. Goldenville has seen a day which very few mines in N. S. have. Property can be got here at very reasonable figures, and prospectors can get the very best terms. So those anxious to possess a good gold field should direct their attention to this place. The Sutherland Company are preparing for extensive operations during the summer season. The Sutherland lode, which is doomed to be one of the best in the Province for the production of gold, has one drawback, that is its situation, being in rather low ground and water heavy. During the last winter this mine has been worked by a six horse power engine, and it was found to be entirely insufficient to cope with the water and do the hoisting, consequently every rain storm during the time it was worked almost filled it to the top. Insufficient gear was therefore a great drawback. But even with its disadvantages "Sutherland" has the merits which make the company feel anxious to place on the ground a good substantial plant sufficient to handle the water and do the hoisting. Mr. Williams, supt. of the mine, was sent to Boston to purchase a first-class engine and boiler, but on arriving there and finding the duty on mining machinery still existing, came back to St. John, where he purchased a 25 horse power engine and locomotive boiler from E. Leonard and Sons. Mr. Williams is now rapidly laying the foundation for this machinery, and expects it to be running before very long. The light machinery has been placed on a new belt which runs quite close to the Sutherland, and from specimens already mined we may expect it to be a second Sutherland. A great amount of prospecting, I believe, is also to be done on this property during the summer; if so, very rich leads are sure to be unearthed, for those rich belts which were marked on the Wellington to the east, and Hayden Derby to the west, run through the full extent of this property, and never have been opened up on account of the water and no machinery to handle it. Mr. Jenner, an English capitalist, is also carrying on some work in this district, and from the present prospects his reward is foreshadowed. He has bonded the Chicago property, which like the Sutherland requires good machinery to make it a success. On it lies the old north lead in its soft bed of slate, worth an ounce to the ton, capital to work it thoroughly being badly needed.

MINING ITEMS.—In company with a gentleman from the West we made a visit to the Parker and Douglas Mine, and also to the Caledonia, on the 31st ult. We found that a large amount of work had been done since our last visit at the 100 feet level as well as on the surface. At the 100 feet level

we went north from the Twin lead about 100 feet through a cross cut which is five feet wide and six to seven feet high. In this distance twelve leads have been cut, several very promising ones, being six to eight inches thick, and good looking ore, although no special test has been made as to yield. A few feet more north the cross cut will tap the slate lead, which is now being worked near the surface with good results. So far it is low grade ore, but the lead is between walls about 42 inches wide, and can be worked cheaply. Some of the narrow leads have the appearance of being good. The cross cut south has just reached the Birthday lead, about 70 feet, which will facilitate the working of that lead very much. Everything at the 100 feet level seems to be in good shape for getting out ore. Tracks are laid through the cross cut for cars to take the ore to the skip at the main shaft, where it is raised to the surface by an iron skip which takes one ton each time and dumps it in front of the rock breaker, where a man puts it into the rock breaker and it passes through into a bin, which delivers it into an automatic self-feeder to the stamp.

Mr. McLeod, the manager, keeps his eyes open, and everything at the 100 feet level is kept moving, and it begins to look like a small city down underground.

On the surface the company have finished a large addition to the mill, in which they will put the large new air compressor, and also the new 70 horse power engine. The new compressor and air drills have arrived. As the foundation is ready it will be in working order soon.

The company started up ten more stamps the past month, and now have 20 stamps at work. They have erected a stable, as they have to keep a yoke of oxen and a span of horses to do the teaming necessary about the mines.

I ought to mention that they have just set up a concentrating machine, said to be of the best pattern, to save concentrates, and will soon set it agoing.

Everything is put up in the most substantial manner and made to last.

Quite a number of new miners' houses have been erected.

The company have also built a house on the top of the hill, which commands a view of Ponthook and Molega lakes and also of both P. and D. and Caledonia Mines, as well as the Molega and Boston Mining Co's property. The building will be used by both Co's officers as a place to sleep and get their meals. In fact everything looks as though it was going to be a very prosperous company, and I would say that Mr. McLeod, the manager, is the right man in the right place.

