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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The news that Rudyard Kipling, the popular young author, is fatally ill of consumption will be received with deep regret by the readers of his books. He has been ordered to Italy, in hopes that the change of climate will benefit his case.

Hon. Edward Blake has spoken again on the political situation. He takes a rather gloomy view of things, but he is right in saying that any person occupying the position of First Minister will not find it as easy an office as many suppose it to be. He says Canada is an immense country, a land of vast possibilities, an inheritance which every Canadian is proud of, and none more so than he is, for it is the land of his birth, and destined to occupy a prominent position among the nations of the earth; but to achieve all that is claimed for it as possible, our legislators must be required to so frame the legislation of the country, either Federal or Provincial, as to steer it clear of shoals or breakers. He, however, gives such a gloomy outlook that the task would appear well-nigh impossible.

The little republic of Hayti is a hot place at times, and it has just been having one of those times. Two attempts to overthrow the government of President Hippolyte were made—the last on May 28th. After the first revolt the President had very many people arrested, and failing to find General Sully Guerrier, he arrested and put in prison the wife of Guerrier. Generals Sully Guerrier and Badere, an old political offender, then headed a mob which they led against the prison, and secured the keys and liberated the prisoners—among them Guerrier's wife and all political offenders. They then proceeded to try and gain control of the arsenal and the arms and ammunition it contained, but were frustrated by the quick movements of the troops under Hippolyte, which dispersed the mob, killing about forty people in the process. The shooting discipline of Hippolyte has continued to be carried out *ad libitum*. Two hundred or more people have been shot down in the streets of Port au Prince, and arrests are daily made on little or no pretence. Fred. Douglass, the United States Minister in Hayti, is said to be in fear of his life. Two or three men per day have been shot since the revolt, the only offence of some of the victims being their failure to rise and shout, "Vive la Hippolyte!" when the mighty man rode by on his horse. This is the eighty-eighth year of Haytian independence, and to judge by reports, the President must be a regular old Turk.

In Japan they do not seem to have any prejudice against cremation. That method of disposing of the dead would appear to be extensively practical, for we read that in the month of November last 836 cremations took place in the capital of that country.

The Governor-General took his time in calling a successor to Sir John A. Macdonald. For over a week he was without responsible advisers. This appears to us to have been altogether unnecessary; a Prime Minister might have been quite as easily found several days earlier.

After abiding in a state of patient expectancy for a week, the people of Canada learned on Monday morning that the man selected by Lord Stanley to form a new Cabinet is the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, leader of the Government in the Senate. We in the Provinces by the sea are not as familiar with Mr. Abbott as we are with Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Thompson, the two men whose names have been mentioned most frequently in connection with the high office of Premier during the last week. Mr. Abbott is a lawyer. He represented Argenteuil, P. Q., in the House of Commons for some years, but in 1886 he declined to be again nominated, and dropped out of political life for a time, until in May, 1887, after nearly thirty years' service in the House of Commons, he was called to the Senate and given a portfolio without office—a position he has held up to the present. Mr. Abbott is seventy-one years of age, and it is probable that the present arrangement is but temporary. As far as we can see, there is no cause for dissatisfaction in the appointment. At the present crisis, the chief consideration was to appoint a man upon whom the party would be agreed for the present, and leave the more definite settlement of the question in abeyance for a time. Most Nova Scotian supporters of the Government would like to see Sir Charles Tupper made Premier. Sir John Thompson stands next, but his being a junior member of the Government doubtless weighed against him. In lieu of the Premiership, it appears most likely at the time of writing that Sir John will be the real leader in the Commons, with Sir Hector Langevin as the nominal head.

Natural scientists will be interested in the formation at Montreal, on the 29th of May last, of the Botanical Club of Canada. This club was organized by a committee of the Biological section of the Royal Society, which recently met in Montreal. In view of the fact that the exploration of the floras of the various sections of the north of the continent has been very deficient, the formation of this club to stimulate botanical investigation and the publication of local lists ought to prove beneficial. Neither constitution nor bye-laws have been adopted, but a corps of officers, which can be increased by appointment, was selected, and the members are at liberty to advance the work in whatever manner each may find most effective. For this year Professor Lawson, Ph. D., F. L. S., F. R. S. C., etc., Halifax, is President, and Principal Mackay, Halifax, Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretaries for the Provinces are as follows.—Ontario—Prof. John Macoun, M. A., F. R. S. C., etc. Botanist of the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa. Quebec—Prof. D. P. Penhallow, B. Sc., F. R. S. C., Montreal. New Brunswick—G. U. Hay, Ph. B., St. John. Nova Scotia—E. J. Lay, Esq., Amherst. P. E. I.—F. Bain, Esq., Charlottetown. Newfoundland—Rev. A. C. Waghorne, St. Johns. Manitoba—Mr. Burman, Winnipeg. Alberta—W. H. Galbraith, Lethbridge. British Columbia—Dr. Newcombe, Victoria. They are expected to stimulate botanical exploration in every section of their territory by stirring up local botanists; by setting collectors at work in every possible locality, and thus develop new botanists; by having published in the local papers the lists of all plants in each section of the country as the work of exploration goes on; by collecting and critically examining and correcting such lists; by forming field clubs; and by transmitting suggestions and a summary of the work done in the Provinces to the central officers before the end of 1891. To cover expenses of postage, circulars or bulletins with lists of members, an assessment of 25 cents per member has been authorized. There are hundreds of people in the country who have unvalued opportunities to assist in this work. Many perhaps are well acquainted with places where rare plants are to be found, but for lack of having their attention directed to them never think of speaking of them. All such people who take the slightest interest in the promotion of scientific objects ought to commence botanical work at once and communicate with the nearest officer of the club. Interesting botanical news will be welcomed by the Press. All such local news will be summed up in the general Canadian botanical records, which will doubtless go far towards solving many curious and important problems of general interest to the public at large, as well as to the scientific. No study could be more delightful than botany, and we are sure that those who engage in it will feel well repaid for their trouble.

The baccarat scandal has left every one connected with it pretty well besmirched. In the expressive language of slang, their name is mud.

We observe that the article on "Two Canadian Poets" in the *Canadian Presbyterian*, which we referred to a short time ago, has been disowned by Mr. Archibald Lampman. In a letter to that paper he says the article was made up of extracts, taken without his knowledge, from a lecture delivered to a literary society in Ottawa, and was framed in such a manner as to convey a very erroneous impression of the form and intent of his lecture. At any rate, the article was interesting and well written, and attracted a good deal of attention.

Royalty, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is being born at Shoen Lodge; it is dying at Camberwell workhouse. This institution is already noted for inmates with a title to fame. Now one more celebrity may be added to the list, for an aged woman, named Caroline Guelph, has just joined the ranks in the "big house." This old lady, who has resided in the neighborhood of Peckham for some years, claims Royal relationship, as a daughter of his Majesty King George IV. Caroline Guelph is now seriously ill, and is not expected to recover.

A peculiar fatal accident occurred at Tempelhof, Germany, on Tuesday of last week. While a party of Grenadiers were being exercised by the Emperor at morning drill, a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a deafening thunder clap, startled and half blinded the men on parade, and hurled a number of them to the ground. The officer in command and three soldiers were picked up insensible. Two of the latter died, the others were seriously injured, and a horse also was killed. The despatches do not say that the day was otherwise than fine, and leave us to infer that the stroke was a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. It is thought that the rifles and bayonets of the soldiers attracted the fatal fluid.

The exploit of the Salisbury, N. B. girl, Clara Wortman, who was supposed to be lost in the woods, and had between two and three hundred men searching for her for a week, must have proved very trying to the tempers of her friends. The young woman was not lost, but had donned male attire and hired out as a laborer on the farm of Byron McLeod, near Penobscus. She had been reading trashy stories, which excited her mind, and she assumed the name of the hero of one of the books. Miss Wortman appears to stand badly in need of correction—a sound spanking would be likely to remove all further desire for romance of the kind she has just been indulging in. The rage of the searchers must have been unbounded when the girl turned up all right. Parents should have some oversight over the literature allowed their children, but in many cases the mothers at least, if not the fathers, are just as fond of sensational stories as the children are.

Rumors that come by way of New York are not always to be credited, but if it is true that Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming has decided to write a book about the baccarat case, there is something interesting in store for a good many people. It is said that in this book he will deal particularly with what he has termed the "rascality" of Lycett Green; the manner in which the Prince of Wales keeps secrets; his candid opinions of the hostess of Tranby Croft; the true and only reason why he was called upon to sign "that document;" how the Prince of Wales plays the roll of banker; why he carries his own baccarat apparatus about with him; the nonsense that occurred among the party on both nights of the play; and last, but not least, Lady Broke's reason for breaking her promise to the Prince of Wales that she would not utter a single word about the affair to a human being. With these live and interesting headings for his chapters he ought to make a howling success of his literary venture.

The *Toronto Week*, in discussing the pros and cons of the Government situation, says:—"Many of the best citizens, both in public and private life—those whose judgment is held above the swirl of party feeling—realizing that the country is on the verge of a political crisis, and that the most momentous consequences may be involved in the events of the next few months, would, we believe, be heartily glad were a coalition of the best elements in the two parties possible. Such a coalition, capable of sinking all minor considerations, and devoting itself in singleness of purpose to the task of solving the problem of the country's destiny, might do a work for its future well-being, second only, if second at all, to that which was achieved by the Fathers of the Confederation. But in the present state of party passion, such a thing is, we fear, too much to hope for." This is, indeed, an Utopian dream. We entirely agree with the *Week* in believing a coalition of the best elements of the two great parties of Canada would be advantageous to the country, but until the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, we do not expect to see it accomplished.

It appears to be the fashion to "pitch into" the Prince of Wales for his share in the baccarat case. Unfortunately, the most ardent admirers of His Royal Highness are unable to exonerate him from all blame in the matter, but it seems to us that a good deal of the present indignation is quite uncalled for. The Prince of Wales, in comparison with other men of his house, is almost beyond criticism, although he falls far short of the excellence of his father, the late Prince Consort. He has been all his life a pretty hard worker, constantly attending to state and public duties, and per-

forming many of the offices that would naturally devolve upon the Sovereign without himself enjoying the splendors of a throne. He has been an acknowledged favorite among the people, and it is scarcely likely that they will fail to forgive him for getting found out in this matter. As to his carrying the apparatus for baccarat about with him, it is probable that the Prince is, as people in his own station as well as in others often are, a little particular about having things to suit them. It is regrettable that the Prince was connected in any way with the scandal; we do not like to see Royalty showing flaws, and in the present time the purity and correctness of Queen Victoria and her daughters throw into relief any faultiness on the part of the male members of the family.

Heterodoxy appears to be getting in a large amount of work in all the churches just now. The narrow lines of creed cannot hold men of independent thought, and the breaking away from them of numbers of men and women of good repute is one of the notable signs of the times. Germany is the birthplace of the "higher criticism," and from there the current has grown wider as it travelled to Britain, and has finally reached this country. The Orthodox lift up their hands in horror at the bare idea of refusing to be bound to what has been instilled into one from the cradle up as the only way of salvation, but when we compare the churches of the day, and their members and adherents with those who make no such professions of righteousness, we cannot say that they are always shining lights. The danger in the present wave of thought is that scores of people, ever ready to take up with anything new, will readily make a fashionable cant of imitating the men who become notable from their heterodox views. Truth lies deep, and there is every reason to suppose that the men who risk their positions in the church rather than act a lie, are in a better way to find it than those who meekly await the signal to follow some one else in their form of religion. The Bible is more than any man has ever been able to thoroughly grasp, and if men differ in their interpretation of parts of it, who is to say who is right? So far as the churches are concerned, they have a perfect right to exclude from their communion men who conscientiously differ widely from the theological belief of the denomination, but the frequent secessions from such bodies speaks the spirit of the age for independent thought and belief, which will not be downed by putting any premium on intellectual self-deception. There can be little doubt, that out of this nettle, danger, we shall pluck this flower, safety. The freedom to think and believe as they like cannot do the people any harm—and it is fast coming to that. It is well also for the path breakers of this movement, that the thumb-screw and the rack are not now brought into operation, and that the stake can claim no more victims. The only tortures broad-minded clergymen, who give expression to their real sentiments, have to fear, are the thumb-screws of ridicule and the racks of suspense they have to endure while their cases come before the church courts for trial.

The barbarism of the check-rein appears at last to have attracted the attention of our humanitarians, and the announcement was made some days ago that the S. P. C. A. intended to prosecute any persons found using it. Time and again we have called out against this needless torture of the horse—one of man's noblest friends among the brutes. The obnoxious fashion—for it was little else but a fashion—has been blindly followed by scores of people who never had sense enough to see the discomfort they were giving the unfortunate animals in their possession, and the result has been that many a horse that otherwise would have been free from vice has had his temper ruined by the check-rein. We have spoken before of that excellent little story "Black Beauty," which has done so much for the horses' cause. In it the horse tells his own story, and describes the different kinds of masters he had been in the possession of. A wide circulation of this book has already been achieved, but all the people who ought to have read it have not yet seen it. In regard to the check-rein, we rejoice to see that Queen Victoria has shown herself not unmindful of the need of a change in the pattern of the harness of the horses of her mews. An order was recently given to have the bearing reins taken off the royal harness, and unless human nature has greatly changed we shall soon see the new order of things finding its way down to the masses, and the horses of common people will be emancipated. Everyone knows how hard it is to carry a load without bending forward; how then can a horse be expected to do his work easily with his head tightly held up by the bearing rein. Blinkers or blinders are another evil, but they will have to be more gradually abandoned, because the horse that has been accustomed to them would perhaps not be able to go without at once. The use of blinkers has always appeared to us particularly foolish. A horse with his vision so interrupted, and constrained to look right before him, is often frightened by objects which he can only partly discern, whereas, if he could only look squarely at them, he would see no cause for alarm. Why did the Creator place a horse's eyes so that he could look to one side or the other if it were not well to do so? Man sometimes thinks he can improve on Nature, but he does not often succeed in doing so. It is true in this matter, as in many others, that with what measure we mete, it shall be meted to us again, where we treat our dumb servants best, they will render us the best service. "Evil is wrought by want of thought, as well as want of heart," says Hood, and we believe that in many cases of abuse, thoughtlessness is as often the cause as heartlessness, but when the cruelty of a practice is clearly pointed out, there remains no excuse for the perpetrator. The action of the S. P. C. A. will, of course, be an additional inducement to people to treat their horses in an humane manner.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## MY AIN JOE.

