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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 26, 1890.

{ VOL 7
No. 39

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The necessity for legal restraint upon experiments in hypnotism is strongly emphasized by an incident which occurred in St. Louis recently. A physician of that city hypnotized a young man and then was unable to awaken him from the sleep—if sleep it may be called—into which he had thrown him. The mysteries of hypnotism are very far from being understood, and when even a medical man shows his inability to cope with the results of his own action, how much greater the danger must be in the hands of a man who has not made a study of the subject. No one should willingly submit themselves to be thus influenced by another unless it be an exceptional circumstance and after coming to a conclusion that the result would be beneficial and not otherwise.

English papers are crying out against an advertising dodge recently come into fashion. It is called the "Sky Sign." The immense network, with huge letters suspended from it, setting forth the name of some tradesmen who wishes you to patronize his instead of other men's shops, threatens to become an eyesore to the general public. Not only in London, it is said, are the views being spoilt by these erections, but the "Sky Signer" has made his appearance in the Provinces with the same unpleasant results. Some tradesmen have yielded to public opinion and removed their signs, by which action they will by no means injure their business. The best way after all in which to advertise is in a first class newspaper. That is where the public look for advertisements.

Mr. Goring Thomas' opera of "Esmeralda," founded on Victor Hugo's great novel of Notre Dame, which was brought out by the late Carl Rosa in the spring of 1883, has just been translated into French for performance at the Royal Italian Opera. The music of "Esmeralda" is smooth and pleasing, sometimes rich and melodious. There are, however, no catching airs, such as live in the memory, and are echoed on the barrel organ; only one of the many solos in the English version, the baritone song "What would I do for my Queen?" ever achieved much popularity apart from the work. In the opera Captain Phœbus is transformed from a heartless profligate into a faithful lover, who is made to die from the wound inflicted by Claude Frollo, and Esmeralda kills herself over his corpse.

According to the *Summerside Journal* some of the boys are making a practice of stealing apples, a practice which the *Journal* deprecates and advises the boys to keep out of its orchard. Of course it is wicked to steal, but boys will be boys and even young men at college are prone to steal apples, as owners of orchards in the vicinity of colleges can testify. The only way to get over the trouble seems to be to make friends with the boys and compromise with them. Give them the freedom of a good apple tree and exact from them a promise to let the rest of the orchard alone. "There is honor among thieves" and the boys will usually keep their promise. The worst effect of apple stealing is not the loss of apples, but the damage that is done to the trees. Branches are ruthlessly broken off and carried away. A few boys in an orchard are more destructive than worms, caterpillars, grubs or any other pest of that kind.

How often a verdict of death from blowing out the gas has been rendered, and many a man or woman has been put down as a greenhorn because of it. It is not long since a man was found dead in a hotel, and the jury, instead of finding that death was caused by suffocation resulting from blowing out the gas, found that the cause was a defective gas-cock. The one in question had nothing to stop it when it was turned far enough, and so in all probability the unfortunate man turned it either too far or not far enough, so allowing the gas to escape. There may have been many deaths from this cause, but this is the first verdict. A gas cock of this kind is very difficult to turn just to the right point. One is almost sure to turn it too far, and in the dark there is no way to remedy it. It would seem advisable to have a law that gas-cocks should be of an approved pattern, and that there should be an inspection of hotels where gas is used.

The prospects are that there will be a large through freight business from Montreal to Halifax during the coming winter and spring, and were proper facilities provided the Allan and Dominion Lines should land their Upper Province freight here for shipment over the Intercolonial, and not take it on to Portland as formerly. The great question is, is the Intercolonial properly equipped to handle a largely increased freight business, and to make quick delivery at Montreal and Quebec? Two winters ago the want of sufficient wharf accommodation at Halifax, and great delay in the delivery of freight at Montreal, caused the leading commercial journals of the latter city to proclaim Halifax a failure as the winter port of the Dominion, and as a result most of the freight last winter was landed at Portland. Since then the wharf facilities at Richmond have been largely increased, and no delay in landing freight should now be experienced. This cause of delay having been remedied it now remains to be proved whether the Intercolonial has been provided with sufficient powerful freight engines and rolling stock to carry all the freight that may be offered to its destination with despatch. Also whether measures have been taken to prevent snow blockades by the erection of snow sheds at all necessary places, and the purchase of sufficient snow ploughs to quickly clear the tracks after a storm. If these precautions have been taken the claims of Halifax to be the winter port of the Dominion will soon be recognized by the importers of the Upper Provinces, and the volume of business transacted here during the winter and spring will attain to immense proportions.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who is visiting Canada, has in view the reduction of the postal rate to two cents throughout the English-speaking world. This would be a great boon, and if it can be carried out with satisfactory results to the respective governments we hope the day may be hastened. Mr. Heaton is also anxious to see a cable laid between Canada and Australia, a project the principal obstacle to which is the financial one, but that ought not to be long insuperable. The present cables connecting Australia with the rest of the world are giving a by no means satisfactory service. Breaks are not infrequent, probably owing to the fact that a large region through which they pass is subject to volcanic disturbances. The route between the north-east coast of Australia and Vancouver's Island is considered feasible, the only objection being the stretch of deep sea involved. This, however, is not considered very serious, as the cable has not so many enemies in deep water. One of the most destructive of sub-aquatic insects which attack the cables in the sea is the tereedo of the China seas, so small that it can only be seen with the microscope, but so vigorous in boring its way through the cable that a tubing of brass has to be provided. These things tell in favor of the all British route by way of the Pacific, and we hope that Mr. Heaton will be successful in stirring up anew the promoters of the scheme. The following passage from the *Leeds Mercury* shows that there is a "conspiracy of silence" on the subject of the proposed cable:—"It seems hardly credible, and yet is unquestionably a fact, that several of the London morning papers refused to publish a very important communication on this subject, deprecating the subsidy to the Eastern Telegraphic Companies, which was laid before Lord Knutsford by Mr. Sanford Fleming, a Canadian gentleman of distinction, who was one of the representatives of the Dominion at the Colonial Conference in 1887. Whatever may have been the motives of this extraordinary 'boycott' on the part of our metropolitan contemporaries, we cannot think that the incident is one which reflects any credit upon British journalism, and we shall certainly do what lies in our power to inform the British public of the facts with regard to a very serious question of inter-Imperial communication." The press is undoubtedly much indebted to the existing companies, and entertains a sentiment of gratitude which consists largely of a lively sense of favors to come. But it is a small piece of business to obstruct a project which would bind closer together the parts of the British Empire.

What will be left free from adulteration and fraud in the "Neighboring Republic" we wonder? "Blood oranges" are now manufactured in New York by injecting aniline dyes into the fruit! Moral, unless you can pluck your blood oranges from the parent stem it will be better to leave them severely alone.

The action of Germans at Bagamoyo, in issuing a decree authorizing traffic in slaves, is most disgraceful. The Sultan of Zanzibar, on the 1st of August last, put a stop to the traffic in his dominions, and in consequence of this many of the slave-dealers removed to Bagamoyo, where they are carrying on their remunerative business. The action of the Germans in authority at Bagamoyo, even if countermanded by the Berlin Government, will do much harm, as the traffic has revived to an extent unknown in thirty years. Permits to recover runaways will lead to the capture of free natives, and serious difficulties will be certain to ensue on the British coast line. The Germans saw, after the decree of the Sultan prohibiting the traffic, a good chance to profit by permitting it in their territory, and so, regardless of righteousness, they have gone into it. If the colonial action should be enclosed by the Berlin Government it will be a disgrace to a Christian nation, and the attitude of England on the subject being so decidedly opposite, she will be forced into a position of antagonism to Germany which will be very unpleasant. It will be of little avail for Britain to set her face against the slave traffic, if Germany, in order to make up for the ruined trade of the territory, resorts to the slave traffic, which is undoubtedly a source of wealth. It is to be hoped that the attempt to protect the traffic will not be long successful.

Early autumnal frosts are a fruitful source of loss to our farmers, and anything that can be devised to protect the crops from this evil ought to be eagerly welcomed. Sometimes a heavy frost will occur quite early in the season, when very little of the crop has been harvested, and if nothing is done to protect the plants a heavy loss in quality if not in quantity will ensue. An experienced farmer can usually tell pretty accurately when there is danger of such a frost, and if he understands how to circumvent it he will be able to save his crop for perhaps another month's growth. It is out of the question to heat the air sufficiently to keep the temperature above freezing. So what must be done, if possible, is to prevent the sod and plants from radiating their heat to the sky. The burning of what is called a smudge fire on the windward side of the field is said to afford perfect protection from frost. The smudge is just a smouldering heap of rubbish, with straw and chips. It may be slightly dampened so as to make much smoke and little fire. A thin film, so thin that the stars may be seen through it, will prevent radiation and maintain on the surface of the plants a temperature from six to ten degrees greater than could be recorded with out the protecting veil. The smudge fire deserves the attention of our farmers; they may, if rightly employed, find in it a true friend. Of course every intelligent farmer knows that thorough drainage is the most effectual preventative of frost, and this first should be attended to. Damp soils, on which evaporation produces a loss of heat, are especially liable to frost, and it is from such localities that we hear most frequently of destructive frosts. In the case of large tracts under cultivation more than one smudge would be required. The farmer himself would have to judge of the number that would raise smoke enough to protect the crops.