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—Whiteburn has commenced to boom.

Timber is now on the ground for a new ten stamp mill on the McGuire property—now known as the Parker & Douglas Extension Co., of which Mr. Gilbert Parker is President. Operations on a large scale will be commenced here immediately.

Timber and material are also on the ground for the new Wiswell Mill, on the old Parker & Douglas property, which is now being worked by a Boston Co., of which Mr. James E. Gammon is manager. The contract for the above plant has been given to Mr. Geo. W. Johnson, of Yarmouth, and is to be completed and ready to hand over to the Co. by the 15th of August. A number of men have been engaged prospecting on this property for the past month, and have opened up several new leads, all showing good gold, and the managers are happy.

The Graves property is looking exceeding well. Fine gold, as good as ever came out, has been taken from the Cole and Dunbrack leads the past week, and they are looking for a much larger brick than the last one, which was 170 odd ounces.

MOLEGA—FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.—Work on the Molega Co's mine is somewhat retarded by the absence of Manager McGuire. It is hoped by his many friends at an early date to welcome him back home again.

Mr. Chas. McLeod, acting manager for the Boston Mining Co. during Mr F. K. Ballou's absence, wears the honors with the grace of one well fitted for a like position.

Mr. F. K. Ballou arrived Thursday from a visit to Boston, and I trust that we will have the pleasure of reporting the commencing soon of a stamp mill on that valuable property.

New boiler for the Parker and Douglas Co's mill arrived this week, and will be placed in position at once, which will be No. 3 boiler in that Co's 20 stamp mill. President Parker does not do anything on a small scale. Wish the country had more men like him.

The Caledonia mine's hoisting machinery is being placed in position and will be completed at an early date.—*Gold Hunter.*

Mr. D. Touquoy was in town yesterday with a bar of gold weighing 56 ozs. 1 dwt. Everything is progressing favorably at his mine.

The Homestake S. M. Company, of South Dakota, paid, May 26th, dividend No. 142, of ten cents a share, aggregating \$12,500, and making \$62,500 paid this year.

The United Verde Copper M. Company have declared a dividend of ten cents a share, aggregating \$30,000.

The Daly S. M. Company of Utah paid, May 31st, dividend No. 39 of twenty-five cents per share, aggregating \$37,500, making \$162,500 paid this year.

The Ontario S. M. Company of Utah paid May 31st, dividend No. 168, of fifty cents a share, aggregating \$75,000, making \$375,000 paid this year.

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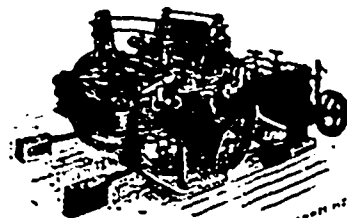
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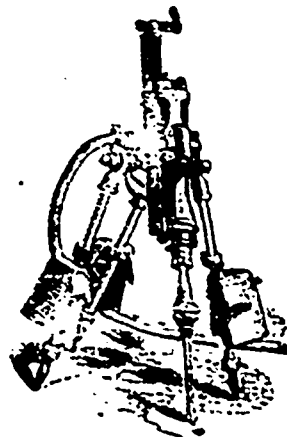
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE CALICO WOMAN.

A TRUE STORY.

True ghost stories are always more dull and insipid than those which are derived from the fertile brains of that class of authors who make it their business to write serials and dime novels of the sensational type. But the following tale, notwithstanding its perfect truthfulness, has about it an air of ghostliness seldom met with in this matter-of-fact nineteenth century.

In the town of N——, Mass., there stands—or rather stood at the time of which we write—an old wooden house situated on a lofty cliff overlooking the sea.