The Laird an' Laddy o' the ha'  
Hae flunkys at their feet,  
They bask in silks an' satins braw,  
And dazzle a' the street.  
The Laddy she's a stately queen:  
Her son a gallant fine,  
But there's nae Joe like my Ain Joe,  
An' there's nae love like mine.

The Laird's son lo'es a guid Scotch reel,  
An' I lo'e ane myself,  
He vowed 'twad please him unca weel,  
Gin I wad be his belle.  
Hoo ilk ane stared as han' in han'  
We caftered down the line,  
Yet, there's nae Joe like my ain Joe,  
An' there's nae love like mine.

The Laird made bauld a kias to try  
Afore the gentles a',  
There's ane before ye, laird, quo' I,  
An' he's worth ony twa.  
I no'er kenned ony guid to come  
Frae mixing o' the wine,  
An' ne'er a Joe but my ain Joe  
Cau has a kias o' mine.

Loafers are as a rule so good natured, and busy people so cross, it seems to prove that the Lord never intended people to work so hard.

THE CHICAGO EYE.—Goodun.—“A Yale professor argues that the millennium will begin within eight years.” Chicagoan.—“I wonder if we can arrange to have it begin with the opening of the World's Fair.”

RATHER EMBARRASSING.—A little Washington boy, who keeps his eyes and ears open constantly, recently succeeded in rather embarrassing his father. He had been amusing himself by pretending to transact business “like papa,” and insisted on being shown the respect due a full grown citizen. But he wanted a pair of roller skates, and when he got them spent a good deal of time on the pavement. One evening his father came from the office, and for the sake of teasing the little man, said:

“That's nice, isn't it. The idea of a man playing like that. What would you think of papa were he to come home on skates?”

“Well,” said the youngster after a thoughtful silence, “mamma says you do.”

Shakespeare did not attempt to describe the Ages of Woman. He knew (Eliza) better! Modern experience makes it stand somewhere thus:—The First Age of Woman is Want-age, when she is only just born. The second is Sauce-age (Little Impudence!) which makes her almost Bagg-age. Then she passes to Dote-age, which leads to Marri-age, and for that she has so much Lugg-age, she at once reaches Cabb-age. All this has been to her advant-age. But the coming-of-age is hateful to her. So is the Spin-age. She can not carri-age, that is how it is, and she wants to r'op-age, but has to pass into the Salve-age and the Epy-on-age usual to a Sex-age-arian. All through she has been fond of Post-age. She was Past your-age, however, so you may take Cour-age. And, after all, a Surplus age is not bad!

SUSPICION UNANIMOUSLY CONFESSED.—The visitor from Hawcreek had been invited to address the Sunday school.

“I have been reminded children,” he said, “of the career of a boy who was once no larger than some of the little fellows I see here before me. He played truant when he was sent to school, went fishing every Sunday, ran away from home before he was ten years old, learned to smoke, drink, chew tobacco, play cards, and slip in under the canvas when the circus came round. He went into bad company, frequented livery stables and low bar-rooms, finally he became a pick-pocket, then a forger, then a horse thief, and one day, in a fit of drunken madness, he committed a very cowardly murder. Children,” he continued, impressively, “where do you think that boy is now?”

“He stands before us!” guessed the children, with one voice.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM MYTHOLOGY.—The Greeks had a fable concerning the island of the sirens. They located it near the south-western coast of Italy. There were two or three female musicians upon it, whose strains enchanted all who came by, and when allured to land they were at once made victims. When Ulysses went by he filled the ears of his argonauts with wax and lashed himself to the mast. He heard the music and wished to land, but could not. The rest heard not, and so passed on. When Orpheus went by, the music of whose lyre enchanted not only beasts, but rocks and trees, he produced so much better music than the sirens that no one desired to land. They had better music on board. Ulysses is the moralist lashed to the post of duty by the thongs of a strong resolution. He hears the music of worldly temptations and wants to yield, but his resolution holds him. Orpheus is the christian with better music in his soul. The love of Christ constraineth him. The first has a name to live while he is dead. The second has Christ formed in his heart, “the hope of glory.” “For me to live is Christ.”

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“That was a gay old company that we belonged to, Joe; away back in '68, when you and I ran with the machine.” Do you remember that big fire in Hotel Row, one freezing night, when fifteen people were pulled out of their burning rooms and came down the ladder in their night-clothes; and how Dick Greene brought down two kids at once—one in his arms, the other slung to his back? Poor Dick! He got the catarrh dreadfully, from so much exposure, and suffered from it five years or more. We thought once he was going in consumption, sure. But, finally he heard of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and tried it, and it cured him up as sound as a flint. I tell you, Joe, that catarrh remedy is a great thing. It saved as good a man and as brave a fireman as ever trod shoe leather.

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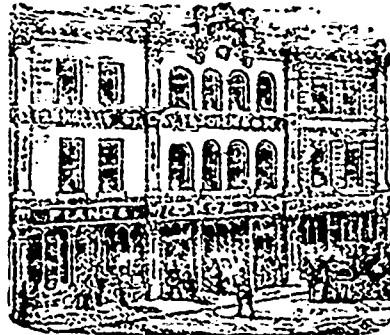
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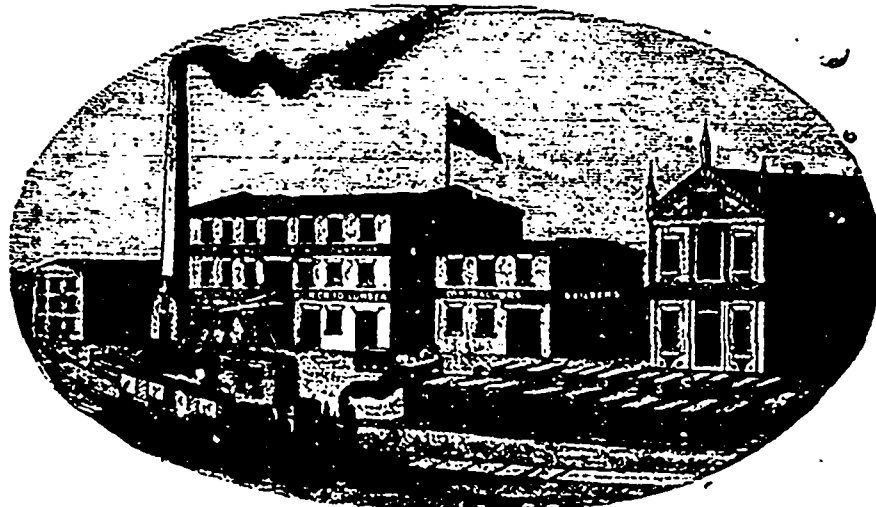
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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The suspense regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Sir John A. Macdonald was removed on Saturday, when it became known that the Governor General had called on the Hon. John J. C. Abbott to form a Cabinet. This appointment is believed by many to be only a temporary one to tide over this session of Parliament, and that Sir Charles Tupper will eventually be called upon to assume the leadership of the Liberal Conservative party, a position which he is eminently qualified to fill. In that event he will doubtless choose an Ontario constituency, and the most appropriate one would be Kingston, so long and so ably represented by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. In this choice he would be ably seconded by the talented and influential Principal Grant and his return assured.

Parliament met on Tuesday, and after routine Sir Hector Langevin, who continues to lead the Government in the Commons, read a statement prepared by Premier Abbott and assented to by the Governor General which explained that his excellency did not feel that the state of public affairs necessitated the formation of a new Cabinet until the grave had closed over the late Premier and the last honors had been paid him, and he had consequently postponed action until the Friday after the funeral. His excellency had then consulted with Sir John Thompson and had sent for Mr. Abbott and requested him to form a Cabinet. On Saturday Mr. Abbott consented to act, and requested his colleagues to remain in their respective offices, which they consented to do. This was approved of by his excellency, who also sanctioned the assumption by Mr. Abbott of the Departmental Office of President of the Council, the vacancy caused by the death of Sir John Macdonald remaining unfilled, and pending the appointment of a successor, the affairs of the Department of Railways to be administered by a member of the Cabinet.

Michael Connolly then appeared at the bar of the House, and after some discussion Sir John Thompson moved that the books be placed in the custody of the House to be handed over to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He would postpone moving that Connolly be taken into custody until the order was complied with or until the House knew whether he would comply with its orders. The motion carried.

On motion to go into supply Sir Richard Cartwright asked Sir John Thompson when the additional reciprocity correspondence would be produced. Sir John replied that authority had been obtained, and that it would be laid before the House on Wednesday.

The House went into supply and passed the penitentiary estimates; had a long discussion over contingencies for the Senate, and then passed on to the items of salaries for revising barristers.

Mr. Flint stated that the revising barrister for Shelburne was a partner of the present member for that County, which was a violation of the spirit of the law, but Mr. White denied this and asserted that the revising barrister was not and never had been his partner.

In answer to Mr. Landerkin, Sir John Thompson said the electoral lists would certainly be revised this year.

Mr. Bowell, it is reported, will be the acting Minister of Railways.

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

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Premier Fielding has arrived in England.

Business in Newfoundland is at a standstill on account of La Grippe.

The carettes for the Carette Company are to arrive in Halifax by the 1st of August.

The ferry steamer *Halifax* has been newly painted, and was put on the service on Wednesday.

Sir A. T. Galt, formerly High Commissioner for Canada in London, is dangerously ill of la grippe.

A new Methodist Church is being erected in Moncton. The church and parsonage will cost \$13,000.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has sold his Canadian Pacific Railway stock since he was called to the Premiership.

Kinread's woollen mill at Moncton was burned down on Wednesday. Moncton had a narrow escape from a wholesale conflagration.

The Board of Trade met on Wednesday. They resolved to abandon the Cornwallis Street terminus and go in for the water-front extension.

A barque from Montevideo arrived at St. John on Monday with two cases of smallpox on board. She is lying in quarantine off Partridge Island.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Kingston, received reports from the six Presbyterian colleges last Saturday. All are prospering.

French warships are reported on the French shore to be enforcing treaty rights with the utmost vigor, while Newfoundland cruisers are maintaining the bait act.

Two Newfoundland bankers, the *Angeline*, Capt. Michel, of St. Cast, Brittany, with a crew of 18 men, and the *Luz Chiens*, with the same number of men, are missing.

A fire company has been formed in the southern suburbs of Dartmouth.

The Rev. Robert Murray was offered, but has declined, the editorship of the *Presbyterian Record*. It was afterwards offered to Rev. E. Scott, of New Glasgow, who will probably accept.

La grippe has spread to a great extent in the Magdalen Islands, and fishing is practically suspended. Within the past few weeks over fifty have died from the disease and hundreds are down with it. Great want is experienced.

A Dalhousie Alumni Association is about to be formed in New Brunswick. It is good for a college to have its graduates organized, and as there are about 100 Dalhousie graduates in N. B. the movement ought to meet with success.

A young lady named Schelp has died near Russell, Ont., under peculiar circumstances. She ate some lemon peel that had been soaked in water over night. An hour later she was seized with a drowsy fit, lay down and a few hours later was dead.

The ratepayers of Dartmouth held a public meeting on Monday evening to inquire into the cause of the great increase in taxation during recent years. A committee was appointed to inquire into the facts and to ascertain what necessity exists for the increase.

Information has been received at Montreal that the American Government has fixed the cattle space on board steamers at two feet six inches on deck and two feet eight inches on other portions of a ship. The size of space allowed cattle exported from Montreal is two feet six inches and at that it will probably remain for the present season despite the protests of the cattle exporters, who all along have agitated for two feet eight inches. No Inspector has yet been appointed by the Government.

There is a movement on foot at Montreal to perpetuate the name of Sir John Macdonald by establishing an organization to be known as the Maple Leaf League of Canada, on the same principle as the Primrose League of Great Britain, namely the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, the upholding of religion, etc. It is also proposed that June 6th be observed as a National holiday in commemoration of the late Premier; that every member of the League on that day wear a maple leaf, etc. It is proposed that ladies should take a prominent part in the new organization.

We regret to record that the entire bread baking establishment and confectionery stores of Moir, Son & Co., this city, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning early. The loss is \$100,000, only \$19,000 of which is covered by insurance. Mr. Moir has the army and navy contracts for bread, which he is under heavy bonds to carry out. Some of the other bakers of the city took on a number of Moir's men and assisted him with the work. Not a few people were inconvenienced for want of their daily bread. One hundred and seventy men, boys and girls have been thrown out of employment by the fire. All day Tuesday and Wednesday the Royal Engineers were at work blasting the dangerous walls, and despite the fact that water was continually thrown on the ruins, and heavy rain fell on Tuesday night, smoke was still rising on Thursday morning. The whole community sympathizes with Mr. Moir in his loss, which is heavy. The fire, it is thought, started from the spark of a candle which was carried by a man who went over the building to see if it was all right. The three alarms that were struck alarmed a good many people who own large places in the city. It was the worst fire Halifax has experienced for a long time.