At the recent Congress of Trades and Labor, held at Ottawa, a resolution was passed in favor of the principle of electing the Governors General of the Dominion. The *St. John Globe* of the 13th inst. takes sides with the congress mainly on the following grounds:—"That the system in vogue, that of appointment by the British Government, presupposes incapacity of our people for electing our Chief Magistrate. Election by the people or by Parliament would have the effect of preventing extravagant expenditure in connection with the Governor General's establishment, and of reforming 'the frivolous and silly' doings at Rideau Hall." Our contemporary expresses the opinion that election of Governors-General and Lieutenant Governors is sure to come in time. There are two sides, the right and the wrong side, to every question, and the right side of this, as of every matter affecting the welfare of our country, is the side which we desire to be on, and to advocate as public journalists. We cannot see that adherence to the present system of appointment of Governors presupposes incapacity of the electorate for choosing these important functionaries, but merely that in the opinion of the country the existing system compares favorably with the elective system of the United States, and that we are satisfied to leave well enough alone. Our Governors-General have been carefully selected from among Britain's best statesmen, and have been for the most part men well adapted by education and practical experience for the position. They have also been absolutely, as far as Dominion politics are concerned, non-partizan. And finally we have only to vince dissatisfaction with a Governor-General to insure his recall. On the other hand were our Governors elected by the people, or by an electoral college, or by parliament, we would have partizan occupants of the office who would have the good will of one party, and the ill-will of the other, and who would be continually subject to suspicion of partizan leanings. Thus the Presidential elections in the neighboring Republic are certainly not characterized by anything that would recommend the elective system to us in preference to that which has hitherto worked smoothly and without friction or difficulty of any kind. And finally the people might be dissatisfied with and tired of a Governor elected, but there would be no recourse but to put up with their choice to the end of his term. We fail to see that either the expenditure in connection with the establishment of an elected Governor would be more under the control of the people or their representatives than at present, or that there would be any greater facilities for effecting reform.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THEY KNEW THEIR TIME WAS UP.

The ichthyosaurus dived down deep,
While the huge dinosaurus roared.
The apteryx hopped, the archaopteryx flopped
And the onomodont owned himself "floored."

The pterodactylus winked one eye
And the megalotherium ran,
The cave bear growled, the mastodon howled,
When they saw prehistoric man.

No man liveth for himself alone, but many men do not miss it far.

Cheeky.—I see you are wearing your hair long. Stony—I hope to wear it as long as I live.

KEEPING HIS WORD.—"Why do you wear a monocle?"
"Pwomised m' wife I'd nevah take more than one glawss at a time."

UP TO SNUFF.—He—Will you be mine?
She—Hardly. You see I am pretty well staked, but you can't call me a mine.

The trouble with the men is that it is easier for them to die for a girl before they are married than it is for them to get up and light the fire for their wives after they are married.

A DAMPER.—She (pinning for pleasant words)—Oh, George, I cannot understand it. Why do you lavish this wealth of love on me when there are so many girls more beautiful and more worthy than I?
He—I'm blowed if I know.

Mrs. Bibbs.—See here! Why are you unloading all those shingles at my door? We haven't ordered any. Driver—No, ma'am; they come wid the compliments of the neighbors. You see, folks thinks by the way your boy asts that you can't afford to buy any.

Kate Fields tells this about a finished product of a young ladies seminary. She looked long and interestedly through the big telescope at the bright planet which the professor had told her was Venus, and then she said: "Oh, isn't it perfectly lovely! Now please show me Adonis."

THE AWFUL ENGLISH LANGUAGE AGAIN.—Dealer: "Now, here is a beautiful piece, madam; you will see how elaborately chased it is." Fair Customer: "Y-yes; but I'm afraid that will be too expensive; haven't you something of the same kind, with rather less—er—elaborate chastity about it?"

Worried Wife.—"Oh, doctor, what has detained you? I souted for you at twelve o'clock; my husband is very low indeed." Doctor (complacently)—"Yes, I received your call then, but as I had an engagement with another patient in this neighborhood at six o'clock I thought I'd make one job of it and kill two birds with one stone."

The Chicago Times has discovered that in an out-of-the-way corner of a Boston graveyard stands a brown board, showing the marks of age and neglect and bearing the inscription, "Sacred to the memory of Eben Harvey, who departed this life suddenly and unexpectedly, by a cow kicking him, on the 14th of September, 1853. Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

An old lady tells a story about a very large family which came from Old Scotia to Nova Scotia some years ago. The family in due time appeared in church and the lady, wishing to be friendly to the new comers, shook hands with them and said to one of the little girls "I am glad to see you, dear," and, glancing at the "quiver full," "I see your name is legion."
"No, madam, my name is Bessie," promptly replied the little one.

Goethe has well said that "true politeness is the flowering of a great and noble mode of living." If we would appear well, let us live well, otherwise we will, at some time, surely betray ourselves and suffer discomfiture. Let us cultivate the graces of mind and heart, which are the surest road to the highest and most perfect dignity and beauty of demeanor, and we need never fear, although rules of etiquette are unknown to us, that we will commit errors in manners.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.—The comparative scarcity of musk, and its considerable use in pharmacy, make the discovery of a substitute of some importance. Mr. A. Baur has succeeded in preparing a substance which, though not identical in composition with natural musk, yet is possessed of its peculiar smell. It is formed by nitrating isobutyltoluene with a mixture of the strongest nitric acid and fuming sulphuric acid. It is not poisonous, and is now being produced on a manufacturing scale in Germany.

A BEAU OF 1829.

When grandpa went a-wooing,
He wore a satin vest,
A trail of running roses
Embroidered on the breast.
The pattern of his trousers,
His linen, white and fine,
Wore all the latest fashion
In eighteen twenty nine.

Grandpa was a fine looking young man then, so old ladies say, and he is a fine-looking old gentleman now. For the past score of years he has been a firm believer in the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. "It renewed my youth," he frequently says. It is the only blood purifier and liver invigorator guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money refunded. It cures liver disease, dyspepsia, scrofulous sores, skin eruptions, and all diseases of the blood. For lingering coughs and consumption (which is lung-scrofula in its earliest stages) it is an unparalleled remedy.

EVERY FACILITY

\$3.50.

Spring and Fall

Have fitted an hot room for drying goods after being sponged, every piece of goods now thoroughly shrunk ere being cut.

Trousers to order—Over 320 different Patterns and Styles of GOODS to Select from. A lot of high grade goods of last season importations, all marked down to the prices. Please call at once and get best choice.

Overcoatings, Suitings and Worsted Coatings. The largest and best selected Stock ever shown in this city—imported direct from

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Greatest and Best Makers.

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MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS

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Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

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for the Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, we solicit orders

AT FACTORY PRICES.

We carry a Stock at our Warehouse for the convenience of Local Trade.

We also Represent

THE DODGE SPLIT PULLEY CO.

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Whose Pulleys are the Best and Most Economical ever offered to Mill Owners.

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WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.**PIANOS.
ORGANS.**

The Best Agencies, the Freshest and Largest Stock in the City.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.

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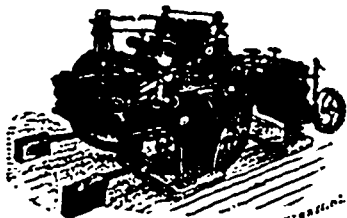
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We will mail to any address in Canada, postage prepaid,

A GENUINE

BENGAL RAZOR,

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This brand ranks among the highest.

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Lists of BARBERS' SUNDRIES, or HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, on application.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Thursday, November 6th, has been appointed Thanksgiving day.

The St. John Exhibition opened on Wednesday. The city is full of visitors.

The *Acadian Recorder* has donned a new dress which vastly improves its appearance.

The salmon catch on the Fraser River this season will be worth nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Lord and Lady Stanley have returned to Ottawa. The festivities in honor of Prince George were on an elaborate scale.

The trial of the man Birchell for the murder of Benwell was begun at Woodstock, Ont., on Monday. The evidence so far is circumstantial.

We acknowledge with thanks a season ticket for the St John Exhibition from Mr Ira Cornwall, Secretary. We regret that we are not able to make use of it.

The passengers of the wrecked steamer *Princess Beatrice* have signed a letter to Pickford & Black, praising Capt Crews and exonerating him from all blame for the disaster.

It is stated that the case against R. N. O'Brien, Montreal agent of Dunlap's cable news, on the charge of libelling Prince George, has been abandoned at the request of the Queen and members of the royal family.

No little annoyance is felt in Halifax over the "demonstration" on Wednesday by the fleet and military. It was a complete sell, and those who were fooled into giving their employes a holiday on account of it are very much annoyed.

Sir John Macdonald is about to visit Halifax, and will deliver an address on Wednesday October 1st. He will be accompanied by Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper. The premier's personal and political friends will tender him a public reception.

R. N. O'Brien has been re-arrested in Montreal on a charge of having libelled Prince George in an article written September 12th and dispatched to New York *Truth*. O'Brien agreed to accept commitment to the Queen's bench, which meets on November 1st.

The fruit growers of this country are going to reap a rich harvest this year. True, the apple crop is not a large one, but with such prices as are now quoted, it is pretty certain that more money will come into the country for apples this year than ever before.