People who rented this mansion would invariably, after a week or two, depart with more haste than was compatible with dignity; so that, at last, the old place got a very bad name in the village, and the landlord, wishing to sell or let it, advertised it at a merely nominal sum.

For a long time no one appeared to relieve him of his charge; at length, however, a new tenant came to the old dwelling—a Mrs. Merrit, with three small children. She was at first greatly pleased with the house and its surroundings, and could not but condemn her predecessors' bad taste in leaving so abruptly.

About a week after her arrival, however, one of her children came to her and said: "Mamma, who is that tall woman in the calico dress with the sunbonnet on her head? She is in the front room." "Nonsense," said her mother, "there is no one there, child." "Yes, mamma, she pushed by me on the stairs; I wish you'd come and see."

On going into the room in question it was found empty.

For some time this tall figure kept appearing at irregular intervals, as Mrs. Merrit conjectured from her children's talk, it started at the cellar door, walked upstairs to the front room where it "silently vanished away." It always muttered something as it brushed hastily past them. At last they became so accustomed to seeing and hearing of it that not the slightest notice was taken of its wanderings; until one afternoon Mrs. Merrit heard a smothered scream, and rushing down into the hall saw her eldest child lying on the floor in an agony of fright. After he had been comforted with an abundance of candy and caresses, she asked one of the others what was the matter?

"Oh, mamma," said the youngster, only too eager to tell all about it, "Harry was just putting on his boots, and the bad calico woman came and pressed his head down to the floor."

The mother began to think that the "calico woman" must be a rather dangerous character; but she quieted the little ones and sent them off to play, feeling, however, rather uncomfortable. That night she lay awake for a long time thinking over the strange occurrences of the last few weeks. Try as she could the vision of this peculiar female, who, by the way, had latterly developed a new propensity, that of having but half a face, would not depart from her mind.

At length, however, by a great effort she shook off her depression and went to sleep.

About midnight she awoke with a start and saw by the dim light of the night-lamp, a tall figure. It was clothed in a flowing calico gown and had a large sunbonnet tied under its chin.

Mrs. Merrit started bolt upright and stared at the stranger, recognizing in this untimely visitant her children's "calico woman."

As she gazed the shape, apparently striving to articulate some words, backed to the locked door and disappeared. Nor could Mrs. Merrit—although she took her lamp and went out into the dark passage—find any trace of the mysterious being. She therefore returned to bed and next morning set it all down as a bad dream. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the day, so in the evening she retired as usual and went at once to sleep. But, as before, she awoke just as the clock struck twelve. The metallic reverberations slowly died away and all was deathly still. Suddenly the cellar door flew open and then was violently shut, the "slam" resounding through the house. Heavy footsteps came echoing along the back hall, up the oaken stairs, until they stopped at her room door, she rose up and listened, but was forced back by an icy hand pressing her brow. Being a woman of remarkably strong nerve she did not scream and struggle but laid still and looked up at the dim form that loomed gigantic in the semi-darkness of her apartment.

The creature was wringing its hands and feebly moaning as if in anguish of mind, and Mrs. Merrit, prompted by a feeling of pity, asked "What is it you want, poor spirit?" Hoarsely came the answer:—"For the love of Heaven bury my bones!" Mrs. Merrit again sat up saying, "I will do what you wish."

The ghost bent over her and she observed, with a thrill of horror, that half of the face was eaten away, leaving the blackened skull exposed, while the remaining part was healthy and white. Subduing her fear with difficulty, she arose and taking the lamp followed her tall guide out of the room.

Down the dark stairs they went and along the cold, gloomy hall to the cellar door. This her conductress opened, and descending to the bottom steps, disappeared.

She (Mrs. Merrit) stood at the head of the stairs for fully five minutes watching and listening intently.

But nought could be heard save the "sough" of the rising wind and the long drawn thunder of the surf at the base of the cliff upon which the house stood. So, not seeing any further trace of the apparition, she returned to her own room and, as sleep was out of the question, read till daylight.