The most important provisions of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Tupper to provide for working of deck and load lines are as follows:—The act does not apply to ships registered elsewhere than in Canada, or ships under 150 tons, or to ships registered in Canada marked as load lines according to requirements of the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1876 and 1890. Section 5 defines the style of the deck mark; Section 6 fixes penalties of \$500 for neglecting to mark, or for effacing marks; Section 7 deals with load line, and after defining its form, provides that it shall be placed at such level below the deck line as is approved by two of the persons mentioned in following sub sections. The next sub section designates the owner of the ship as one person, and a surveyor of Lloyds or Bureau Veritas or any port warden duly appointed by the governor in council, as the other. It is specially provided that the owner or master of the ship shall in every case be one of the persons fixing the load lines. Other sub sections provide for remarking when necessary, and for penalties for neglect. Section 10 provides that if two persons authorized to fix the load line shall fail to agree, the matter may be referred to the Minister of Marine, who may decide the matter, or refer it to an expert, who may render a report to the Minister in writing.

The great silver mines in Mexico, owned by the Omaha Mining Company, have been sold to an English syndicate. The price is unknown, but it is up in the millions.

The Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church a few days ago voted to drop from membership in the church the former evangelist, Rev. Sam Small. Mr. Small's connection with the Methodist University at Ogden, U., as its president, and stories of a shortage in his accounts are of recent memories. But there is another side to the story. Sam Small charges the directors of the university with running a skin game and denounces them as swindlers.

The fleet of sailing vessels belonging to San Francisco have lost one of their best hunting grounds. For years it has been the custom of the sealers to spend several months in the Southern Pacific. Last season two vessels arrived with exceptionally large catches from the Marquesas Islands. The action of the United States in barring sealers from bringing seals to San Francisco caused the Tasmania officials to pass an act prohibiting seal

catching in the South Pacific within extensive sea boundaries. Sealers found near the island will risk arrest and forfeiture of their vessels. This is considered a hard blow to the San Francisco sealing fleet.

The members of the Women's Stenographers' and Typewriters' Union met on June 9th at 142 East Fifty fifth street, New York, to consider the best means of extending their organization. So far the principal obstacle is the apathy of the typewriters themselves, and the apathy, some of the members of the union say, arises from two causes. The first is that many of the girls are engaged to be married, and the second that all the others expect to be married sometime. Miss Levy, the president of the union, rebuked the members for allowing themselves to be influenced by such notions, and declared that the question for women to consider is not whether there are men enough to go around, but how they best shall organize themselves to carry on the struggle of maintenance.

The Bering Sea Bill received the royal consent on the 11th inst.

The population of England and Wales is 29,000,000, an increase of 3,000,000 in the last decade.

The census of London shows the population to be 4,211,056. The outer ring has a population of 1,422,276.

The Irish Land Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Monday evening by a vote of 225 to 96.

All sorts of old stories about the Prince of Wales are being resurrected. It is not improbable that this will go on for some time.

The magistrate who has been entrusted with the Panama Canal enquiry has summoned M. de Lesseps and his son to appear before him.

The Portuguese Senate ratified the convention with Britain on the 10th inst. by a vote of 83 to 6. It was then signed, and goes into operation at once.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, the flowing lava now threatens to destroy the observatory. The principal crater is throwing showers of ashes.

One hundred and twenty persons lost their lives in a railway accident near Ball, in Switzerland, on Sunday last. Many others are injured. The cause was the breaking of a bridge.

A number of laundresses of London, supported by numerous trade societies, aggregating 80,000 persons, held a demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday. They want an eight-hours' day.

The *Official Gazette* announces under date June 10, that the name of Sir William Gordon Cumming has been removed from the list of officers in the army, as her majesty has no further occasion for his services.

None of the relatives of Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming's bride were at the wedding, and it is said they will ignore her in future. Sir William and his bride were enthusiastically received at Forres, Scotland, near which Burgh Altyre, the baronet's estate, is situated.

The Sonaputti, second brother to the Maharajah, and Commander-in-Chief of the Manipuri forces, has been convicted of rebelling against the Empress of India and of abetting the massacre of Chief Commissioner Quinton, Political Agent Grimwood and other British officers in March last and has been condemned to be hanged. This sentence, however, is subject to confirmation on the part of the Viceroy of India.

Convention with Portugal provides that goods in transit through Portuguese territory between east coast and British sphere shall not for a period of 25 years be subjected to duty above 3 per cent. This gives England option within five years of claiming freedom of transit on payment of a sum capitalizing the annual duties for the remainder of the period at the rate of \$30,000 yearly, and opens Zambezi and Shire rivers to free navigation by all nations.

It is reported that Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who presided at the recent trial of the suit of Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming against Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson and others, will take official notice of the charge made against him by Sir William, the substance of which is that the verdict of the Jury would have been entirely different had it not been for the partiality for the defendants which the Lord Chief Justice showed in his summing up and charge to the Jury.

Since the paragraph respecting the Prince of Wales, elsewhere in this issue, was written, His Royal Highness has made the *amende honorable* for his indiscretion by apologizing through Mr. Stanhope to the House of Commons. The largest afternoon attendance of the present session was attracted by the interest in the baccarat question, and the Speaker's, Strangers' and Ladies' galleries were packed. This straight-forward and manly action on the part of the Prince has taken the wind out of the sails of those who would have continued the agitation against him. It is to be hoped that the lesson will be taken to heart and that our future King will give gambling and gamblers a wide berth from this time forth.

**DYSPEPTICS WILL REJOICE.**

Attention is called to the advertisement of "Dyspepticure" which appears to-day. "Dyspepticure" has been a valuable Household Remedy for a number of years in St. John, and without any advertising, has become well known in nearly every part of the Maritime Provinces; that it is so well known is due to its wonderful success in really curing not only indigestion and all ordinary Stomach troubles but the worst cases of Chronic Dyspepsia. There are thousands upon thousands of Chronic Dyspeptics who have used so many remedies without success that they will hardly believe that a cure is possible: these are exactly the ones that are particularly requested to try the Remedy. The Pamphlet (copyrighted) on "Dyspepticure" giving a history of its discovery and full information about Diet and Digestion, is wrapped around each bottle or will be promptly sent free to any address. The fact of "Dyspepticure" having been thoroughly tested for ten years and being prepared by a responsible Druggist, Charles K. Short (Graduate Mass. College Pharmacy Boston) of St. John, N. B. recommends this remedy to the full confidence of the Public.

**Good News!**

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

**Freedom**

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine.

"For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andres D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

*Halifax Printing Co.,  
161 Hollis St.  
Halifax.*

**JUST RECEIVED**

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

**ARE YOU SUITED**

WITH

**GLASSES?**

IF NOT,

**TRY A PAIR**

FROM

**W. H. Bannister's,  
Optician,**

(Graduate of New York Optical College.)

136-GRANVILLE STREET-136

HALIFAX, N. S.

**Burrell-Johnson Iron Co.,**

LIMITED.

**YARMOUTH, N. S.**

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

Below we show tests with Copperine.

**Endorsed by United States and German Governments.**

MAGNOLIA METAL.

COPPERINE.



THE MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO., NEW YORK, N. Y., MARCH 5, 1891.

74 Cortlandt Street, New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:—About March 26, 1890, samples of Metal marked: 'Spoooner's Finest Copperine Babbitt,' were submitted to me for test; its test showed finest results, and on analysis it proved to contain no copper, and approximated the formula of Magnolia Metal.

In October of the same year, other samples with same marks were submitted for test, and tested in comparison with Magnolia Metal, upon our new testing machine, built at great expense. This test for temperatures showed Magnolia Metal to have less friction and a temperature of about 100 degrees less. On December 31st this perfected test piece of Copperine was tested again with the result of its fusing with ten minutes run of 1600 lbs. to the square inch.

On January 31st Magnolia Metal was tested, which ran fifteen minutes with 1800 lbs. to the sq. inch, and one hour with 2000 lbs to the sq. inch, and at the end of the hour the metal showed a temperature of about 202 degrees. Fahrenheit. Under separate cover we hand you detailed reports of the tests, showing velocity of rubbing surface about 2,000 feet per minute, diameter of shaft 5 inches, and revolutions, about 15,000.

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

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

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

Write for Prices,

# PUTNERS

IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER

# EMULSION

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

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

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY  
**Albion Hotel,**  
JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.  
22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.  
Terms Moderate.

**LYONS' HOTEL,**  
KENTVILLE, N. S.  
(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)  
Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.  
**D. McLEOD, Proprietor,**  
KENTVILLE, N. S.

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.  
**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.



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

**JAMES ROUE,**  
Manufacturer of  
**Ginger Ale, Lemonade,**  
**Orange Phosphate,**  
**Nerve Food Beer,**  
**Soda Water, &c.**  
For Prices and Particulars address  
**P. O. BOX 406,**  
**or WOOD'S WHARF,**  
**HALIFAX, N. S.**

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

**P. & J. O'Mullin,**  
Brewers, Malsters and Bottlers.  
Sole Manufacturers of the well known Temperance Beverage

**KRAIZER BEER.**  
Special Attention Given to Family Orders.

**C**hurch's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.  
**R**ose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth.  
**I**ntant Headache Cure.  
**T**ar and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds.  
**I**ron and Quinine Wine Tonic.  
**C**ompound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.  
This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.**

**Nova Scotia Dye Works,**  
9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.  
**B. G. STREET,**  
**Dyer and Cleanser.**

Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned,  
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices.  
All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice  
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.  
Parcels sent for and delivered

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**  
**LOTTERY.**

**BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891**  
3 and 17 June, 7 and 21 October,  
1 and 15 July, 4 and 18 November,  
5 and 19 August, 2 and 16 December,  
2 and 16 September.

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

**List of Prizes.**

1 Prize worth	15,000	.....	\$15,000 00
1 " "	5,000	.....	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	.....	1,000 00
5 " "	250	.....	1,250 00
25 " "	50	.....	1,250 00
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 " "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 " "	10	.....	5,000 00
<b>APPROXIMATION PRIZES.</b>			
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 " "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 " "	10	.....	1,000 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00
999 " "	5	.....	4,995 00

8134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 00  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada

[FOR THE CRITIC]

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nouvelle-Ecosse, fair Province of the sea  
Almost an island with thy lakes and woods,  
Thy rivers find the tides of many moods  
In not so many ways as I love thee.  
Thou beautiful world of light and harmony,  
No place in all thy dreamy solitudes,  
No hill or slope or plain of rural roads,  
No rock or shore, but stamps the heart of me.

Thou sun and season of my life, afar  
Beyond the sea that meets the bending sky,  
When thy full flowing radiance shall not hide,  
The outer world that lies beyond the tide  
I see, as in the night I see a star  
When the day's sun has fallen from the eye.

Wolfville, N. S.

J. F. HERRIN.

A COUNTRY SONG.

An evening so clear  
I would that I were,  
To kiss thy soft cheek  
With the faintest of air,  
The star that is twinkling  
So brightly above,  
I would that I were  
To enlighten my love!

I would I were heaven,  
O'erarching and blue,  
I'd bathe thee, my dearest  
In freshest of dew.  
I would I the sun were,  
All radiance and glow,  
I'd pour all my splendor  
On thee, love, below!

If I were the waters  
That round the world run,  
I'd lavish my pearls on thee,  
Not keeping of one.  
If I were the summer,  
My flowers and green  
I'd heap on thy temples,  
And crown thee my Queen.

If I were a kiln,  
All fire and flame,  
I'd mantle and girdle thee  
Round with the same.  
But as I am nothing  
Save love-mazed Bill,  
Pray take of me, make of me,  
Just what you will.

LIBERTY.

For always in thine eyes, oh, Liberty!  
Shines that high light whereby the world is saved;  
And though thou slay us, we will trust in thee.

- John Hay.

BOOK GOSSIP.

From D. Appleton & Co. comes "Tourmalin's Time Cheques," an intensely interesting little volume, by F. Anstey, author of "Vice Versa," "The Black Poodle," etc. To tell any of this amusing tale would spoil it for the reader, but all who are acquainted with the author's well-known style may be assured that in this latest production they will find themselves, from first page to the last, for the time being utterly oblivious of all but poor Peter Tourmalin and his numerous trials. Though the book contains no moral, the time is not wasted in reading it, and it will make an enlivening companion for a summer afternoon. It is very attractively bound in an appropriate style harmonizing with the title. Every one should read it.

A useful little treatise on "La Grippe, and its Treatment," for general readers, by Cyrus Edison, M. D., has just been published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. This timely little booklet will no doubt prove of great use to such as are out of reach of a medical man, and those who prefer to treat their ailments themselves. The greater part of the work was published by the writer in the *North American Review* for February, and it has been revised and published by the permission of the editor of the *Review*. We see that La Grippe is credited with an ancient origin. A supposed outbreak of it that occurred in the Athenian army having been recorded by Siculus, 415 B. C. Accounts of the disease before the 16th century are, however, unreliable. The chief point is that the malady is not uncommon at the present time, and that any one who wants to become informed what to do for it had better send to the publishers for this book.