Sir Geo. Baden Powell has arrived in Canada, with the intention of examining the phosphate deposits of Canada in the interests of a London phosphate trust, of which he is a promoter. He will post himself on the Behring Sea and Newfoundland questions before his departure.

The Vancouver *World* understands that the entire catch of seal-skins brought to Victoria from the north by the schooner *Mischief* has been disposed of *en bloc* at the rate of \$10.50 per skin. This is considered a gilt-edged price, but the skins are all first-class. Should the prices remain firm the sealing men of Victoria will be well satisfied.The last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* (September 13) contains a full supply of portraits, scenery and illustrations of recent events of interest. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, the late Wm. Wilson, the late Judge O'Reilly, H. M. S. *Bellerophon*, *Canada* and *Thrush*, in connection with the visit of Prince George of Wales, some fine military scenes, views of Kincardine, Ont., and the Chaudiere, and a collection of the noteworthy members of the civil service—the Ministers' private secretaries. Altogether, in variety and excellence, it is a capital number. The letter-press is of corresponding merit. Address, 73 St James Street, Montreal.

The Halifax County Exhibition was opened at Dartmouth at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon by Lt.-Governor Daly. A number of ladies and gentlemen were on the platform, but the general attendance in the afternoon was not large. The exhibition is a most creditable one, the exhibits being of excellent quality. The vegetable exhibits were noticeably good, huge cabbages and squashes making a great show. Herbert Harris' collection of plants and flowers from the Halifax Nursery were very much admired, especially the begonias, which for size and coloring could scarcely be excelled. There were also many beautiful bouquets, and the display of cut flowers were good. Alex. Hutt exhibited an express waggon and concord driving waggon, for which he obtained first prize. Mr. H. E. Auston's taxidermy exhibit was one of the most interesting in the building. It consisted of fourteen large cases filled with birds which are beautifully mounted. W. A. Gates showed organs, J. W. Doley, specimens of music printing, J. Godfrey Smith, freckle lotion, etc., J. E. Roy & Co., sewing machines, A. Stephen, a beautiful parlor suite and fittings, Fleishman, yeast, F. W. Harris, pianos and organs, the Singer Manufacturing Co., sewing machines, J. E. Wilson, stoves, tile hearths, etc., Dominion Paint Co., paints, and M. F. Esagar, Bensdorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa, wine of rennet and phospholine. The cocoa, a sample of which they presented us with, is the best we have tasted. Cragg Bros.' display of household novelties was splendid. Upstairs is an exhibit of cutlery by S. Parkin, who intends starting the manufacture of cutlery at the North West Arm. The large stock of pattern knives is very interesting. Quilts, which are beyond description, and rugs of all kinds hung from the balcony. It would be a good thing if offering prizes for patchwork articles was done away with. The amount of time and labor expended upon these monstrosities, in colors so loud that no one could possibly get a quiet night's rest under them, might be profitably

employed otherwise. Some of the lace work and painting in the art room was well worth inspection. The out of door exhibits, cattle, dogs, etc., were good, although not very numerous. The Society's Holstein bull was much admired and carried first prize. Dancing was carried on with vigor on the floor provided for the purpose. The lady dancers were not very numerous. St. Patrick's band furnished music in the building. Flags are flying across the street leading to the Exhibition Building. Altogether the exhibition is a great success; it closes this evening.

Boston is suffering from a plague of fleas.

It is not probable that the McKinley Tariff Bill will come in force until November 1st.

About forty persons were killed in a railway accident near Reading, Pa., on the 20th inst.

Baldwin of parachute notoriety will jump no more. He has settled down in England on \$400,000, gained in two and a half years.

A collision occurred on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, near Douglass Park, Chicago, on the 20th inst. About four persons were killed and several injured.

The famous Grace Church scene in Denman Thompson's "Old Home stead" which begins its fourth metropolitan year at the Academy, New York, October 6th, will, besides a double male quartette and revolving snow scene, contain additional attractiveness in the shape of a choir composed of two score of sweet voiced youngsters.

Bishop Perry, of Iowa, was favored when in England with a glimpse of the diary of Dr. Inglis, the first bishop of Nova Scotia. The entries are brief and are simply statements of bare fact. Perhaps the most interesting is that which reads in this way:—"Mr. Gallagher began to dress my wig at £5 currency a year, the wig to be dressed each day, and myself to be shaved once a week." Here we have an intimation that the Halifax charge for dressing a wig was about 8 cents.

Glue from whale refuse is a new article of commerce made in Russia.

A Panama despatch states that the city of Colon was three-fourths destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The wharves and shipping are safe.

The French sculptor Chapu has nearly finished a marble statue of the Princess of Wales, which is to be placed in the National Art Gallery at Copenhagen. It is to cost \$10,000.

In consequence of discouraging news from Greenland and Davis Straits, the price of whale bone has again risen in Britain to £2,000 per ton, and whale oil has also materially advanced in price.

A recent contract provides for street car lighting in Paris on a novel plan. Power is distributed by the compressed air system to a great number of small motors, each of which supplies currents for a small number of lamps.

A good man has started business in London as a "ballet-girl evangelist," and devotes himself to awaking the moral sense of the airy-costumed coryphees who piquette about the stage to the delight of the bald-headed contingent in the front rows.

Irish affairs are again coming actively to the fore. Wm. O'Brien and John Dillon, M's P., were arrested on the 18th inst., which will prevent the intended American tour. They were both admitted to bail. The warrant mentions offences occurring between March and September.

The bishop of Levinhac has arrived at Marseilles from Zanzibar. He reports the Uganda missions are in a prosperous condition and that the country has become one of the finest of the British possessions. The slave trade, he says, will meet gradual death through the decrease in the demand for slaves.

The controversy over the claim of Lord Sackville to collect rent for the ground at Shakespeare's birthplace, on which is the memorial fountain erected by Geo. W. Childs, may result in the acquisition of part of the great poet's town by Mr. Childs. Mr. Childs has forwarded a proposition to purchase the ground. Lord Sackville is at liberty to name his own figure. If Mr. Childs buys the land he will present it to the town.

Floods in the department of Gard, France, caused much damage to property on Sunday. The River Rhine rose 19 feet and the town of Beaucaire was flooded. At Vallerangue, on the Herault, the river overflowed its banks and undermined a portion of a cemetery. A number of coffins were washed out, and together with their contents floated down the river. The Ardechers river is greatly swollen. At Aubenas a dyke collapsed and the surrounding country was flooded.

Ericsson's funeral took place in Stockholm on Sunday. There was an immense crowd. In the procession were representatives of the King, the Crown Prince and the Government, the American Minister to Sweden and Denmark, the officers of the warship *Baltimore*, and the municipal authorities of Stockholm. In the line was the carriage of the King of Sweden. It is estimated that 100,000 persons viewed the procession. The body was interred at Wermland, the inventor's birth place.

There is no truth in the story published in the American papers as to Sir Edwina Arnold's alleged intention to marry a Japanese lady. Mr. Arthur Arnold writes to-day to the *Star* as follows:—"With reference to the statements concerning my brother, Sir Edwin Arnold, and the quotation from an American journal, I shall be obliged if you will state that within the last fortnight a telegram has been received from him, describing these matters appearing in the American journals as malicious lies, and stating that he is returning soon to London."

China is suffering from disastrous floods. It is supposed that 3,000 miles in area and a population of several millions are affected by them. A railway embankment was destroyed by the people for several miles, who alleged the embankment dammed up the water which flooded the country. Torgshau colliery is stopped and 3,000 men thrown out of employment.

Great excitement has been caused at Cape Town by the arrival of a Portuguese steamer loaded with kidnapped natives from Mozambique en route to the West Coast. The Tribunal there decided that it was unable to interfere with the steamer, but fourteen natives who, after a desperate attempt, succeeded in escaping from the steamer, were declared free and the Tribunal refused to assist in recapturing them. The Governor referred the matter to the Government at London. In the meantime the steamer proceeded.

In an interview on duelling, M. Mormeix said: Naturally I am an advocate of its existence in Franco and an ardent advocate of it as a most convenient institution. It saves a great deal of time, trouble and anxiety. Besides it is cheap, which lawyers are not. You are insulted, or you insult some one; you receive or send a challenge; you appoint seconds; you have a pleasant drive of a few minutes, excellent exercise, a good lunch or dinner, as the case may be, and all is over. Your opponent bears you no grudge even if you have wounded him, whereas if you had gone to law he would have continued to regard you as his deadliest enemy, even if he had won his case. Your lawyer would have driven him crazy with cross-questions; would have insulted and called him names. He could naturally lay all your lawyer's sins at your door. Then there is the expense. Law suits are all well and good for the rich, but do leave the duel for the poor and honest.

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

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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.

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CAPT. GEO. H. BROWN, sails from Halifax every SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, p.m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every WEDNESDAY at noon.

This Steamer is well known in the Boston trade, and has been thoroughly overhauled and repainted for the summer traffic.

Passengers arriving Tuesday and Friday Evenings can go directly onboard steamers without extra charge.

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

From the Month of July,
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8,
November 12, December 10.

FOURTH MONTHLY DRAWING OCT. 8, '90.

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

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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
100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00

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IN HAPPY DAYS.

The harvest moon stands on the sea,
Her shining rim's a-drip;
She gilds the sheaves on many a lea,
Tho' sails on many a ship;
Giltter, sweet queen, upon the spray,
And glimmer on the heather:
Bright fair thy ray to show the way
Where lovers walk together.