In the morning, after breakfast, she drove into N——, and having pro-

oured a doctor and a stone-mason, went back to the house with them, and desired the latter to remove the stone step at the foot of the cellar stairs.

He did so, and they discovered underneath it some bones which the doctor, after a hasty examination, pronounced to be those of a woman. They also detected a quantity of quick lime, which had evidently been placed there for the purpose of destroying the skeleton. Mrs. Merrit collected the remains, gave them Christian burial, and was never again troubled by the "Calico woman."

Some time afterward Mrs. Merrit learnt that in former years the old mansion had been an abode of smugglers, who were known to have a woman—a sort of "Ruth," in fact—among their number.

When they departed she mysteriously disappeared, and it was never exactly known what had become of her.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

Where is the *American Checker Review*? Neither the April, May nor June numbers have reached Halifax.

RETURN MATCH.

The Shubenacadie team have promised to meet the Halifax team for a return match in this city on the 21st instant. We expect that the same players will take part in this contest that engaged in the match at our recent visit to Shubenacadie. We have no doubt that it will be a pleasant occasion for all concerned. If it does not prove so it will not be through the neglect or inconsideration of the Halifax players.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem 167.—The position in 167 was;—Black men 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15; white men 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28. Black to play and win
15--19 23--26 a-26--23 15--11
20 16 11 s 1-b S 12 12 16
11--20 26--30 23--19 1--5
18 15 8 3 12 8 16 14
19--23 30--26 19--15 9--25
15 11 3 8 8 12 b. wins.

(a) At this point 20 24, etc, as given by Joseph E. Cox in last week's issue, is a decisive win and, therefore, the best solution!

(b) Here we noted that Mr. Gates was the only solver who detected the value of 22 18. In regard to this move "Alpha, of Ottawa" writes as follows:—"I also noticed that move before sending in my solution, but as black could not force white to make it and, as white had really nothing to gain by making it, it seemed to me that any solution which brought in that move would not be sound, as it might be objected that white was not forced to give away the piece. It seems to me that a solution is not sound if it be contingent on a move which the opposite party may or may not make. You may reply 22 18 was white's best move. But is that a sufficient answer? Suppose the white does not choose to make his best move—what becomes of the solution? Again, seeing that it does not enable him to draw—how could you justify him in giving away the piece? I can understand how 22 18 might be given as a possible variation. But should it be given as the trunk move of the solution? In other words is any solution sound which does not rest on forced moves? As I am only an amateur in checkers I would like to have your views on the question." In reply: Our opinion is that a sound solution is one wherein the best moves have been made by both the attack and the defence. Variations should be given in the order of their respective merits. As to the 22 18 move above, "Alpha" has proven that it is better than 8 12 as he wins the latter but fails to do so against the former as shown in

VARIATION I.

22 18 17 14 11 7 11 7
c-23--14 10--17 2-18--14 10--14
3 11 21 5 7 11 d-13 9
14--18 6--10 14--17 drawn.

c This forms Problem 169.

d Here "Alpha" allowed black to win by playing 7 11.

VARIATION II.

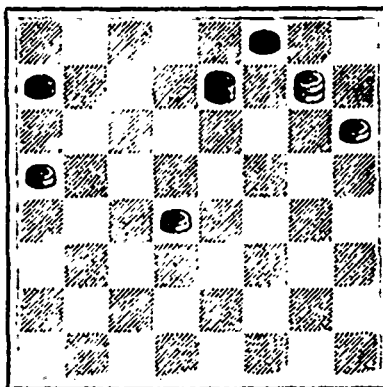
By Gates, Halifax.
10--14 7 3 26--22 5 1
6 10 21--25 15 11 15--19
14--17 3 7 22--18 1 6
13 9 25--30 11 7 20--24

18--14 7 11 18--15 6 15
10 7 30--25 9 6 19--3
17--21 11 15 1--10 b. wins.

Want of space forbids our giving further variations.