**BOOK FOR ADVERTISERS.**—Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, publishers of the American Newspaper Directory and of *Printers' Ink*, a journal for advertisers—the oldest and best known of all the advertising agencies—conduct their business in such a way as to make it a material benefit to both advertiser and newspaper publisher. They furnish plans for an advertiser and prepare his advertisement. For their services—designing his advertisement and preparing his estimate—they make a sufficient charge to pay for the required service of persons competent to do the work well. They tell the advertiser what papers he should use and what the price will be. If the advertiser wishes them to place the advertisement in the papers, they do as he directs, and for that service the newspapers pay them. If the advertiser wishes them to place his advertising through some other advertising agency, or to contract with the publishers, he is at liberty to do so, and the estimate furnished by Messrs. Rowell & Co. serves as a guide. It tells him where he is securing a bargain and where he is paying more than he

ought. Every one who is in need of information on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s "Book for Advertisers," 368 pages, price one dollar. It is mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price, and contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers in the United States and Canada. It gives the circulating rating of every one and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Whoever has made himself acquainted with what may be learned from this book will admit that from its pages one may gather pretty much all the information that is needed to perfect an intelligent plan of advertising. It is not a complete newspaper directory. It is much better; for although it names barely one-third of the newspapers published, it does enumerate every one of the best and all that a general advertiser is likely to have occasion to use. Among the papers named in it THE CRITIC occupies the position to which its merits entitle it.

The *Season* for July, just out, is one of the most delightful publications of its kind to be found. This number is unusually well filled with very appropriate costumes for the summer months. The colored plates show the very latest designs. Two very beautiful costumes of foulard, on Plate 886, will be largely reproduced by those who are lovers of the beautiful. The designs throughout the entire book are more than usually fine, and are both practical and comprehensive. The designs for embroidery, lace-work, appliqué, scorch-work, knitting, crochet and fancy articles are well represented, and so plainly illustrated that they can easily be reproduced, and are a constant source of pleasure to all who love this work for beautifying their homes. This fine publication should be in every home. Subscription: Yearly, \$3.50; single copies 30 cents. The International News Company, 83 & 85 Duane Street, New York.

The appearance of *Appleton's Canadian Guide Book* will commend itself to tourists and sportsmen, and even to general readers, since the work has a literary interest throughout. This book, written by the Canadian author and sportsman, Charles G. D. Roberts, covers Eastern Canada from Niagara Falls to Cape Breton, including Lake St. John country, and also including a thorough account of the little known Island of Newfoundland. The book has been elaborately illustrated throughout. In addition to information regarding points of interest for the tourist, routes, hotels, fares, etc., it presents a continuous story of travel, with entertaining historical notes, graphic descriptions of scenery and people, sketches of canoeing trips and accounts of the opportunities for fishing; and the appendix, which gives special, practical information for the sportsman, includes the fish and game laws of the different provinces, and lists of trout and salmon rivers and their lessees.

"Masters and Men," by Eugene J. Hall, is one of those books one feels like finishing before laying it down. It is a story of the lives and love of two young people. The story follows the life of the heroine, a sweet young lady, the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer, from childhood through college days, where she met her future husband, and time of trouble and persecution to prosperity and happiness in the end. Labor problems are closely interwoven with the thread of the love story, and it is shown how good and generous management on the part of the owners benefits both capital and labor, and mean and bad management makes both parties suffer. Charles Sergel & Co., Chicago. Price 50 cents.

#### MUSICAL SANDS.

Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, of New York, delivered an address at the Midland Institute on Monday (week) upon "Researches on Musical Sand in Many Lands." The lecturer said that in July several years ago he made a casual visit to a little seashore summer resort on the coast of Massachusetts, a few miles from Boston. Walking down on the sea coast he found himself in a very charming little spot—a sandy beach, with rocky promontories projecting into the ocean on the north and south of him. As he walked from the loose sand on to the somewhat firmer sand, he thought he heard the barking of a dog some little distance from him. This was his first impression, and he turned about surprised not to see a little dog at a very short distance. He went on, and every stop he took he heard the same noise. He was very much surprised, and seeing two boys playing in the distance he went to them, and then learnt that he was on "the famous musical sands." This was his first experience of musical sands, but from them he began to study the subject. He inquired of his friends, and corresponded with distinguished geologists far and near, and found, to his surprise, that the study of the phenomenon as a whole had been neglected. He proceeded to make a few simple experiments. Whenever the musical sand was disturbed by friction, either by the hand or the foot, a peculiar sound was heard—one which he hardly dared to imitate. The pitch was determined by the amount of sand acted upon, and the method of producing the sound was simply friction. A piece of dry wood dragged over the sand magnified the sound in a peculiar fashion. He found by placing the so-called musical sand in a bag and plaiting it together he got a whoop-like sound, which could be heard about 420 feet in still air.

A patch of musical sand could not be distinguished by the eye from ordinary sand; and yet a blind man who was deaf and dumb could easily distinguish musical sand from any other, the reason being that musical sand communicated to the fingers or the feet when struck or kicked a distinct vibration—a tickling sensation, which he had felt as far as his wrist, and through his boots as far up his legs as his knees. The sand under certain conditions seemed to lose its power. After being taken away from the beach some specimens lost their power in twenty-four hours, but by being bottled up the musical sand could be preserved for a number of years; and if kept in bags, and the bags were kept reasonably dry and away from dust and dirt,

the sound could be preserved for almost any length of time. The slightest moisture added to the sand immediately destroyed its power of emitting sound, and so did the slightest admixture of fine powder, such as soil. Having destroyed its acoustic power he had not succeeded in restoring it, although his experiments had been manifold. When he came to Birmingham Professor Woodward took him to the Old Cemetery, where he was told that he would find a large deposit of sand, and as Birmingham was noted as a musical town, he expected that its sand would give him some sound. The lecturer then made some experiments with the sand, which was placed in a canvas bag of the shape of a stocking. The local sand was first tried, but no sound was emitted. Dr. Bolton then took a "stocking foot," as he termed it, of sand taken from the beach at Manchester, Massachusetts, and pressing it sharply with his hands, it gave off a sound which could be heard all over the building. He afterwards treated some sand brought from the Sandwich Islands in the same way, and this gave off a somewhat similar sound, though scarcely so loud. As a proof that the sand could be preserved he opened a bottle of sand which he explained was corked up on July 9, 1884, and placing the sand in the "stocking foot," and pressing it, he obtained a louder sound than from any of the other specimens.

Early in his investigations, the lecturer said he called in Dr. Alex. A. Julien, an expert with the microscope, and between them they collected 610 samples of sand from around the world. From about 500 samples examined it appeared that the musical sand was not a variety of sand, but a condition into which the sand got. Becoming anxious to establish the question as to whether musical sand was common, he sought the assistance of the Government at Washington. He was placed in communication with the superintendent of the Life Saving Service, who obtained for him, free of cost, reports from all the life-saving stations of the State, and from these he found that of eighty-five beaches in the United States sixty-five were famous for musical sounds. Musical sounds occurred on many beaches around the world, and instead of being a unique phenomenon, it was so common that it was hardly worth talking about. The lecturer here showed a number of limelight views illustrative of his experiences whilst in search of musical sands in Arabia and in the Sandwich Islands. Some of his descriptions were humorous and were loudly applauded. He concluded by saying that various theories had been propounded as to the cause of the sound; but in his opinion the cause arose from the fact that each individual particle of sand contained an air cushion round its surface, and when disturbed it gave off a note.—*English Mechanic*.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. I Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, N. S., are building a 150 x 75 feet addition to their works, to be used in the construction of steam boilers. This concern are large manufacturers of mining machinery.

There is now nearing completion in the shipyard of Mr. C. R. Burgess, Kingsport, N. S., the largest sailing ship ever constructed in the Dominion of Canada. She is to be launched on the 24th of June, and will be called *Queen*. She is 240 feet keel, 275 feet over all, 45 feet beam, and will register 2,400 tons. She is owned by Mr. C. R. Burgess, and will be commanded by Capt. Munro, of Harborville.—*Bridgetown Monitor*.

The Wilmot Spa Spring Co., since commencing business three months ago, have shipped over forty car loads of their manufactures from Middleton station. As yet the season for their trade is only opened.—*New Star*.

NEW COMPANY TO MAKE FIRE BRICK.—Mr. W. H. Ross, C. E., of this city, has just secured a title to two square miles of mining land in which there is an outcrop seam of 6 feet of coal and 9 feet of fire clay. The seam of fire clay is claimed to be the largest deposit of fire clay known in the world as regards the thickness of the lode. The clay has been analyzed and found free from phosphorous and specially adapted for furnace lining. In this market fire brick is quoted at \$30 per 1,000, and Mr. Ross claims that he can manufacture and place the bricks in the local market at \$9.50 per thousand. The coal which lies above the fire clay can be used in the manufacture of the brick and for working the mine. The property borders on the Eastern Extension Railway, is a quarter of a mile from shipping, and only a few miles from the town of New Glasgow, Pictou County. Mr. Ross is organizing a company with a capital of \$30,000, of which he says some \$18,000 has already been subscribed. The object of the company is of course to mine the clay and manufacture fire brick. He also claims to have option offers of contracts for nearly \$60,000 worth of fire brick to be supplied this year, provided his company can get to work in time.—*Halifax Morning Chronicle*.

The Buckler Brick Co.'s yards present a very busy scene at present. They have some 600,000 bricks ready for shipment, and are burning a kiln of 200,000 this week. Other kilns are in course of construction. It takes 100 cords of wood to burn one kiln. Some 1000 cords of this combustible material will be consumed the present season.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

Moulds for casting iron can only be made in sand. Iron or other metallic moulds chill the iron, and it does not fill well. The great heat at which iron melts will burn any other material, or will stick so as to break the mould.



## COMMERCIAL.

Several reasons have combined to cause but little change to occur in the course of trade during the week and to make business quiet. The uncertainty respecting tariff changes continues to embarrass trade, while crop prospects are beginning to be considered, and the present outlook cannot be said to be favorable, as complaints about drouth are general and not restricted to any section in particular. This, of course, induces some anxiety as to the future. As to actual business transactions there have been but few to note. Groceries occupy the same position as they did last week, and the uncertainty caused by the delay in bringing down the budget is unsettling trade. The general situation is summed up by the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* as follows:—"There are not a few of our business men who fear that we are on the eve of troublous times in regard to the all-important matters of trade. It has been previously pointed out in the columns of the *Trade Bulletin* how severely the business of the country is suffering through the uncertainty existing in the minds of our merchants respecting the change in the sugar duty, as it is feared that after all the Government will decide upon some half-hearted tinkering policy that will no more meet the emergency created by the removal of the American duty than the present condition of affairs. What is wanted, and what must be granted, is the rescission of the present duty on raw sugar at a clean sweep, unless the Government are prepared to prove to the whole country their utter incompetency in dealing with, and protecting one of the most important industries of the country. The question as to how the deficiency of \$3,000,000 in the revenue that will be caused by the removal of the duty on raw sugar can be met, does not render the necessity of removing the duty one whit the less imperative. There stands the stark truth that unless the important industry of sugar refining, which has been built up by the present Conservative Government, is placed upon an equal plane with that of the United States our manufacturers may as well get out of the business; and then how will the Government provide for the deficiency of \$3,000,000? It is now admitted even by those who did not want to believe the fact, that large quantities of refined sugar are being smuggled into Canada from the United States notwithstanding the extra precautions taken by the customs to prevent it.

Then again there are other anticipated changes in the tariff, the uncertainty of which is a serious drawback to trade. It is thought that the Government will be compelled to satisfy the pressing demands of the farmers of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, by modifying the present abominably excessive duty on agricultural implements amounting to 35 per cent, which is helping to suck the life blood from the poor tillers of the soil. Now that the veteran statesman, Sir John Macdonald, has passed to his long rest, it is believed there will be less objection offered to placing a duty on tea, in order to meet part of the deficiencies that may be caused by reducing the duties on other articles. Then there is the talk of impending change in the tobacco tariff, etc., all of which expected mutations have a demoralizing influence, and tend to clog the wheels of business in a variety of ways. It is therefore hoped that the Government will now settle down to work, bring down the budget with as much despatch as possible, and thus give the present unsettled state of the trade of Canada a chance to regain its normal swing." Payments are still below expectations, although some of our large houses report having experienced an improvement in remittances during the past week. Money is still obtainable at moderate rates. Mercantile paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, while less desirable signatures are quoted at about 7½ to 8 per cent, but there is, at the present time, no business that will warrant 8 per cent discounts. A cable despatch received in New York on Saturday says:—"The *Statist*, in its money article today, does not believe that the Bank of England has made any mistake by attracting gold, and in its endeavor to maintain rates. The Russian demand for gold is sure to be large, and it is impossible to foresee what America may require to be returned. Besides, the bank panic at Buenos Ayres may lead to a heavy Argentine demand. It is reasonably certain, in any event, that the demand on the Bank of England for the next six months will be very large, and the *Statist* predicts that the American demand in the autumn will be very large also. The harvest throughout Western and Central Europe will be late and of poor quality, and as a consequence, Europe must import extra large quantities of wheat. The Russian harvest in many of its important districts will be a failure, and Russia will not have the surplus crops that she expected, and must, therefore, depend on the United States mainly for her supply. The wheat harvest in India has turned out good, and the high prices prevailing in Europe are already leading to extra large exports. The crops of Western and Central Europe being bad and late, the price of wheat will be high for the whole of the coming year and as India will make these large exports, India will in consequence take larger amounts of silver. A rise in the price of silver may, therefore, be expected at an early day. The Argentine budget shows a deficit of \$11,051,000, but the Governor says this deficit is covered by taking \$6,798,900 out of the Provincial Bank and issuing \$4,253,000 in Treasury bills. The balance sheet of the Provincial Bank up to the end of March, reached total assets of \$118,800,000 currency. The capital was \$445,000,000 and the admitted bad debts were \$41,600,000 but as the bank held bills extended to the amount of \$160,000,000, it is a question whether the bad debts cover what really ought to appear under this head.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.—NEW YORK, June 13th, 1891.—"Events during the week were mostly of a favorable character. The situation abroad, which has been the chief source of anxiety, shows further satisfactory improvement. The best evidence of this was the decline in gold shipments and the rise in the Bank of England's proportion of reserve to liabilities from 44.35 per cent to 46.06 per cent in a week. On May 7th, or little over a month ago, the ratio was down to 33.35 per cent; so that it can be seen how successful this institution has been

in strengthening its reserves. The Bank now holds about £5,000,000 gold more than at this time in 1890, and is in a much better position to meet all probable demands than was thought possible a few weeks ago. Whatever sums may be withdrawn by Russia, they will shortly be disbursed again in debt payments. The bank rate is still held at 4 per cent, but in open market the rate for money is 2 to 2½ per cent; suggesting a further decline in the official rate. Another indication of reviving confidence in London was the failure of the joint stock banks to support the Bank of England in maintaining discount rates. This movement included several of the leading banks of Great Britain, but was a complete failure, for the simple reason that borrowers had no difficulty in finding all necessary accommodation elsewhere at lower rates. The favorable progress of the Baring liquidation also exerted a good effect; and, altogether, the outlook at the world's financial centre is certainly much brighter than in March or April. Paris and Berlin are still in somewhat straightened circumstances, but less tension is naturally reported there as a result of improvement in London.