The red wheat rustles, and the vines
Are purple to the root,
And true love, waiting patiently wins
Its blessed time of fruit:
Lamp of all lovers, lady-moon,
Light these glad lips together
Which reap alone a harvest sown
Long ere September weather.

—SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

JUDGE THOU.

By the hoof of the wild-goat up-tossed
From the cliff where she lay in the sun
Fell the stone
To the tarn where the daylight is lost:
So she fell from the light of the sun,
And alone.

Now the fall was ordained from the first,
With the goat and the cliff and the tarn,
But the stone
Knows only her life is accursed,
As she sinks in the depths of the tarn,
And alone.

Oh, Thou who hast builded the world,
Oh, Thou who has lighted the sun!
Oh, Thou who hast darkened the tarn!
Judge Thou
The sin of the stone that was hurled
By the goat from the light of the sun,
As she sinks in the mire of the tarn.
Even now, even now, even now!

—RUDYARD KIPING.

THE FALL OF MAN AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

Ever since the beginning of man's effective thinking upon the great problems around him, two views have existed regarding the life of the human race upon earth, each utterly opposed to the other.

The first of these is the belief that man was created "in the beginning," a perfect being, endowed with the highest moral and intellectual powers, but that there came a "fall," as the result of which came into the world evil, toil, sorrow and death. Nothing could be more natural than such an explanation of the existence of evil, in times when men saw everywhere miracle and nowhere law. It is, under such circumstances, by far the more easy explanation, for it is in accordance with the appearances of things: man adopted it just as naturally as they adopted the theory that the Almighty hangs up the stars as lights in the solid firmament above the earth, or trundles the sun behind a high mountain at night, or wheels the planets around the earth, or flings comets as "sigus and wonders" to scare a wicked world, or allows evil spirits to control thunder, lightning and storm, and to cause diseases of body and mind, or that he opens the "windows of heaven" to let down "the waters that be above the heavens," and thus give rain upon the earth.

A belief, then, in a primeval period of innocence, physical perfection, and intellectual strength, from which men for some fault fell, is perfectly in accordance with what we should expect. Among the earliest known records of our race we find this view taking shape in the Chaldean legends of war between the gods, and a fall of man; both of which seemed necessary to explain the existence of evil. In Greek mythology perhaps the best-known statement was made by Hesiod: to him it was revealed, regarding the men of the most ancient times, that they were at first "a golden race," that "as gods they were wroth to live, with a life void of care, without labor and trouble; nor was wretched old age at all impending, but ever did they delight themselves out of the reach of all ills, and they died as if overcome by sleep; all blessings were theirs; of its own will the fruitful field would bear them fruit, much and ample, and they gladly used to reap the labors of their hands in quietness along with many good things, being rich in flocks and true to the blessed gods."

But there came a "fall" caused by human curiosity. Pandora, the first woman created, received a vase which, by divine command, was to remain closed; but she was tempted to open it, and troubles, sorrow and sickness in every form escaped into the world, hope alone remaining. So, too, in Roman mythological poetry the well-known picture by Ovid is but one among the many exhibitions of this same belief in a primeval golden age—a Saturnian cycle—one of the constantly recurring attempts, so universal and so natural in the early history of man, to account for the existence of evil, care and toil on earth by explanatory myths and legends. This view we also find embodied in the sacred tradition of the Jews, and especially in one of the documents which form the impressive poem beginning the books attributed to Moses.

As to the Christian Church, no word of its Blessed Founder indicates that it was committed by him to this theory, or that he even thought it worthy of his attention; how it was developed it does not lie within the province of this chapter to point out; nor is it worth our while to dwell upon its evolution in the early Church, in the Middle Ages, at the Reformation, and in various branches of the Protestant Church; suffice it that, though among English speaking nations by far the most important influence in its favor has come from Milton's inspiration rather than from that of older

sacred books, no doctrine has been more universally accepted, "always, everywhere, and by all," from the earliest fathers of the Church down to the present hour

On the other hand appeared at an early period the opposite view—that mankind, instead of having fallen from a high intellectual, moral and religious condition, has slowly risen from low and brutal beginnings.

Among all the statements of this theory one is especially noteworthy—that given by Lucretius in his great poem on "The Nature of Things." Despite its errors, it remains among the most remarkable examples of prophetic insight in the history of our race. The inspiration of Lucretius gave him almost miraculous glimpses of truth; his view of the development of civilization from the rudest beginnings to the height of its achievements is a wonderful growth, rooted in observation and thought branching forth into a multitude of striking facts and fancies; among these is the statement regarding the sequence of inventions:

Man's earliest arms were fingers, teeth and nails,
And stones and fragments from the branching woods;
Then copper next; and last, as latest traced,
The tyrant, iron.

Thus did the poet prophesy one of the most fruitful achievements of modern science, the discovery of that series of epochs which has been so carefully studied in our century. Very striking, also, is the statement of Horace, though his idea is evidently derived from Lucretius. He dwells upon man's first condition on earth as low and bestial, and pictures him lurking in caves, progressing from the use of his fists and nails, first to clubs, then to arms which he had learned to forge, and, finally, to the invention of the names of things, to literature, and to laws. During the mediæval ages of faith this view was almost entirely obscured, but at the revival of learning in the fifteenth century it reappeared; and in the first part of the seventeenth century we find that among the crimes for which Vanini was sentenced at Toulouse to have his tongue torn out and to be burned alive was his belief that there is a gradation extending upward from the lowest to the highest form of created beings.

In the eighteenth century we find this same idea of an upward progress, especially through the three ages of stone, bronze, and iron, cropping out in scientific form still more definitely from beneath the vast mass of theological reasoning in Germany, France, and England.

The investigations of the last forty years have shown that Lucretius and Horace were inspired prophets; what they saw by the exercise of reason illumined by poetic genius has been now thoroughly based upon facts carefully ascertained and arranged, until Thomsen and Nilsson, the northern archaeologists, have brought these prophecies to evident fulfillment, by presenting a scientific classification dividing the age of prehistoric man in various parts of the world between an old stone period, a new stone period, a period of beaten copper, a period of bronze, and a period of iron; and arraying vast masses of facts from all parts of the world, fitting thoroughly into each other, strengthening each other, and showing beyond a doubt that, instead of a fall, there has been a rise of man from the earliest indications in the Quaternary or even, possibly, in the Tertiary period.—Prof. Andrew D. White, in *The Popular Science Monthly* for September.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

MILTON.—A new industry will soon be started in this town under the management of Mr. Claude Hartland, who is the sole proprietor, for the manufacture of mouldings, sashes, window blinds, etc. The machinery is all set and only waiting for water to begin operations. Mr. Hartland has already received an order from Boston for 15,000 frames for fly-screens, besides several small orders for other work. He has leased part of the Messrs. Tupper mill for this work. Any one desirous of inspecting the machinery will find Mr. H. always ready to accommodate them. A large quantity of clear spruce lumber will be used up yearly for the manufacture of the above named articles.—*Liverpool Advance*.

The temporary building for Robb's foundry is nearly completed and the men will go to work at once. All the firm's patterns are again ready to use, in a few days they will be able to fill all orders promptly. They are shipping a number of their steel furnaces. A boiler was shipped from the siding last week and the firm have orders for several more. They have also large contracts on hand for plumbing bath rooms, etc.—*Maritime Sentinel*.

A double gaff topsail has been recently invented and patented by Capt. Thomas O'Brien, of Gloucester, Mass., and is very highly spoken of by those having it in use on their vessels. Capt. Bowers, of the brig Stacy Clark, now at Boston, says that "for a barkentine, brig or on the aftermast of a schooner it is everything that is claimed for it, and once used will not readily be dispensed with."—*Yarmouth Herald*.

Winnipeg will surely have an electric street railway soon, in addition to the present horse-car service. At the last meeting of the council propositions were received from three different companies to put an electric road in operation at once, and it is said that there are still other parties ready to undertake the work. United States capitalists as well as local parties are interested in the different syndicates.

BUCKLER BRICK Co.—A visit to the Buckler Brick Co's works a few days ago revealed the fact that during the past few months the Company has largely increased their means of output. A new engine and machinery has been put in, the capacity of the drying racks doubled, and a new kiln-shed built. The brick made by this Company are considered superior to any other manufactured in the Maritime Provinces.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

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would respectfully invite the attention and inspection of the trade to their now nearly complete stock of

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The stock consists in part of the various kinds of Sea Bread: No. 1 and No. 2 Pilot, Captain and Cabin Biscuits, Family Biscuits, Sodas in Bbls., Boxes and Cases (of 1 and 3 lb. packages,) Boston Butter and Pilot Coffee, Cinnamon, Ginger, Prairie, Graham, Oat meal, Oyster, Seal Sugar, Sultana, Fruit, Water, Wine, Milk, Honeycombe. Fancy Ruby Mixture, Assorted Jumbles, Jersey Lemon, Standard Mixture, &c., &c.