PROBLEM No. 171.

By Mr. Lumley, in *The Northern Leader*, England.
Black men 3, 5, k, 7.



White men 12, 13, 18, k 8.
Black to play and draw.

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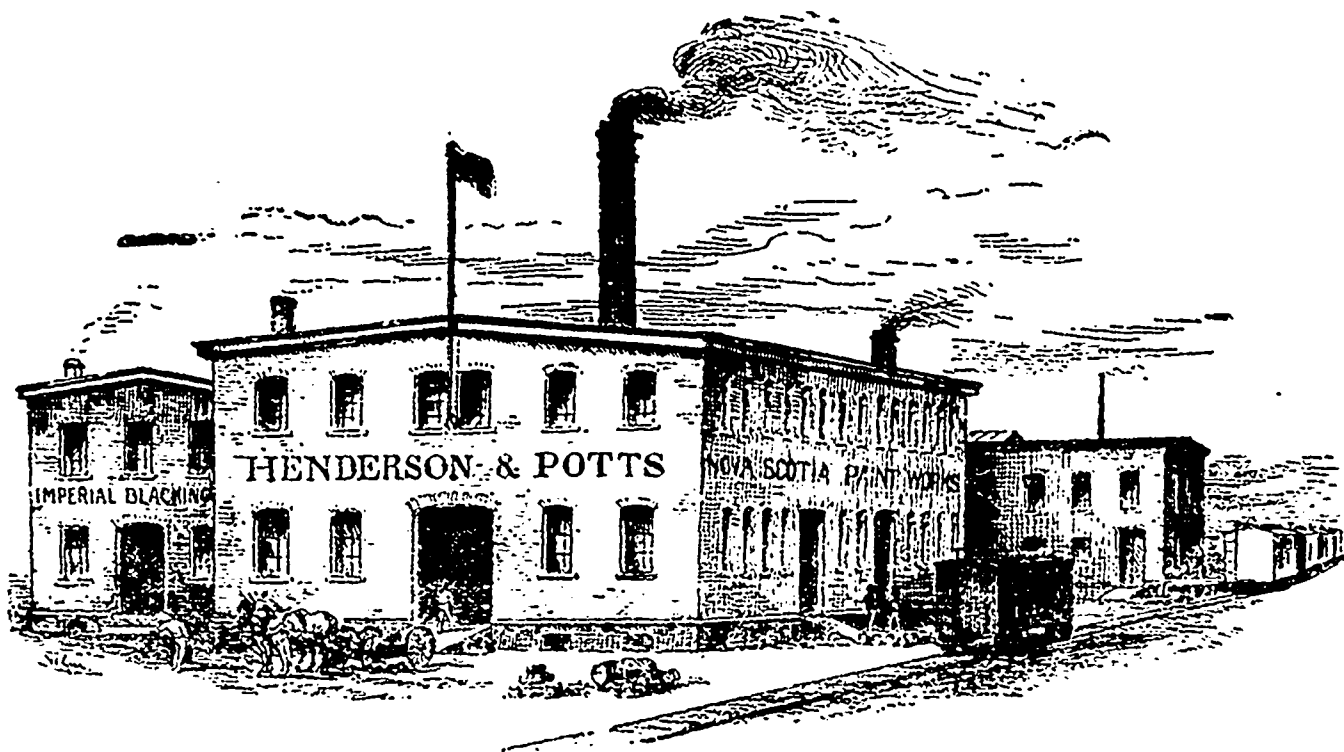
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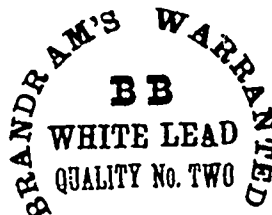
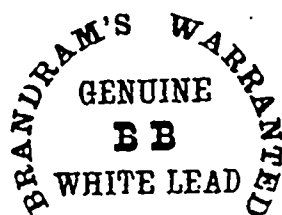
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