It is upon the home situation, however, that we chiefly depend regarding the future. Europe may, if she wishes, temporarily lessen her holdings of American stocks, but their superior intrinsic value, in comparison with other investments, is certain to assert itself and restore them into preference again. If Americans are the best securities on which to realize in times of depression, they must necessarily be the best to buy when the change for the better sets in. The all-important factor in determining future value of stocks is the crop situation. Happily, this is in our favor, as frequently pointed out, and as the season advances evidences of improvement seem to multiply. The certainty of an abundant harvest at home and a deficient one abroad increases each day. To more fairly understand the effect of good crops upon business and railroad interests, it should be remembered that at present we are suffering from the short crops of 1890. In spite of this drawback, the declines in earnings are small and many roads show unexpected gains, when the unfavorable conditions are taken into consideration. Money continues easy, and promises to so continue until the crop movement; the present quietness of trade tending to increase supplies. More attention has been given to Secretary Foster's action in extending the 4½ per cent bonds than the question deserves. I do not believe he will attempt any step that means contraction of the currency, for that would be less popular than success in extending these bonds at 1½ per cent. Everyone understands, also, that such a low rate of interest is possible only because of the advantages of holding these bonds, other than their safety and the high credit of the Government. Western banks, who hold the bulk of outstanding 4½s, may be willing to accept a lower rate of interest than Eastern banks, the higher money rates of the West rendering circulation more profitable in that section than here; but, as just said, more importance has been attached to this element than it deserves. The Treasury is, upon Secretary Foster's statements, able to meet all obligations, and the monetary outlook is clear until the Fall. When the crop movement begins, then caution will be necessary. It is likely that, through sales of produce and possibly securities, we shall regain much of the gold recently spared. The bank reserves are in good shape, and it need not be forgotten that each year the West shows itself less and less dependent upon the East for its supplies of money, and the coming Fall may prove no exception. I look for an immediate improvement, but not for any radical change in the Stock Market, but the present position of affairs certainly justifies taking a more hopeful opinion regarding the future; and good stocks at present prices ought to yield a profit to buyers with reasonable expectations."

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	June 12. week.	1891	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	228	233	149	195	212	5500	5091	5440	4871
Canada.....	32	11	18	21	28	911	825	817	853

DRY GOODS.—In this department of wholesale trade we have no important change to chronicle. Sorting orders continue to be comparatively small, although some houses report a fair amount of business in fall fabrics. However, most of the best houses will not place their fall orders until crop prospects are better assured than they are at present, when they will be better able to judge of future requirements. The fine weather has induced some movement in summer lines of textiles in a sorting-up way. Otherwise dry goods are very quiet.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been little news in the market during the week. In fact we know of no important sales, and prices remain unchanged. The warrant market has been fluctuating recently, and is at present much easier than it was a week ago, so that it is probable business may improve shortly.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been little change in the local flour and meal market, but a better tone is apparent. Stocks here are reported to be very low, and the prolonged quiet spell recently experienced has induced several Ontario mills to shut down, as they could find no outlet for their stocks. Both in Europe and the United States the grain markets have been weak and dull, official reports showing prospects of a large yield this year.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has remained dull and quiet without change in prices nor any particular feature to note. At Liverpool the only thing to chronicle was a further decline of 3d. in tallow. In Chicago the provision market was very weak and little has been done in them.

BUTTER.—The market remains as before and, with comparatively large receipts, there has been no improvement. Added to this the local enquiry, though fair, is very particular as to quality and price, which is characteristic of a dull market, while our basis is too high for an export outlet. Even if it were not Britishers do not hanker much after the early makers. Jobbing prices of creamery run about 21c. to 22c. for the best, but business could no doubt be done inside those figures, while dairy ranges about 16c to

19c. A writer in London reports:—"The butter trade has been of a quiet and languid nature this week, owing to the unsettled weather and the absence of buyers intent on backing their fancy for the Derby, and prices have tended lower, some descriptions being 6s lower, while 4s is the loss on Normandy, the top price of which is now 112s. There is no American here, but we are likely to have some soon if the reported heavy fall recently is confirmed. In Liverpool American is quoted lower at from 50s to 70s."

**CHEESE.**—There is no change to note in the position of cheese here, though cable enquiries indicate a desire for lower figures. Factorymen, however, show no willingness to make any material modification in prices just at present. It is evident that some buyers on this side are calculating on a short make and prices are thus kept about steady. It appears to resolve itself into a question of whether Englishmen can hold off or whether the factorymen can force their own figures. Business is, on the whole, quiet. A London letter says:—"The reaction in cheese has set in, and though there is comparatively little old Canadian in stock, and sellers ask the rates current of late, buyers are not eager and holders have had to alter their views in order to effect business, and business has consequently been passing at slightly easier rates at from 57s to 60s per cwt. New makes of American have been selling at rather low prices, being disposed of in London at about 52s, and from 48s to 51s at Liverpool."

**FRUIT.**—The fruit market has shown but little change during the past week, and business has been on the quiet side without any change of importance in prices. Raisins have been fairly steady with only a quiet business doing. Currants are precisely the same as they were with values unchanged. Green fruits have furnished a fair jobbing trade with prices generally steady.

**TEA.**—There appears to be a general feeling among the trade that the government will make some change in the tariff which will affect tea, and dealers are buying sparingly in consequence. Black teas in London for this market are quoted at 6½d. f. o. b. and business has been done there in green teas at 10½d. f. o. b. for Pingsneys. Late advices from London report green teas up 1d. to 1½d.

**COFFEE.**—Business has been somewhat restricted during the week, although some sales have been reported in Rio and Jamaica at about former prices.

**SUGAR.**—The market in refined sugar remains in the same dull and listless condition, buyers being afraid to lay in stocks, besides finding their requirements less, owing to cheaper smuggled goods that are finding their way into the country. Prices are nominally the same as before. Cable advices regarding raw report best in England dull at 13s. 3j. spot.

**MOLASSES.**—The market in molasses remains firm but quiet, there being a disposition on the part of buyers to await arrivals rather than to purchase ahead. Prices at Barbadoes are quoted at 24c. to 25c. f. o. b.

**FISH OILS.**—Montreal, June 17.—"The market for fish oils has not materially changed since our last report, several sales of Newfoundland cod being reported. A lot of fifty bbls of common old stock fetched 34c., but a lot of good oil brought 36c., and we quote Newfoundland cod oil 36c. to 37½c. In steam refined seal oil there is no change, prices being quoted at 44c. to 45c. Cod liver oil is quoted at 65c. to 70c. for Newfoundland, the sale being reported of a lot at 70c., but other lots are offered at 67½c." Gloucester, Mass., June 17th.—"Cod oil 30 cts. per gal; medicine oil 65 cts.; Blackfish oil 80 to 83 cts; menhaden oil 25c, livers 25 cts. per bucket."

**FISH.**—The situation remains unchanged in the local fish market. A few small takes are reported to have been made along the Eastern shores of the Province, but they have not, as yet, been marketed. Bait continues very scarce, so that, though it is said that fish are plentiful on the banks, very few can be taken. Fresh salmon are coming in freely, and a fair quotation for lots would probably be about 8c. to 10c. per lb. A few mackerel are being caught along our western shores, but though of respectable length, they are poor, as is always the case at this season of the year, and hardly any of them would grade above No. 3's. Most of those secured are sold fresh for immediate consumption. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 17.—"Business in cured and smoked fish remains quiet, and we quote:—Boneless codfish 5c. to 6c, and boneless fish 3½c. to 4½c.; Yarmouth bladders \$1 25 per hundred; finnan haddies 7c. per lb. The price of fresh salmon has again dropped 5c. to 6c. per lb. during the week, sales of Gaspe salmon in cases in fine solid condition, having been made at 9c. to 10c. per lb. British Columbia fish are not coming in, as prices are too low. Haddock has sold at 3c. to 3½c. per lb., and fresh mackerel have arrived freely, with sales at 8c. to 10c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., June 17.—"The codfish market is without change, the Bankers bringing small fares and reporting unfavorable prospects, and prices being well sustained. The shack fish keep the skinning lofts busy, and give a little impetus to trade. The mackerel prospect is regarded as favorable, fish being plenty in all directions from Cape Cod to Seal Island, and the fleet is being increased. The druggers and traps are meeting with good success, disposing of their catch fresh, only one fare lot has been received, 126 bbls. from Block Island. New Georges codfish at \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5.25; Bank \$5.75 for large and \$5 for small; Shore \$5.75 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4.12 per qtl.; hake \$2 12; haddock \$3 50; heavy salted pollock \$2.50. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do \$5 50; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; alewives \$3 50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 24.—"The Garnet, from Lockport, is the only direct arrival of codfish, which, coming to a lightly supplied market, we succeeded in placing at \$32 drums, \$30 tierces, \$7.25 boxes, and \$22 tierces haddock, hake and pollock. For a shipment of Yarmouth cure per *Yarmouth Castle*, we obtained \$31 and \$29 for large and small fish in drums respectively. Some Newfoundland fish has

also arrived during the fortnight, and found purchasers at \$25 to \$28 as to quality and size. Dealers are but moderately stocked, and further supplies will shortly be wanted. Split and round herring are saleable, and for a small shipment of former ex *Garnet* we obtained \$1 50."

# PARSONS



## PILLS

Make New Rich Blood  
"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials. Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. & J. JOHNSON & CO., 221 North House St., Boston, Mass.

—RELIABLE—  
Flower and Vegetable

# SEEDS.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Buckley Bros.

87 & 89 BARRINGTON STREET.  
201 BRUNSWICK STREET.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

#### GROCERIES.

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Loaf .....	7 to 7½
Granulated .....	6½ to 6¾
Circle A .....	6½
White Extra C .....	6
Standard .....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C .....	5½ to 6½
Yellow C .....	5½
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common .....	17 to 19
" Fair .....	20 to 23
" Good .....	25 to 29
" Choice .....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice .....	33 to 36
Oolong, Choice .....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes .....	35 to 36
Demerara .....	35 to 38
Diamond N .....	48
Porto Rico .....	35 to 37
Cienfuegos .....	none
Trinidad .....	31 to 35
Antigua .....	31 to 35
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread .....	3 15
Hoston and Thin Family .....	6½
Soda .....	6½
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7½
Fancy .....	8 to 15

#### HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S. ....	3.00 to 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case .....	5.00
Lemons, per case .....	5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100 .....	4.50
Onions New Berm. per crate .....	2.00
" Egyptian, new .....	3
Dates boxes, new .....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new .....	6½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new .....	12
" small boxes .....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes .....	10
Bananas .....	2.75 to 3.00
Tomatoes, new, per box .....	75

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

#### FISH.

<b>MACKEREL—</b>		
Extras .....		
No. 1 .....		
" 2 large .....		
" 2 .....		
" 3 large, Reamed .....	10.00	11.00
" 3 Reamed .....		11.00
" 3 large, Plain .....	9 50	11.00
" 3 Plain .....		9 00
Small .....		7.50
<b>HERRING.</b>		
No. 1 C. B. July .....		5 50
" 1 Fal. Split .....		4.50
" 1 Fall Round .....		4 25
" 1 Labrador .....		5.25
" 1 Georges Bay .....		none
" 1 Bay of Islands .....	3.00	3 25
ALWIVES, No. 1 .....	3 50	3.75
<b>SALMON.</b>		
No. 1, 7 bbl. ....		16.00
No. 2, 7 bbl. ....		
Small .....		
<b>COFFISH.</b>		
Hard C. B. ....	5 00	6.50
Westra Shore .....	4.50	4.75 to 5.00
Bank .....	none	5.00 to 5 25
Bay .....	none	none
Newfoundland .....	none	none
HADDOCK.	3.50	
Hard C. B. ....	3.50	4.00
Bank & Western .....	3.25	3.75
Bank .....	2.50	3.00 to 3 25
POLLOCK .....	none	3.40
Hake Sounds, per lb. ....	12½	
Com Oil 7 gal. ....	28c.	30c.

#### BREADSTUFFS

Are still dragging. There is no desire on the part of the Millers to sell, as the contention is there is little or no wheat in the hands of the farmers. We are yet three months and a half before the incoming wheat crop.

Corn is fluctuating a bit this week, but there is no change in the price of cornmeal. Oatmeal and cats are firming up. Mill feeds are scarce and dear.