Confectionery in Bbls., Hfl.-Bbls., Pails, 20 lb. Boxes, also in 5 and 10 lb. Boxes. Royal Mixture, Premium, Special and Scotch Mixtures, Mints and Conversation Lozenges, Sticks, Acid Drops, Gum Drops, Assorted Kisses, Chocolates, Cocomnuts, Cordial Creams, Caramels, Bon-Bons, Rock Candy, Teaberries and Tablets. ASSORTED FINE FLAVORS on clear glass jars, Tin Tops, 5 lbs. each. We do not claim to offer the lowest priced goods, which are not always the most desirable to the consumer, but we do claim to give good value and wholesome eatables.

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32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of
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The 30th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, 1890.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—19 St. James St., MONTREAL, CA.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.



"THE EYES HAVE IT."
IF YOU ARE IN NEED

of anything in the way of Spectacles, Eye Glasses, or Glasses of any kind, designed to correct defects in the sight, I can surely suit you.

I can fit any EYE for any trouble; the near-sighted or far-sighted; the over-taxed EYE or weak eye. I refer to those who have patronized me for testimony.

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W. H. BANNISTER,

OPTICIAN,

(Graduate of New York Optical College.)
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HALIFAX, N. S.

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93 HOLLIS ST.
MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Hours—3 A. M. to 6 P. M.

IS IT A VISITATION?

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—The pastor of Chalmers Church is reported to have said from his pulpit that "He could not help thinking that however clearly diphtheria could be traced to natural causes, it might well be considered a chastisement from the Almighty for the sin of permitting the running of the street cars on the Sabbath, and for other forms of Sabbath desecration." The reverend gentleman also is reported as having expressed his deep regret that in the discussion concerning the disease there had been no recognition of the hand of God, and an ignoring of an overruling Providence in the matter by those in authority. Now while I, in common with all but a very few of my fellow citizens, fully and reverently admit that "The Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men," and that there is an overruling Providence; also that there is a great deal of wrong-doing in our city: wrong doing that might deserve punishment; I also submit that the punishment, and a grievous infliction it is, for the sins of omission or commission which occasion or favor the existence or spread, or prevent the extirpation of, any zymotic disease, is the disease itself. The Almighty has ordained laws and conditions, which if violated will surely meet their own specific punishment. In this way should we properly and profitably recognise the hand of the Almighty in connection with such afflictions as that from which our city is now suffering. Alas that the "sins of the fathers" should be so frequently, "visited upon the (innocent) children." Nothing is, in my opinion, more calculated to produce or favor neglect of sanitary measures, than the conviction that disease is a direct infliction from the hands of the Almighty. I have yet to learn that the Almighty has ever, without previous and adequate warning and threatening, through an undoubtedly inspired instrument, inflicted direct punishment upon any community. I respectfully ask the reverend gentleman who claims that diphtheria has been inflicted upon us is punishment for allowing the horse cars to run on the Sabbath to prove—1st, that Sunday is a divinely appointed Sabbath; 2nd, to point to a single passage or word in the New Testament which enjoins the observing of any one day as sacred, or "above another," or to any injunction to obey the Jewish law or any part of it. I submit that Christ fulfilled, and in fulfilling abrogated, the whole (Jewish) law, and that in place of the decalogue, or that which "hath been said by them of old time," he substituted His most perfect, "I say unto you." "One man observeth every day alike, let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." But let no man judge his neighbor or condemn his neighbor. Nevertheless I believe that there is an absolute necessity, on sanitary grounds, for a weekly Sabbath or rest day, and that this Sabbath should be jealously guarded as a rest for all, and that its infringement should be legally punished.

CITIZEN.

CITY CHIMES.

During the past season the trees about Halifax have been remarkably free from insects; a condition which is particularly noticeable in the many fine lindens which adorn our city. During recent summers the leaves have been almost totally destroyed by myriads of devastating caterpillars, owing, it was said, to the absence of insectivorous birds which had been driven away by the European house sparrow, thus leaving the pests to ravage almost unchecked. That this is utterly absurd is shown plainly by the present perfect condition of the trees. Although sparrows are increasing in numbers and indigenous birds have not been more numerous than usual, yet we find little or no damage done to the foliage. When insects are abundant we rather feel inclined to blame the weather which presents conditions favorable to the development of such life, than to vilify the sparrow because he occasionally indulges in family quarrels with a few other birds, which may or may not be more useful as insect destroyers.

Very few social events of interest have taken place during the past week, probably owing to the alarm very generally felt about diphtheria. The disease has claimed so many victims during the month, and one meets so many funerals with a scant following, where the badge of mourning is white instead of black, that even those who have not been touched by the loss of their own dear ones are joining in a general crusade against the disease. This is right, and every one who values his or her own, and neighbor's well-being should be careful to avoid running into danger of infection. The City health authorities are awakening to their responsibilities, the regulations published in the daily press are admirable, and if they are carried out will do much towards arresting the spread of the disease. Cleanliness is the great thing to be observed in this matter, and where there are cases of the disease all carpets and draperies should be at once removed and destroyed. It is manifestly impossible to thoroughly disinfect heavy carpets and curtains, and although the loss of them may be heavy it is much better to do away with them entirely than to run the risk of a further spread of the disease. While it is not wise at a time like this to minimize the danger, there is no occasion for a "scare." The proper thing is to recognize the state of affairs and without delay set to work and stamp out the disease. It is quite possible to do this by observing the natural laws, the breaking of which has been the cause of diphtheria becoming almost epidemic.

In the yacht race for the Archibald cup last Saturday the *Ucira* came in first, *Etienne* second and the *Calypso* third. The *Psyche*, *Daphne* and *Wenonah* unfortunately came into too close proximity during the race, which did some damage, but no one was seriously hurt. There was a large gathering at the Club House and the 66th band played a choice selection of music on the lawn. This was the conclusion of the Club's fixtures, but there are a few races which may yet be sailed.

This is the season when the sportsman goeth forth in the morning with his gun on his shoulder and visions of partridges in his head, and cometh home in the evening with a few sand pipers in his game bag. His neck also is very red from sun-burn and his nose pecloth the next morning. But he seems to enjoy the fun.

The ladies of Halifax are very much absorbed in the preparations for the Nautical Fair. Present appearances point to a grand success. Next Monday will be the opening day.

Among the guests registered at the Bedford Hotel on August 30th were Daniel McGinty and Annie Rooney, on their way to the bottom of the sea. Mine host Morrison should now be able to tell us what McGinty's best suit of clothes looked like, and if Annie Rooney is as little as she is popularly supposed to be. The engagement was announced some time ago, so they are probably now on their wedding cruise.

W. H. Lytell will probably open at the Academy of Music on October 13th with a good company, producing "Around the World," "Harbor Lights," "Hoodlum Blind" and "The Kaffir Diamond." Season tickets are to be sold in advance as the royalties on some of the plays are heavy and the expense will be great. The season will last six weeks.

Last Saturday and Sunday were pot days, and the opportunity for out of door pleasure was not neglected by those who were fortunate enough to be able to get out. Cow Bay must have had the largest visitation of the season on Saturday, as seventy ladies of the Ladies' College took an outing there on that day. Bedford was also filled with visitors, this charming spot being a great favorite with those who take pleasure in driving, with the prospect of putting up at a well kept house, such as the Bedford Hotel is, under the management of mine host Morrison. Those who were not fortunate enough to get such an extensive outing, found that the Public Gardens and the Park were not to be despised. There was no band in the Gardens, consequently the attendance of visitors was not so large as it otherwise would have been. When there is no music, however, there are the flowers to look at, and any one who cannot find a certain amount of enjoyment in them must be destitute of soul.

The nights are quite cold now and one begins to realize that "summer's gone and over." The trees have not yet put on their gorgeous livery, but it cannot be long before they do so. The golden rod and aster are doing their best to beautify the road sides and the country looks very beautiful. This is the best time of year for taking a vacation.

COMMERCIAL.

The general aspect of trade continues to be good. The recent frosts at night and cooler weather by day have admonished our country merchants that their stocks should be at once laid in. Consequently orders for fall and winter goods are coming in with a considerable degree of freedom. It now seems certain that our anticipations that a large volume of business will be accomplished this fall here will be fully borne out. Orders for spring goods are also coming in better than was thought probable a few weeks ago. Notes have been very well met, as a rule, of late, and other payments are made with all reasonable promptness on the whole. The stringency in all the money markets throughout North America does not appear to abate one iota, but on the contrary seems to be tending to greater acuteness. Of the situation in Montreal the *Trade Bulletin* of that city says:—"The profitable employment of funds in New York has diverted considerable Montreal capital to that centre, whilst the call for funds to move the Western crops has been another factor which has helped to relieve the bank vaults of this city of a large portion of their surplus bills. It is stated that most of the wheat so far sold in Western Canada has gone into elevators to be held for a later market, and, should this course be pursued generally, a large amount of capital will be required to carry it. Another disturbing feature is the gloomy outlook for the realization upon the new crop of Canadian coarse grains, more especially in regard to barley, nearly \$7,000,000 worth of which is taken annually by the United States, and should the date on which the new tariff bill is fixed to come into force not be extended from Oct. 1st, it will be very unfortunate for holders, as they will not have time to get over a fair portion of it across the line. Growers of hay in this Province will also experience much inconvenience, through having their product virtually shut out of the market they have depended upon for its disposition. The same obstacle will prevent the shipment of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, eggs, potatoes, &c., and will cause a large percentage of these products to lie upon our hands unmarketed, unless slaughter prices be submitted to by shipping them to England. The outlook therefore points to a large diminution in our export trade, and consequently in our power to raise funds. This will tend further to decrease deposits, without which the banks cannot continue to loan even at present enhanced rates. Money this week has been tight, and it would not be surprising if rates moved up still further." We would add, however, that the latest advices from Washington indicate that when the McKimly tariff bill passes, as it doubtless will with modifications, the time of its coming into effect will probably be postponed till at least November 1, and further the time for taking goods out of bonded warehouses will be extended till February 1. These changes will operate favorably to our exporters who can command the capital necessary to carry their holdings to the dates named.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Sept. 19.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	167	162	196	178	145	7267	8126	7180	6820
Canada.....	30	22	21	33	20	1167	1136	1213	922