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents .....	6.25 to 6.35
High Grade Patents .....	6.10 to 6.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents .....	5.60 to 5.75
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Kills Dried Cornmeal .....	3.11 to 3.50
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Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	25
" " in Small Tubs .....	21
" Good, in large tubs, new .....	17 to 18
" " old .....	7 to 14
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Canadian Township, new .....	20
" Western .....	18
" " old .....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian .....	11
" Antigonish .....	12

#### SALT.

Factory Filled .....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store .....	55
Liverpool, 7 bhd., " .....	1.10
Afloat .....	1.05
Cadiz .....	none
Turks Island .....	1.50
Lisbon .....	none
Coarse W. I. .....	none
Trapani .....	\$1.35
" afloat .....	\$1.35

# THE YOUNG SQUIRE'S RETURN.

(Continued.)

"Egad! we shall have a storm to-night!" exclaimed the farmer: "it is well we have got the harvest fairly over—ay, and that we are all safe indoors. The watercourses will be flooded before daybreak."

"I really am so much of your father's opinion, Mabel," said Wilfrid, "that I shall make an early start for the Mill Farm, but I shall be round very soon in the morning."

"There is another flash!" cried Mabel. "You cannot go through the storm that is rising, Wilfrid."

"No, no," added Rayford; "if it comes on as it promises you must sleep here, and—"

"Hark! someone is knocking," exclaimed Wilfrid.

They all listened in silence, and then a sharp rapping at the door was distinctly heard.

"I will go, Mabel," said the farmer, as his daughter rose. "I expect it is old Mr. Caffray, about the clover rick."

Saying this, Mr. Rayford left the apartment, and going down the stone-laid passage, opened the outer door.

The sound of two or three voices was then heard, with an exclamation of surprise or alarm from the farmer, and then came into the room, without preface, the morose stranger who had been haunting the neighborhood all day, accompanied by a powerful fellow, who acted as the village constable, and a third person, while the farmer, his ruddy face blanched and scared, followed.

Mabel and Wilfrid each uttered an exclamation on seeing these unlooked-for intruders, the foremost of whom, stepping quickly across the room, laid his hand on Wilfrid's shoulder and said:

"You are my prisoner, sir."

"What!" cried Wilfrid.

It was all he could gasp out. A few hours earlier he would not have been so unprepared; but he had been lulled into a false security, and was stunned by the shock.

"I arrest you on the charge of attempting to murder Mr. Roderick Warstone. Here is a warrant signed by two magistrates. I hope you will come quietly, and so avoid any unpleasant proceedings." As the man said this he glanced at his assistant, who pretty clearly indicated what "unpleasant proceedings" were in the officer's mind by drawing a brace of handcuffs from his pocket.

At sight of these Mabel's remnant of firmness forsook her, and she would have fallen from her seat but for Wilfrid.

"I do not dispute the legality of your action——" began the latter.

"No, of course you do not," interrupted the detective; "so you will come with us without any fuss. I said he would, Harry." This last was an aside to the third person.

"Where do you propose to take me?" asked Burn, who scarcely knew what he said between his confusion at the charge and his anxiety to soothe Mabel, who was now sobbing on his shoulder.

"To Wrentham, worse luck!" said the officer. "The trap is outside, and it is just beginning to rain awful; so the sooner we get off the better. Come on, sir."

"Oh, Wilfrid! Wilfrid! my dear Wilfrid!" exclaimed Mabel passionately; "there is treachery in this. May we go with him?" she added, turning suddenly to the officer. "May my father drive us over to the Manor? Let me see Mr. Warstone, and he will not dare to persist——"

"My dear girl," said Wilfrid, "it will only be a day or so of inconvenience, and, as I can clear myself, the sooner the charge is made the better."

"A very sensible remark," commented the officer in an undertone.

Wilfrid beckoned to Mr. Rayford, who had not uttered a syllable; with one long kiss he gave Mabel to his arms, then said:

"I am ready."

The officer glanced at Mabel, who had sunk almost insensible in her father's arms, and returned:

"Yes, we had better go at once. Now Harry!" His assistant drew up by the side of Wilfrid, who, only pausing to wring the farmer's hand and to say a few words of hope, left with his guards.

The farmer had just laid Mabel on the old fashioned sofa, and was expecting to hear the vehicle drive off, when, to his surprise, he heard a man's step in the passage, and then the third stranger again presented himself.

"Why, who—what do you want?" began Rayford.

"I am clerk to Sinkum and Roper, of Wrentham, who have this case in hand," interrupted the man; "and here is a summons for your daughter to attend the magistrates' court to-morrow. I hope she will be punctual, as a warrant will be issued at once, if she is not. Good-night." With this he departed, the trap drove off, and the farmer was left in a state of such entire bewilderment as his whole experience had never equalled.

## CHAPTER V.

We cannot dwell on the events of the next day, or do more than say that their result was terrible beyond expectation, and especially shocking to Mabel and her father. The men who drove the cart on the day of the collision between Roderick and Wilfrid were produced, and they proved that the language of the latter intimated a further revenge, and that he had threatened to waylay Roderick in the Mill Field Copse—the very place where he was afterwards shot. Then the old farmer who had forced from

Wilfrid his angry speech at The Ring of Bells gave a detailed account of it, so that there appeared ample evidence of the young man nourishing a vengeful feeling against his rival. Then a rustic was found who had seen Mr. Roderick in the Mill Field Copse late on the evening of the assault, and soon after passing him had seen another man at a distance with a gun. It was too dark for him to be positive in his identification, but this man was coming from the direction of the Mill farmhouse, and he believed him to have been Wilfrid Burn.

Worse than all, Mabel was called to confirm the evidence of the first men, and she was not only compelled to do this, but it was felt that she supplied the motive for the attempted murder, and the evident reluctance with which her evidence was given made it the more damaging.

In the end Wilfrid was committed for trial; bail, in a case of such gravity, being refused. It was authentically stated that Roderick would be well enough, by the time of the assizes, to give his evidence.

Roderick was not a free agent in the matter, or perhaps no detective would have been sent for; he was in agony lest something might come out on the trial which should compromise him with Miss Jermyn; but his father would hear of no half measures, so he could not help himself.

The assizes at last began; the morning of the trial arrived, and among the first of those who took their seats in the court were Rayford and his daughter. It is hardly necessary to say that the hall was thronged to excess; it is not every day that a rural district has the attempted murder of a handsome young Squire to stimulate it, and there was a delicious flavor of mystery, jealousy and revenge in this case which made it doubly attractive.

The preliminaries of a criminal trial have been too often dwelt upon to allow of their being made interesting now. Nor need we give in detail the opening speech of the counsel for the prosecution. The same witnesses were produced. The waggoners swore to a scuffle, and passionate words between the two men, and to a threat on the part of Wilfrid to meet the Squire in the Mill Field Copse, while the cross-examination did not in the least shake this evidence. The farmer who had been at The Ring of Bells gave his testimony, then a great buzz and murmur ran round the court, and Mabel Rayford was called. The eager faces of the spectators showed that now the revelations might really be expected to begin.

They were disappointed; the prosecuting counsel evidently had been instructed that here was a very awkward part of the case, and excepting that he elicited from Mabel an acknowledgment that she had previously met Roderick in the Copse, and that she had told Wilfrid of it, her evidence was not specially important. This admission, however, was very damaging, as it not only seemed to give a reason for Wilfrid's jealousy, but a reason also for his watching at that particular spot for the appearance of Mr. Warstone.

Then Roderick was called. He at once admitted that he went to the Mill Field Copse in the hope of seeing Mabel—not by appointment; but he wished to see her alone, to apologize, if he had been unintentionally guilty of any rudeness to her. There was no other reason. He had known Miss Rayford for some years, and considered he had a right to stop and speak to her when he met her in Upford Lane, and so on.

In cross-examination, Mr. Graysin, Q. C., created a sensation by asking the prosecutor if he had been robbed as well as assaulted—had he lost anything?

After a little hesitation Roderick admitted he had done so—his watch-chain. His watch also? No. His purse? No.

The Judge took a note, and looked at Mr. Ringer, the prosecuting counsel, as much as to say:

"Why have we not heard of this before?"

Another question was:

"Had you any reason for dreading an assault by anyone—from any long-standing dispute?"

"No."

Had he been alarmed recently by supposing that he was watched or followed?

Again Roderick hesitated, and the paleness which loss of blood had left on his features sank to a ghastly whiteness, but he replied: "No."

This time his own counsel exchanged a meaning look with the solicitors and again the Judge took a note.

The lawyers present nudged each other, as if to say: "Now it is coming!" But these questions closed the list; so, after a cross-examination which was so brief and weak as not only to disappoint the crowd, but to amaze the assembled barristers, who knew the "slashing" style of Mr. Graysin, Roderick left the box.

The surgeon who attended him having been examined, with one or two minor witnesses, the case for the prosecution closed.

No great sensation was expected from the defence, so far as the witnesses were concerned, there would be one or two of Wilfrid's men who could speak to having seen him late on the evening in question, and, of course, evidence as to character, but that must be all, and so the trial was felt by the eager crowd to be a failure.

"Call Sarah Cooper," said the junior barrister.

This was done; a little bustle arose at the farther end of the court, and then a gipsy-woman, in the traditional red cloak and gay handkerchief of the tribes, climbed the steps of the witness-box.

"We have been unable to give notice of the production of this witness, my lord," said Mr. Graysin, "as we did not know of her existence until late last night."

The gaze of everyone in court was instantly riveted on the gipsy, who, although very old and withered, had yet a bright, glittering eye, and wore an aspect of sinewy toughness the reverse of decrepitude.

The prosecuting barrister looked sternly at the witness, yet uneasily, as

though he connected her appearance with the uncountable laxity of his learned brother in the cross-examination.

"Well now, Mrs. Cooper," began Mr. Graysin, "will you tell the jury where you were on the night of the 10th—the night when Mr. Roderick Warstone was injured?"

"I am an old woman—an old gipsy woman, your lordship," with a bow to the Judge; "and am not used to gentile ways. May I tell my story according to my own fashion?"

"Certainly," replied the Judge kindly enough; "but keep strictly to the case, or I must interrupt you."

"I will do so, my lord," said the old woman, with another bow; "but do not let that man leave the court."

Her outstretched arm and pointed finger drew immediate attention to Roderick Warstone, who had, without being noticed, moved nearly to the door, but now, finding every eye upon him, resumed his seat with a very poor attempt at a smile of bravado.

"My name is Sarah Cooper," resumed the gipsy; "my sister, Hepzibah Cooper, left her tents and her people when a girl, but, although we are now both old women, my heart has always been warm towards her. It is for the sake of those who have been kind and true to her, for the sake of the child she nursed and loved as if her own, that I am here to-day. Roderick Warstone there is my son-in-law, as you call it; my son, as our people speak. Two years ago he was wedded to my daughter at a little village in Germany—"

"My lord," interrupted Mr. Ringer, "I must really protest against this witness being allowed to proceed. Her rambling statement in no way bears upon the case, and is only designed to insult my client."

"If your lordship will hear me but one minute—one short minute, I will be content to remain silent for ever if my evidence does not bear upon the case," said the old gipsy. "I am here to say that my son Athamel shot Roderick Warstone for the desertion of his sister, and, although he has missed his mark now, he will fire with a truer aim some day, as sure as the sun shines in heaven. Does that bear on the case? I have watched Roderick Warstone, have followed him like a wolf. He knows that he saw my face at the window, while he sat in safety, as he thought, in his English home. He chased me then, but in vain, although I lay within touch of his hand, and close to the hound that my charm rendered powerless. He saw me again as he leaned on the arm of the rich lady he meant for his bride, for whom he would have left his true wife, the gipsy, but whom he shall never wed. Nay, yet one moment, my lord. I tracked him and watched him, to make sure that the Squire of Fernhill was really the traitor we believed him. I soon had proof, and my son—the brother of his gipsy wife—met him in the wood at night, where Roderick Warstone had hoped to find another victim, and shot him. His own servants will prove that I speak truth when I say he has been alarmed by my watching him, and here is his watch-chain with the locket given him by my daughter when they were wedded. My son took it from him; if he denies it is his own, it has been seen on his false breast by hundreds."

With this the gipsy threw down a glittering chain, to which was attached a locket, and closing her lips firmly waited the result with a resolute air. The trinket was handed up to the Judge, while a hurried consultation took place between Mr. Roderick, his solicitor and his counsel.

"Is this the lost chain, Mr. Ringer?" asked the Judge, giving the clerk the trinket to hand to that gentleman.

"One moment, my lord," said the barrister hurriedly; the Judge bowed, and the consultation was resumed. It was not a pleasant or amiable one, that was easy to see from the expression on each face, but it was very short. "My lord," said the counsel, "this evidence has been sprung upon us so completely by surprise, and is so ridiculously incredible, and the quarter whence it comes is so doubtful, that I fear I should not be doing justice to my client by pursuing the examination to-day."

"But Mr. Warstone can say whether the locket and chain are those he lost," said the Judge.

Mr. Graysin was at that moment examining the articles referred to, but laying them down as the Judge spoke, the gipsy snatched them up, then touching some concealed spring, threw the locket into an entirely different shape.

"There," she cried triumphantly—"there is his hair twined into a coil with his wife's, and a spell has been set on them which will work his ruin for his perjury! Look!" This was said, and the opened locket cast down on the barristers' table, before the usher could stop her.

Then followed another consultation, and then the prosecuting barrister declared the impossibility of proceeding further at that time. His client treated this scandalous statement with contempt, and on a future occasion would expose its fallacy; but to-day it was out of the question. Finally, after a long and angry dispute, it was agreed to postpone the case until the next assizes, bail to a small amount—showing the changed opinion of the authorities—being accepted for Wilfrid's appearance.

The gipsy vanished during this discussion, and assuredly no one had seen her cross to the other side of the court, yet if she did not she must have had confederates at hand, for when Roderick took his hat from the seat close by him, he found in it a note recently written.

There were not many words on the paper, but they disturbed him, and his solicitor just then remarking to him that they must take care to secure the appearance of the old gipsy, the young Squire exclaimed, with a bitter oath passing his pale and trembling lips:

"No need to do that; she will be sure to be with me then."

And this was the ignominious collapse of the great Longhill mystery.

(To be continued.)

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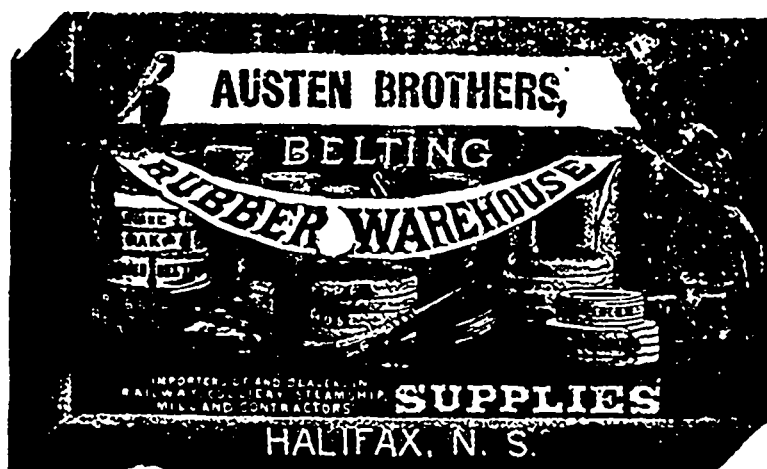
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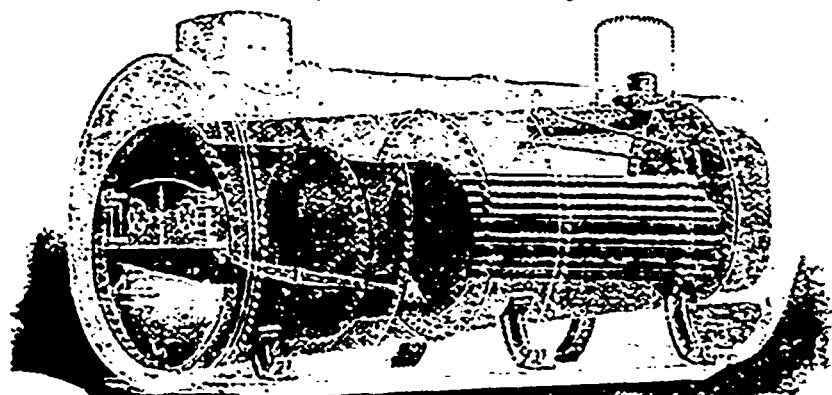
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## MINING.

The mining outlook is steadily improving and it would appear that capitalists and their agents are now quietly investigating the mineral resources of the Province with a view of investing largely.

They will find here immense undeveloped resources that only await the judicious investment of capital to yield most profitable returns.

Better management, better machinery and judicious selection of properties are now placing gold mining on a firmer basis, and a glance over the gold districts shows a healthy absence of any purely speculative schemes. In coal, in iron and copper mining there is a steady advance, and the same may be said of all other branches of the business.

**OLDHAM.**—The Concord Mining Co. are making preparations for extensive mining operations, and with the intention of fully developing their mine are putting in pumps and hoisting gear to carry on deep mining.

**CARIBOU.**—The Dixon mine continues its regular yield, the clean up for May producing a gold bar weighing over 70½ ounces.

**PRINCE'S LONGE.**—There is a prospect that some development work will soon be begun here.

**GOLD RIVER.**—Mr. D. Touquoy has been making a visit to the Gold River district, where he has some promising areas.

**TIN.**—It is reported that a tin mine has been discovered in the Western Counties, and that an expert, brought on from the States by Mr. W. J. Nelson, has pronounced the ore as very rich in quality.

**UNIACKE.**—The Phoenix Company continue their operations at Uniacke, and are steadily sinking their main shaft which has now reached a depth of 230 feet. They have a large belt of low grade ore, and under the intelligent management of Mr. Prince this has been well opened up and an enormous amount of quartz is ready to be removed.

**MOOSELANDS.**—It is a comfort to be able to give you some mining information that will not be mistaken for a puff. That is to say some facts concerning a mining enterprise which is not in the market, and the stock of which is not for sale.

I wrote to you some time ago that we were after the lead that had produced the first gold ever found in Nova Scotia. Well we have got it—at least Irving says so, and I guess Jonathan knows if anyone does. At any rate we have got a big lead that has a reasonable good title to be called big. It is eight feet where the tunnel crosses it, for I measured it; and it has a decently fair show of gold. Mr. Irving says it is the lead that produced the big boulders on the point, and I think he is right.

It seems as if we were on the track of a big mine and a good one, and it is a solid comfort to see the preliminary work being done without that extravagant and wasteful expenditure, which seems to be the necessary adjunct of now mining enterprises. Mr. Stenshorne has a very direct and personal interest in making every dollar tell, and it is needless to say he is doing his utmost to accomplish that desirable feat.

With a snug little plant entirely suited to the work a great deal of very effective work is being done at a moderate cost, the chief obstacle to his entire success being the unscrupulous reports circulated to his detriment to the effect that the shaft was as wet as a sea, and the work was costing enormously.

As reports of this character tend very greatly to retard a new operation by making it difficult to procure men, I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that the work now being prosecuted by Mr. Stenshorne for the Mooseland Company, Ltd., of Halifax, must not be confounded with the operations of the Boston Company of the same name, whose operations at Mooseland were beneficial, neither to the company, the employees nor the mining interests of the Province.

Mr. Stenshorne's works, instead of being of the character described, are a particularly fine place to work in, in proof for which I may say that I spent some hours below ground to-day without having to don the customary overalls.

If we find as good a mine as we now expect, and open it out with as little waste of the needful as has been the case so far, no one connected with it will have any cause to complain. J. H. TOWNSEND.

**WHITEBURN ITEMS.**—The Whiteburn Mining Co., with G. J. Partington as manager, is in full operation again. Last week they had a clean up of quartz from the Colo lead only. Although they had but a short run, it gave good returns, even beyond their expectations, and will no doubt secure the continuance of the mine. G. J. is well liked in this place, either in business or otherwise.

The Queens Co. Mine is running steadily day and night, under the able management of J. C. Puttner. The president (Mr. Parker) and Mr. Sanborn, from Boston, paid us a visit last week. We understand they paid out for April expenses the sum of five thousand dollars. Pay day for May will be on the 17th inst., which ought to make times bright in Whiteburn.

The new lead found in this mine is showing nice gold. The other leads are looking very well.—*Gold Hunter.*

**CHEZZETCOOK.**—The Oxford mine has now a splendid plant of air compressors and drills, and mining is conducted at the minimum of expense. John Anderson has his new mill well advanced.

The Boston and Cape Breton Coal Mining Co. was organized last week with L. G. Burnham, M. M. Cuniff, George B. Little and Silas Daggett, all of Boston, as directors. Their mines are at Basin River Inhabitants.

ISAACS HARBOR.—Mr. Fisher, the manager of the leading mines in this district, has lately returned from a visit to the United States. The properties under his charge are all doing well.

ASBESTOS.—There are two asbestos mines in the Province of Quebec. They are worked by hand-drills, and the seams are from one to four inches wide. These are thought to be the only mines of the kind in the Dominion. Recently Mr. William McNaughton, who formerly worked in the Quebec mines, discovered asbestos in Annapolis County, near Deep Brook, on the Annapolis River. The seams are from one to three and a half inches, with pockets at frequent intervals of five and six feet wide. Messrs. McNaughton, Wm. Shaw and Isaac Jones of Clementsport, have secured the right of mining from the owners of the soil, which extends over four farms, and even beyond. Mr. McNaughton informs us that the seam crops out for a distance of five or six miles. The Co. are now developing the mine, and already have had an offer from Halifax parties to buy the property.—*Gold Hunter.*

EXTRACTS FROM MINES REPORT.—*West Mine*, so-called.—G. C. Smart, underground manager. 60 men employed, chiefly engaged building. Also adding some new machinery.

*Royal Gold Mining Company* for want of machinery are not doing very much, but have the necessary plant on the ground, and are hard at work getting into working shape.

COPPER.—I have little new to report under this head. Some attention has been given to the copper ores of Brierly Brook and Pinkietown, Antigonish County, and a lease has been taken at the former place by Mr. John Grant.

A good deal of work was performed at the Coxheath Mines, Cape Breton County, and but for the general financial depression systematic works would have been started last fall. The No 2 shaft was sunk to the 250 feet level, and a cross cut was driven 134 feet to the north cutting the main, or B. vein, which was found to be 32 feet wide, and to yield a considerable proportion of smelting ore assaying from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. copper, with a little silver and gold. On the new vein lying south of the present workings a shaft has been sunk 50 feet in paying ore, and on the surface it has been traced 1,000 feet. No. 1 shaft was unwatered and repaired, and the drill plant prepared so that a drift would be run into vein R., lying a short distance to the south. The additional drills and compressors alluded to in a previous report have been added to the plant, giving it a strength of ten drills, with two in reserve, and some 3,000 feet of piping has been laid to connect shafts 1 and 3 with the plant at shaft No. 2. On the Argyle area the westward extension of the veins has been further tested, and a point has been selected for a new shaft.

Mr. I. P. Gregg makes the following return of labor performed during the year 1890:

Skilled labor, overground.....	1717 days.
Unskilled " " .....	3380 "
Skilled labor, underground.....	1785 "
Unskilled " " .....	1598 "
Teams and drivers.....	323 "
Coal teams.....	360 "

About 1000 tons of ore were extracted and banked.

IRON MINING.—Operations have been steadily pursued by the Londonderry Iron Company, both at their mines and their furnaces. Calcining furnaces have been built, and large amounts of Spathic ore have been burned. This process greatly increases the percentage of iron in the ore, and makes it more fusible.

The New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company have commenced a branch line from Eureka to connect with their furnace at the forks of the East River, and with their mines at Springville. They have continued opening and testing their large and valuable properties.

Iron ore was mined by this company at Brookfield. Mr. Leckie, of Londonderry, tested a promising deposit near Pugwash, and discoveries were reported from various localities.

WILL ASIATIC CHOLERA FOLLOW?—Mr. Joe Howard's theory that, one horror of a similar nature follows another to the number of three, has a chance for confirmation this coming summer if certain predictions prove true. First it was La Grippe: "A whim," the French define it. Second came deaths by scores from its after effects, or from many atmospheric changes of the past few months. Severe cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, intense catarrh and general loss of strength were the results, until death was almost welcomed as a relief to the sufferers. So that this epidemic and its consequences have proven to be the most terrible realistic "whim" that ever infested this country. And now for number three: the theory is said to be advanced that the Cholera is very likely to find fertile soil in the generally debilitated constitutions of our people resulting from the effects of such a winter and spring as has just past. Whether the theory of three will be confirmed in this case or not, remains to be seen. At any rate it behooves every person still affected by any of the complaints due to these climate changes and epidemics, such as catarrh or bronchial troubles, to look well to themselves and see that every trace of the trouble is removed this present month; before the heat of summer still more debilitates their system. For years we have found that simple old remedy Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used as directed, to be the most certain remedy for all forms of lingering summer colds, catarrh or bronchial affections, as well as a preventive and cure for all kinds of summer complaints. It is absolutely certain that a remedy that has survived for eighty years, as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has done, must have more than average merit. We suppose there is not a family in this country but who has this good old fashioned remedy in the house. If there is, we advise them to get it at once or write the manufacturers I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet describing its various uses for the last eighty years. Now is the time. Delays are dangerous, and an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

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- J. A. Gass, 206 Argyle St.
- J. T. Hills, 363 Brunswick St.
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- F. Major, 12 Spring Garden Road.
- J. McGregor, corner Morris and Pleasant Sts.
- R. N. McDonald, corner Jacob and Argyle Sts.
- Nisbet & Drake, corner Hollis and Sackville Sts.
- W. H. Ruggles & Co., corner Argyle and Bells Lane.
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- J. J. Skerry, 135 Pleasant Street.
- W. B. Spencer, 125 Argyle St.
- W. H. Stimpson, 105 Barrington St.
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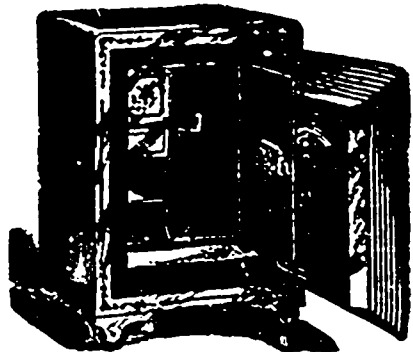
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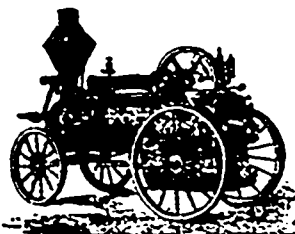
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## MINING.

**GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.**  
DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.  
(Concluded.)

Mr. Hardman continued.