DRY GOODS.—Wholesale houses report a moderately fair business and, upon the advent of cold, fall-like weather, a brisk sorting trade is anticipated. The retail department of this city has done a fair business during the improved weather of the past week. Remittances have shown some improvement during the week. The cotton trade remains steady with everything pointing to a much healthier market later on. A number of mills have shut down, among which are the St John, Parks', Moncton, Chambly, Dundas, part of Cornwall and Coaticook. It is safe to say that out of the 9,000 spindles in Canada at least 2,000 have stopped running. This means a decrease of 6,000 to 7,000 pieces per week. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that there will be a squeeze in cotton goods by next January, if not before.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been no alteration to the firmness that has characterized the iron market of late, and our previous remarks about this apply fully to day. A stiffening tendency is natural at this season of the year, and circumstances at the moment strengthen this tendency as prices at primary centres are steady, while freights are scarce and correspondingly firm. These causes have their effect on pig and other leading lines, and no reductions are spoken of as probable or, indeed, possible. Buyers, however, continue to kick against this firmness and this restricts the movement, but, on the whole, trade has been fair during the week in the various staple brands. In bar iron no change is reported and prices are steady. There are no new facts in tin plates and the firm feeling noted continues, though buyers are reluctant to purchase at the figures asked, only taking what they actually want. Still their wants are expanding and, in spite of the reluctance, a fair distribution has been made. We know of nothing particular in other lines except that copper is very scarce on spot.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has ruled fairly steady, and there has been no particular change. Stocks are small, which has a stiffening effect. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn steady. Weather in England unsettled. French country markets steadier. In Chicago wheat experienced numerous and rapid fluctuations, but at our latest advices figures were not materially changed during the week. Other American markets remained firm, and seem likely to continue so at least for the present.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no change to note in local provisions—pork and lard continuing to move fairly well at quotations. The only change in the Liverpool market was an advance of 3d. in tallow. The Chicago hog market continues to rule steady; the cattle market was slow, while sheep were steady.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter market has ruled quiet as to actual business on spot, there being only a jobbing trade to note. Nothing new is reported from the country, but holders are very independent. The cheese market continues about the same, and there has been nothing particularly new. The tenor of private cables are still unfavorable to a degree, and although a desire is shown for business in September the limits are not suitable.

FRUIT.—Early varieties of apples continue to drag along, and the large offerings throughout Canada are subject to only a slow movement, so that the markets are still in a congested state. In winter varieties there is nothing new to add. Advices from the country state that purchasing continues, but spot prices are difficult to fix as yet. There is very little dried fruit in this market, and what there is on hand is very firmly held. A Montreal correspondent says of that market:—"Considerable sales of Valencia raisins have been made to arrive by next week's steamers at 7c. to 7½c., and by the first direct steamer due here about October 10th fruit is offered at 6c. to 6½c. per lb. Currants have sold to arrive by direct steamer at 5½c. to 6c. for Provincials. Sales of Sultanas have transpired at 12½c. to arrive. Elements are being worked off slowly on spot at 6c. Importers of prunes have made their purchases of new fruit at 6s. to 8s. per cwt. advance upon last year's prices, but wholesale houses are slow in taking hold to arrive."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market for raw sugar has continued brisk during the week and a further advance of ½c. has been established. The market has been almost closed of stock of bright grocery muscovados, while refined is moving freely at steady prices. Owing to the stock of molasses here being practically in the hands of one firm, which is averse to selling even at the recent advance, expecting to get more shortly, molasses cannot be said to have been active during the week. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"The fact of an American buyer operating in this market, as referred to by us last week, had quite a stimulating effect upon prices, further sales having been made at an advance of 3c. to 4c. per gallon, a small cargo of Barbados which was on the way to Montreal, selling at 37c. per gallon at Quebec, equal to 38c. here, and prices are now quoted at 37 to 38c. for round lots and at 39c. to 40c. for smaller quantities. About 1,000 puncheons have been purchased for the American market during the past few days besides those reported by us last week, making in all about 2,500 puncheons. The fact that these purchases by an American are going in store here, has led some to suppose that they were bought on speculation and intended to be re-sold on this market, whereas they will remain in store here for the purpose of taking advantage of the lower rate of duty which is expected to come into force in the United States after October 1st. The knowledge that about 2,500 puncheons have been virtually taken off this market will undoubtedly have a further strengthening effect upon prices." It is estimated that this same American firm in the last three or four weeks quietly secured upwards of 4,500 puncheons of molasses at prices ranging about 34c.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market has been fairly active during the

week, but the stock on hand here being comparatively small and the New York and other markets showing a remarkably strong tendency to advance, the actual transactions here have been rather limited. The coffee market is quiet at the moment, but the feeling is very firm.

FISH OILS.—A Montreal paper reports:—"Market firm. We hear of a sale of 500 barrels Newfoundland cod oil on P. T., but said to be about 37c. We quote 37c. to 38c. in round lots, and 39c. to 40c. in smaller quantities. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 51c. to 52½c. Cod liver oil quiet but steady at unchanged quotations, 50c. for old and 65c. for new. Norway cod oil, 85c."

FISH.—The week has been a quiet one all round. The receipts of all kinds of fish have been small, but the export demand has been fairly favorable. Buyers are endeavoring to keep prices down in anticipation of fuller receipts later on. Sales of hard shore fish have been made at \$4.15 for small and \$4.50 for large, while some round or cargo lots have been sold at \$4.35. Haddock—the last sales that we have to report were at \$3.15, and of hake at \$2.25. The receipts of mackerel continue to be very scarce. Those that are coming in sell readily at our quotations. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, September 23.—"Dry cod continues scarce in this market, and is quoted at \$4.50 to \$5. Cape Breton herrings are in small supply at \$6.00. Shore herrings \$4.50. Further accounts from the fisheries generally confirm the statements of a small take of herrings so far this season. Yarmouth bloomers are quoted at \$1.25 per box of 50. Boneless cod 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., and boneless fish 4c. to 5c. New haddies are quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per lb. Fresh haddock is quoted at 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., September 23.—"We quote new Georges at \$5.37 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank at \$4.75 to \$5 for large and \$3.87 for small, Shore \$5 and \$4.25 for large and small. Flemish Cap \$5.12. Dry Bank \$5.50, medium \$4.75. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Cured cusk at \$1 per qtl.; hake \$2.62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.12, and English-cured do \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl, med. split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50, Nova Scotia do. \$5.50, Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50, round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$8; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11, tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8, alewives \$3.50, trout \$13, California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	6½ to 7
Granulated.....	6½
Circle A.....	6
White Extra C.....	5½ to 5¾
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	35 to 38
Demerara.....	31 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	31 to 36
Cienfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	32 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do ½ lb. boxes, 30 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Trade is very quiet, exceptionally so for this time of the year. Prices of flour here have remained almost stationary for the last fortnight. The American market for wheat has eased off between seven and eight cents a bushel on wheat. American flours are dearer than Canadian of the same grade. Cornmeal and oatmeal are unchanged.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.60
High Grade Patents.....	6.60 to 6.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	6.20 to 6.30
Straight Grade.....	6.05 to 6.10
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.50
Oatmeal.....	4.70 to 5.00
" Rolled.....	5.60 to 6.15
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.20
Roller Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00 to 18.50
Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Midlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	32.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulse.....	28.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Harley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	82 to 83
P. E. I. Oats.....	80 to 81
Hay per ton.....	10.00

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00
" Graevsteins.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	7.50
Lemons, per case.....	9.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	8½ to 9
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
" Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	21.00 to 26.00
No. 1.....	22.00 to 24.00
" 2 large.....	20.00 to 22.00
" 2.....	18.00 to 19.00
" 3 large.....	17.00 to 18.00
" 3.....	16.00 to 17.00
Small.....	8.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1 August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
" September.....	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.60
" Round.....	none
Alewives, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
Haddock, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
Hake.....	2.00 to 2.25
" Split.....	2.00 to 2.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12½
Cod Oil A.....	25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.0
" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	20 to 22
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
" old.....	7 to 10
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 20
" Western.....	16 to 17
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10½

SWEETHEART MINE.

(Continued.)

"You need not wait for me, Stella; I shall be ready directly," Miriam answered, without attempting to open the door; and when her sister's steps had flitted down to the hall she passed out into the wide corridor, her white robe trailing over the oaken floor with a rustling sound, her daintly-shod feet scarcely awakening any other echo as she passed down the dimly-lighted stairway.

Barbara—the devoted nurse who had almost entire charge of little Dora—started, and stared at her in open-eyed wonder as she came suddenly face to face with what seemed to be the luminous spirit of some long-forgotten mistress of White Towers, and instinctively she clutched Dora's hand tighter and drew her closer to her side.