By Section 73 of the Mines Act the course of the Commissioner of Mines is clearly laid down, when, in the case of *forfeitures*, he is unable to decide who is the first applicant for the same. He is, in such case, obliged to sell the areas applied for at *public auction*; certainly a mode of procedure which is for the benefit of the treasury of the commonwealth. But in the case of vacant ground, ground that has become vacant by expiration of lease, or has never been under lease, no special direction for the Commissioner's guidance is made. One would suppose that the method proscribed by statute for the one case would naturally govern the other cases, which are of similar nature. Not at all: this infamous "custom" steps in (probably the offspring of some defunct commissioner, centuries ago, who was too indifferent to do otherwise), and prescribes that it is the regulation of the office that all such applicants for new ground must be united in a partnership in those areas, or at least in a co-owner ship,—and thus washes its hands of all trouble. But, as Mr. Wilson says: "the Government has yoked those people together, but provided no means of divorce," unless some one of the co-owners kicks vigorously and goes into court to have such co-ownership dissolved by public sale. So that the Government, by sanctioning such a practice, really gives its approval to "customs" and "regulations" and practices which are illegal, inequitable and unjust, which have no warrant in law or equity, and which encourage expense, litigation and trouble, instead of striving to foster and aid one of the industries upon which their financial credit is based.

Such a case as he described was personally known to him, and not one, but several. That the Commissioner (and by the Commissioner he meant the Department of Public Works and Mines,) should attempt without any warrant of law to force unwilling parties into an obligation, which was one of the most delicate of business relations, and one usually safeguarded by extreme preliminary care and caution, was of itself sufficient reason for demanding an immediate and explicit direction by statute of mode of procedure in such cases. But, there were too many of these customs and too little of the spirit of the law; the miner was beset on all sides, and bound with circumscribing cords, until his life was hardly worth the living. One solution, and one only, would cut all these Gordian knots and free the gold mining industry, so that it should have new and trebled life and strength, and that solution was too simple. Once get this, and all other difficulties would vanish as smoke before the wind.

Mr. MacDuff, of the English syndicate, expressed himself as much interested in the subject. The owners of the property he represented lived in Europe, and he had found considerable difficulty in making clear to them some of the intricacies of our mining laws, and they naturally felt considerable interest in the validity and permanence of their titles; and he further made some comparisons between our mining laws and the more elaborate and definite statutes and regulations in Australia, where he had spent several years, and where the best mining talent and experience of the country had been employed to draft the statutes and administer the law, and considered that much of their legislation and practice might be introduced in Nova Scotia with advantage, and promised to favor the association, at a future meeting, with some transcripts and data from the antipodean colony. He endorsed the remarks of Mr. Wilson referring to surface rights, speaking of the ownership of tailings which were deposited on the surface of areas other than those owned by mill owners, maintaining that the present lease gave right to all gold upon as well as under the surface. He advised the adoption, modified perhaps, of the Australian plan, of each owner voluntarily registering his tailings at the Mines Office, paying therefor a certain fee.

Mr. Partington referred to the necessity of a revision and simplifying of the mining laws and mines office practice, and instanced the objection frequently raised by capitalists and prospective investors in the United States, to what they considered the insufficiency of transfer titles and the manifest injustice of some of the regulations or requirements of the Mines Department. Referring to Mr. MacDuff's remarks regarding the ownership of tailings, he objected to this plan of registration, maintaining that the Government took enough money out of the gold miner already. He also maintained that under the statute, surface gold or alluvial mines should be taken up under a separate lease. See sections 1, 10, and 12, chap., R. S.

Mr. Hardman concurred in this construction of the sections referred to, and said it was a matter of doubt whether the wording of the lease and the words of the statute were not in conflict. The matter, if ever worth the while, would probably some day be referred to a court for construction.

Mr. Fisher said the Department had informed him that there was no conflict between the lease and the statute.

Mr. Stenshorn said the discussion showed that the mining law was faulty, as new points came up under it every time it was discussed. He, for one, had never known before of the distinction in classes of areas, as shown by sections 10 and 12.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Reid, Harding, Archibald, McDonald, and others.

President Stuart considered the matter one of vital importance, and not only to the mining fraternity, but to the provincial welfare in general, and suggested that the papers and the expressions of the members of the Association present be compiled and printed for distribution, in order to induce a more general interest in the gold mining industry and its requirements, and if possible, elicit from practical mining men suggestions of needed amendments to the mining laws, and induce combined action by those interested,—which was unanimously approved.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

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

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 225.**—The position was: black men on 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20; white men on 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28; black to play; what result? This is an end game from "The Doctor," played between Messrs. Granville and Hamilton.

11-15	15-19	20-24	27-31
16 12	27 23	23 16	8 4
7-11	10-15	24-27	15-18
23 16	16 11	11 8	drawn.

Among the latest of our contemporaries to find a welcome place upon our checker exchange table is the *Scottish-Canadian*, of Toronto. The department in which we are specially interested is well and ably managed, and the general get-up of the paper as regards news, editorial matter and all that goes to make an excellent paper is all that can be required.

**GAME 107—"SINGLE CORNER."**

Played between Mr. Forsyth (black) and Mr. Rutherford (white), of New Glasgow.

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

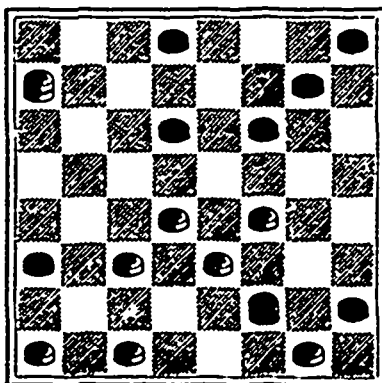
a This is unusual. Is it to be found in the books?

b Mr. Rutherford should have won easily here, but allowed the game to drift into the following well-known position, from which, of course, he could only draw: black kings 10 and 11; white man 20, kings 18 and 19; white to move.

**PROBLEM 227.**

Being Problem 33 in the *Liverpool Mercury*, which took it from a "Double Corner" game between champion Martins and Beattie, of Liverpool.

Black men 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 21, 28, king 27.



White men 18, 19, 22, 23, 29, 30, 32, king 5.

White to play and win.

This is a most interesting and remarkable position to occur in actual play. Few players have the fortune to meet across such a combination in the practice of a lifetime, and still fewer are capable of solving it when met.

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Thank You!**

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Net Assets over.....	1,000,000
Net Surplus for Policy-holders over.....	125,000
Increases for the year 1890 over the year 1880 are:	
Increase in Premium Income.....	\$48,922
Increase in Interest Income.....	15,215
Increase in Assets.....	291,189
Increase in Surplus.....	56,873
Increase in Insurance in force.....	1,007,692
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## CITY CHIMES.

The closing exercises of the Halifax School for the Blind will take place in the Assembly Hall of the Institution at 4 P.M. on Monday next. A good programme of band and other music will be given.

One of our staff found some ripe wild strawberries last Sunday, and contrary to custom he did not lay them on our table. He thought he would save us the trouble by eating them.

The band of the 66th P. L. F. discoursed sweet music in the Province Building Square on Thursday evening of last week to the delight of crowds of promenaders. On the previous band evenings in the square this season, rain unfortunately prevented any enjoyment.

The Redpath Concert Company gave excellent concerts in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. We attended the first, and found it to be first-class. The performers are some of them known to Halifax, and were greeted with applause. There were nine numbers on the programme, all but one of which were encored. The feature of the evening was the piano playing of Mr. John Francis Gilder, whose performances were applauded to the echo. It seldom falls to our lot to listen to such playing; the clearness and purity of tone produced by him is unusual, and his execution was perfect. "Plantation Echoes," of his own composition, was the most popular piece he gave, although to our mind the encore to his first number was preferable. Miss Chamberlin whistles very sweetly, and shows great skill in difficult passages. The selections from "Erminie" draw forth a rapturous encore, to which Miss Chamberlin responded with "The Mocking Bird." Miss Christie's skill as a violinist was amply demonstrated. She made a graceful appearance in her white evening gown and harmonized well with the sweet tones of her instrument. Mr. Hood gave a number of recitals which took well. The best was that given in response to an encore, Mark Twain's "Mean Corporation," and his "Impersonations." The latter was very amusing, being the various ways in which verses of "The Bells" were recited at an academy closing by the scholars. The audience was not large, but as there have been a large number of concerts given during the past winter and spring it can scarcely be expected that people will turn out in force for them. It was unfortunate that the thunder storm came up just as the people left the hall. The rain soon got to be very heavy, and pretty hats and frocks suffered accordingly.

Miss Louise Laine gave the pupils of the School for the Blind a treat last Friday evening. She was in splendid voice and sang one song after another until nearly all the favorite selections of our accomplished songstress had been heard. The pupils will never forget Miss Laine's kindness, and they may be counted among those whose best wishes and sincere regrets for her departure will follow her when she leaves Halifax. Miss Laine makes her farewell appearance at a special concert in the Church of England Institute on Tuesday evening the 23rd inst.

The King's Daughters of Dartmouth, the "Steadfast" circle, give their entertainment in the Reform Club Hall this evening. It is in aid of a fund for establishing a cottage hospital in their town, and the good object, as well as the expected excellence of the performance should insure a full house.

The first ships of the fleet arrived early last Saturday morning from the West Indies. They are the *Bellerophon*, *Thrush*, *Canada* and *Pylades*. Admiral Watson and suite came on the *Bellerophon*, and Prince George of Wales is in command of the *Thrush*. The warship *Pylades* will remain here for three weeks when she will be succeeded by the *Comus*, which will leave Bermuda on the arrival of the *Pylades*. The *Bellerophon*, *Canada* and *Thrush* will remain here for a month when they will go to Montreal and Quebec, where they remain some time. On their return to this port the *Thrush*, under the command of Prince George, will sail for England, where the vessel will go out of commission. The French flag-ship *Marad* is now expected to arrive here. In consequence of this valued accession to the social life of Halifax, things and people will be sure to brace up and have some style about them. Not a small part of the pleasure of having the ship in port is enjoyed by boating parties in the evening, when the band of the flag-ship plays. The pleasure is shared by high and low, rich and poor, and those who do not move in the select circles that enjoy the cosy little teas and other entertainments on board, can at least make the most of their opportunities in the boating line.

Bedford has a tennis club, and two courts are being made on the banks of the Sackville river. Such a fashionable place could not much longer get along without such an organization. The name of the club will probably be "The Riverside."

The Harkins Company opens at the Academy of Music on Monday. They are highly spoken of, and have been playing to great houses in St. John.

Last Sunday a soft, gentle rain fell nearly all day and Monday morning as well. It did the country much good, cheered the thirsty ground and made the crops rejoice.

Each one a judge. Try K. D. C. and judge for yourself its wonderful curative powers. It never fails to relieve the dyspeptic and testimonials constantly arriving show that it is what it is claimed to be—the greatest cure of the age. Send 3 cent stamp for sample package to K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S.

The very interesting closing exercises of La Salle Academy took place in the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. The oratorical contest between Masters Murphy and McGibbon, who tied in the previous competition for the Archbishop's gold medal, was not the least interesting event. The medal was awarded to Master McGibbon.

Sir Ambrose and Lady Shea will shortly be in Halifax again.

A band concert will be given as usual in the Public Gardens in honor of our natal day. It comes on Sunday this year, so the holiday will be kept on Monday.

The steamer *Halifax* makes an excursion to Lunenburg under the auspices of the Oddfellows of the city on the 22nd.

A number of entries have been made for the races at the Riding Grounds on the 22nd.

## "Worth its Weight in Gold."

"It is worth its weight in gold to take away that scalding feeling in the throat" is what a young lady recently said of "Dyspepticure," the scalding feeling is heartburn, no one need suffer a day with it when it is so easily relieved and quickly cured by

"DYSPEPTICURE."

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FLOUR, best Pastry and Superior.  
OATMEAL and CORNMEAL.  
BUTTER and LARD (in 10, 5 and 3 lb tins).  
MOLASSES, Diamond N., Golden Syrup.  
PICKLES, Assorted; Lazenby and Crosse  
and Blackwell.  
SAUCES, Worcester, Harvey, Nabob, etc.  
JAMS and JELLIES, Crosse & Blackwell,  
Keller and Morton.  
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,  
CAPERS, etc.  
TRUFFLES, CAPERS and OLIVES.  
SOUPS, in tins. Huckin's American.  
CANNED and POTTED MEATS.  
CONDENSED MILK, Swiss and Truro.  
BISCUIT, English, American & Canadian  
BENT'S WATER CRACKERS and  
WAFERS.  
RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, DATES,  
ORANGES.  
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## "Saturday Headache."

## "Sunday Headache."

For the cure of Headache there is probably no remedy known that can compare with "DYSPEPTICURE." Numbers of those who have been so quickly cured by it, have suggested that its name be changed to "Specific for Headache" or "Sure Headache Cure," insisting that some such name would make it known to ten times the thousands who have already found out its wonderful worth for all the ills the Stomach is heir to.

All kinds of Headaches are caused by some Stomach trouble. Biliary or Sick Headache, surely expect it after any indiscretion in eating, from disordered Liver due first to a weak Stomach; Nervous Headache is the effect on the Brain of some disorder of that Great Nerve Centre—the Stomach. "Dyspepticure" cures Headache, for the same reason it cures Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia, because it acts directly on the Stomach, quieting the nerves, soothing the irritation and neutralizing those acid and poisonous gases that "fly to the head," causing the miserable suffering known as Headache. All who are subject to Headache may surely expect it after any indiscretion in eating, while overexertion, worry or nervous excitement nearly always bring on an attack. The "Saturday Headache" of overworked and weary women is cured by Dyspepticure, the "Sunday Headache" of overworked men is cured by Dyspepticure, a small dose, say, half a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water generally cures quickly; it is seldom a second dose, an hour afterwards, needs to be taken.

## Try 'Dyspepticure' for Headache.

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