With a shout of delight the child broke away and rushed towards Miriam, clasping her arms about the girl's slender waist and laying her face against the soft folds of shimmering satin, that reflected all the light falling from the candelabra above.

"Oh, Mollie, Mollie, where did you find the fairy-godmother—how did she turn you into such a beautiful princess? Lift me up and let me feel the pearls in your hair. Did the angels bring you these beautiful things, or was it all the fairy-godmother?"

"Not the angels," Miriam answered, holding herself aloof from the child's caressing hold. "There, Dora, let nurse take you to bed. I will show you everything to-morrow."

"But now—now," Dora pleaded, clinging fast to the folds of Miriam's dress, "let me kiss you, Mollie—only once—just because you are a real princess."

Miriam bent and touched the child's flushed cheek lightly with her lips.

"There, there, Dora; there are lots of pretty things in my room. Barbara can show them to you, and to-morrow I will tell you all about them."

"And pearls—shall I find beautiful pearls like your necklace?"

"Yes; lots," Miriam answered, pushing the child gently aside. "Don't keep me now; they are expecting me in the dining-room."

"Lor, Miss Mollie, what will Sir Harcourt say when he sees you like that?" Barbara exclaimed, recovering from her first surprise, and staring at Miriam with bewildered admiration. "You look like one of the pictures in the gallery come to life. No wonder Miss Dora thinks you've been turned into a princess."

Miriam smiled, and held her stately head higher, as she continued her way down to the hall.

To her, these were moments of supreme triumph, and the burst of admiration, coming spontaneously from the nurse and the child, gratified her not a little.

"What will Sir Harcourt say?"—she did not care. She was sick of drab homespun and grey cotton, sick of the long, thick braids of hair coiled heavily about her head; and she felt a thrill of conscious pride as she recalled the image that had been reflected back to her in the pier-glass, while she twisted the pearls amid the rich, dark waves gathered high above her brow.

She was prepared to meet Lionel Lyndoch as a foe, and in this guise she felt fully equipped for war—ready to vanquish him with one glance of her disdainful eyes; to show him that in Miriam Denavon, at least, he would find no meek schoolgirl, forced to submit quietly to his guidance.

She felt her eyes gleam, and her heart throbbled to quicker time, as she descended the last flight of stairs. Somebody had just come from the library, and was making his way across the hall to the dining-room, when the rustle of silk against the carved bannisters attracted his attention, and made him glance up to where the graceful, white-robed form moved in the full glare of the huge lamp.

He gave a slight start of surprise as his gaze fell upon Miriam, and halted at the foot of the staircase for her to pass.

Almost at the same moment a white handkerchief rose dropped from her waist and fell at his feet. He stooped, and picking it up held it towards her with a stiff, cold bow.

Miriam did not attempt to take the flower in her hand. This stranger, with his chill, penetrating eyes, his grave, pale face, was Lionel Lyndoch, the new secretary, the man who was to have been her master, but whom she was determined to treat with the utmost scorn and derision.

"The stem is broken," she said, looking with a frown at the unoffending rose. "I will thank you to let the flower remain where it fell."

Without waiting to note the effect of her words, Miriam swept into the dining-room, leaving Lionel Lyndoch standing at the foot of the staircase with the rose lying in the open palm of his hand.

She had expected to find Sir Harcourt already at the head of the table; but he did not make his appearance until both Lydia and Stella had got over their amazement at the sight of the tall, stately form with its shimmering array of pearls and satin, and then he entered arm-in-arm with Lionel Lyndoch.

"I am sorry to have kept you waiting, my dears," he said, with a look towards the side of the room where Lydia and his youngest niece were standing. "I had a letter of importance to answer, otherwise this delay would not have happened." Then, glancing round with a touch of anxiety, as he missed his more troublesome charge, he added:

"Where is Miriam; I should like to introduce Mr. Lyndoch to her at once and get all formality over. The fact is," turning directly to Lyndoch, "my niece, Miriam, is inclined to be more self-willed than I could desire, and I look to you to make her understand the advisability of becoming more docile and tractable. She has tired out the patience of more than

one governess, and her education is not nearly so perfect as it should be at her age."

"I shall be glad to help Miss Denavon with her studies, as far as it is in my power," Lyndoch replied, glancing from Lydia's fair face to Stella's sunburnt cheeks, and wondering when he was to make the acquaintance of his third pupil—evidently the one black sheep beneath Sir Harcourt's lordly roof.

It was strange that Lionel Lyndoch should not think of associating this wayward, unruly pupil with whom he was threatened, with the daintily-robed girl, whose dazzling eyes had flashed over him with such infinite disdain when she had passed him in the hall.

As she stepped forward now a dull silence fell over the room, and some seconds elapsed before Sir Harcourt could realize the meaning of the fair apparition which had come in his presence.

"Miriam—Miriam! Is this some practical joke?" he exclaimed, his first feeling of admiration giving place to one of anger. "Why are you masquerading in this fashion?"

Miriam drew herself up proudly, the rich carnation deepening in her cheeks, her eyes darkly radiant, as stars, while the light from the shaded lamps tinged her dress with a soft amber glow.

"I beg your pardon, uncle," she said coldly. "I thought it was your wish that we should pay all due respect to Mr. Lionel Lyndoch."

"Respect!" Sir Harcourt repeated with an angry shrug of his shoulders. "I am surprised, Miriam, that you do not know yourself better than to appear in such guise. I never saw such an outrageous get up in all my life!"

"I am sorry the dress is not to your taste," she replied coolly. "Myself, I thought it rather handsome: perhaps you will like it better when you get used to it? I thought my appearance would create quite a pleasant surprise."

"Enough of the subject," Sir Harcourt muttered impatiently. "I look over the affair as a mere childish folly." Then, turning to Lionel Lyndoch, he continued in the same unbending tones:

"Allow me to introduce you to my eldest niece, Miss Denavon: Miriam, Mr. Lionel Lyndoch."

Miriam bowed frigidly; yet Lyndoch saw the mocking light in her eyes, as she shot one swift glance in his face, and instinctively he felt this scene was a challenge to an open battle between them.

"What power shall I have with her?" he thought, recalling Sir Harcourt's first words regarding Miriam. "He does not understand—they do not, any of them, seem to understand; she is something more than a child, she is beautiful."

Beautiful! Ay. Who could have looked upon her that night without becoming conscious of the rare loveliness with which Miriam was endowed?

"I never knew dress could make such difference," was Stella's inward comment, as she contemplated her sister across the wide table. "Who could have imagined she would come down looking like that? No wonder she has been all the afternoon locked in her room—it is just like Mollie to do all she can to get into disgrace, when we are expected to be on our best behaviour."

Poor Stella had felt her uncle's displeasure far more than Miriam had done. Mollie was always so self-willed—so headstrong—so ready to rebel against every form of discipline, this last freak did not in the least surprise her.

"It might have been something worse," she thought, philosophically, as a dozen of Mollie's most daring ventures passed before her mind.

"She does such dreadful things; but this wouldn't have mattered at all, if it had not been for the new secretary."

In Lydia's breast there was room for none of the admiration that thrilled through Stella, as the pale light from the lamps flooded the slender, girlish form, with its costly array of clinging satin; Sir Harcourt Melville's daughter was bitterly angry at this, her cousin's freak, and, in comparison, she felt plain, dull, and even insignificant.

Dinner proceeded with rather gloomy formality.

Sir Harcourt could not get over his annoyance, while Miriam's sweet, dazzling face smiled at him with such scornful defiance; and for the first time he awakened to the full responsibility he had called upon himself in becoming guardian to his two nieces.

Once or twice he spoke severely on the subject of vanity—pointing out to Miriam what he hoped would be a profitable lesson; but the beautiful eyes only sparkled with a more rebellious determination, and, with a sigh, he turned to Lionel Lyndoch.

"Miriam has been allowed to have her way too much," Sir Harcourt remarked in an undertone, "she must be broken in before this vanity takes root in her nature. Besides, look at the example to the others."

Miriam overheard, and a fiery retort rose to her lips.

"I do not act for the example of others," she said indignantly, "nor do I wish to be treated as one of them—you seem to ignore the fact that I have ceased to be a child."

"You behave very like one," Sir Harcourt replied, dryly. "How old are you, Miriam?"

"Eighteen; many girls become wives at that age."

Sir Harcourt passed over the remark as though he had heard only her answer to his question, and let his gaze rest upon his daughter.

"And you, Lydia?"

"Eighteen, too, papa; but four months younger than Mollie."

"And Stella?"

"Sixteen; I shall be grown up soon, but I am glad to remain as I am for the present."

Once more Sir Harcourt appealed to Lyndoch.

What is your opinion, Lionel? Do you think these young ladies are

old enough to dispense with further studies, and to act as their own mistresses?"

Lyndoch raised his clear, grey eyes, and scanned the three fair faces; Miriam's, imperious, disdainful; Lydia's, placid, patient; Stella's, terribly hot and anxious.

"So much depends on the circumstances," he answered gravely. "I think your daughter and your nieces could hardly do better than follow the course of life they have been living up to the present time. The world has too little to offer, that we should clutch, and squander it too soon."

"I detest that kind of philosophy," Miriam said, her eyes flashing as she met Lyndoch's quiet gaze. "If the world has such a bitter experience to teach, isn't it better to get it over at once and not go on deluding one's self with false hopes that we shall only mock at afterwards?"

He looked for a moment in silence, but Miriam's gaze did not waver, and he knew she was waiting for his reply.

"Was Eve happier in her Eden, or did she rejoice when she had tasted the darker fruits of knowledge?"

"I do not know; I suppose if she had not found the fruit then the wakening would have come at some future time, and she would still have been dissatisfied."

After this Lionel Lyndoch lapsed into his former silence. He would have liked to continue the argument—to have brought her round to his way of thinking, for the sake of ensuring her peace of mind; but Miriam was a dangerous opponent, and, if he was to have sway with her, it would be best, he thought, to hold his own in silence.

Before another remark had been launched a child's shrill cry of terror echoed from the staircase; a cry that was repeated again and again, striking sudden agony into, at least, the souls of two who heard the first helpless shriek.

"My God! something has happened to Dora!" Sir Harcourt exclaimed, staggering to his feet, his face white and ghastly, the great clammy drops starting out on his brow, "My poor child—my poor baby!"

Lyndoch was the first to reach the door, to let in the ominous blaze of light filling the hall; and on the first landing, with her little arms thrown upward in terror, stood Dora in flames, her long night-dress fast blackening over slender body, her flaxen curls singed out of all fairness.

Lydia uttered a cry and sank on the floor sobbing, while Sir Harcourt made his way, like a man suddenly stricken with blindness, to the foot of the staircase; but before them all—swift as the flash of a bird's wing—there darted the form of Miriam, and, in the same instant, they saw her tear the flaming garment from the child, crush the tongues of fire from the darkened hair, and then, wrapping the small quivering form in the folds of her dress, she clasped the child to her bosom, and pressed her lips to the pale, horror-stricken face with passionate emotion.

It had all been done so quickly—the child rescued from the peril of a hideous death, almost before anyone had realized the danger; and now Miriam knelt among the still smouldering fragments of Dora's night-dress, soothing the child's terrified cries, and straining her to her heart as though her arms could never loose their hold again upon the little trembling form.

What a change from a few moments! Was this girl, with her unflinching and heroic courage, her wild forgetfulness of self, the same who had shown such a spirit of vain, unreasonable pride?

Without a word, Lionel Lyndoch had subdued the remaining flames, and, as the child's shrieks subsided, and she clung tighter to Miriam, he bent down and tried to take the little one from her.

"You are badly hurt," he said, his face turning pale as he saw the scars searing Miriam's fair, delicate arms which the quaint, puff sleeves left bare almost to the shoulder. "You must have a dressing put on your arms directly. I think the child was more terrified than injured—your presence of mind and quickness of action saved her."

Miriam looked up at him vacantly—dimly conscious that he was speaking to her—that he was there to help save Dora; then a dull, sinking sensation took possession of her, and as her arms relaxed their hold upon the child, she sank forward in a dead faint.

CHAPTER III. BROODING SHADOWS.

When consciousness returned Miriam was lying on a sofa in the room they used as a boudoir, and Barbara was bending over her, putting some cooling lotion to her aching arms.

"Who brought me here?" she asked, trying to raise herself on the big chintz pillow. "I thought I was on the staircase with Dora!"

"You fainted, Miss Mollie, and Mr. Lyndoch carried you in here. He prepared this dressing for your arms, and he says if you keep it on the burns will nearly all be gone by the morning."

"Thank Heaven, I saved Dora from burning," she exclaimed, closing her eyes, as the terrible scene came back to her, "was she much hurt?"

"No, Miss, she escaped as if by a miracle; and only all her pretty curls are singed off. Mr. Lyndoch says nobody could have snuff the burning clothes from her so quickly, and he thinks the child owes her life to you."

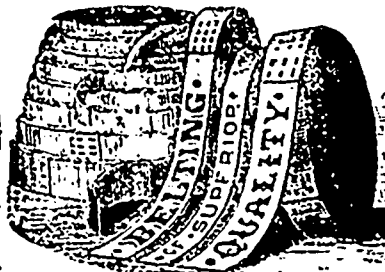
"And how did it all happen?" Miriam asked, shuddering as she pictured the horrible torture to which Dora might have been doomed, "how did she set herself on fire?"

"It seems that after I had put her to bed she got up and carried the candle I had left burning down to your room. She wanted to wait there until you came up, so as to see you again with this white satin dress, and the pearls in your hair. She must have leaned over the flame of the candle and set fire to her night-dress; the only mercy is that she was not burnt to death."

(To be Continued.)

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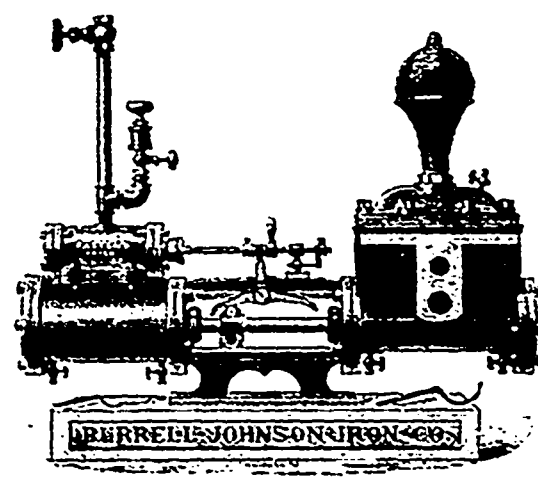
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MINING.

STEWIACKE VALLEY.—The excitement over the gold discoveries in this locality is on the increase, the conglomerates carrying gold having been traced from Brookfield right through to Upper Stewiacke, a distance of over 16 miles. Lead and silver have been found at Pleasant Valley, near Brookfield, and W. J. Nelson and others one day last week took out prospecting license for 1500 acres. These must be to the eastward of the line of Truro township, as the minerals in that township belong to the owners of the soil.

There is great activity in mining, but nothing particularly new to report this week. The coal trade is unusually brisk, the shipments from Spring Hill since the strike being very large and the Cape Breton mines having all they can do to fill orders.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE STAFF OF THE MINES OFFICE—Owing to the report of the Committee of mines and minerals, a synopsis of which appeared in these columns, Mr. Charles H. Carman has been transferred to the Crown Land Department, where he will in future assist Mr. Austen. Mr. Geo. Hall, a clerk in the Crown Land office, has been assigned to a position in the Mines Office, where Mr. W. H. Browne, the very efficient accountant of the department, will in addition to his former duties have charge of the outer office. A determined effort is now being made to bring the work of the department up to date. The record books of Prospecting Licenses and leases will in future be posted regularly, the maps renewed as promptly as possible, and leases issued without the unwarranted delays that in the past have caused endless grumbling and in many cases actual loss of properties. All cause of friction in the working of the department having been removed, the mining public may now be assured of having their wants speedily attended to, and that information desired will be politely and fully furnished. It will take time to introduce all the reforms mooted by the Deputy Commissioner and to get them into full working order, but supported by a zealous staff of clerks and meeting with the approval of the Commissioner, the office will eventually be run with the regularity of clockwork, and the rumblings and the grumbings against the department which were growing louder and louder will entirely cease.

The following are the gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of August.

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Aberdeen.....	8	1
"	Sutherland.	50	10½
"	Miners.....	45	5½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	500	197
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	28½	26½
Waverly.....	Windsor Junction G. M. Co.....	95	34
*Caribou.....	D. Touquoy's Mill.....	429	60½
"	Moose River G. M. Co.....	62½	13½
"	Caffrey.....	30½	8
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	198	26½
So. Uniacke.....	Withrow	5	7
Storvont.....	Rockland Mill.....	29	27½
Wine Harbor.....	El Dorado.....	101	49½
†Central Rawdon.....	Central Rawdon	100	160
Montague.. ..	Annand.....	95	125½
"	Rose.....	9	8
‡Harrigans Cove...New Brunswick Co.....		10	2

* 337 tons surface soil and dumps, 92 tons qtz.
 † 25 tons qtz., 75 tons surface.
 ‡ 8 tons dumps, 2 tons qtz.

THE PYRITES MINE.—Mr. Carroll receives an Encouraging Letter From Chemist Best—The pyrites mine on the Hall farm is showing up better from day to day and the hopes of Mr. Carroll are growing higher as the work of prospecting continues. The cuts made up to the present time indicate an enormous deposit of the ore, and one which is practically inexhaustible. Mr. Carroll has been satisfied all along that the ore is very valuable, and the following letter he has just received from Mr. W. F. Bast, analytical chemist of St. John, confirms his opinion:—

J. A. CARROLL, DEAR SIR.

In compliance with your request I send the following preliminary report on your mining property, situated near St. Stephen, on the Hall farm.

Up to the present date four openings have been made and the ore reached at a depth of from four to seven feet from the surface.

Number one opening is about two hundred feet from the highway road and opposite the gateway.

Number two opening is two hundred and sixty feet south of number one.

Number three opening is between number one and number two—about sixty feet from the latter.

Number four opening is situated two hundred and fifty feet east of number one.

A bed of solid ore was reached at the depth of about six feet from the surface in each case. At the present stage of the work it is not possible to determine the boundaries of the bed of ore, but it has been proved to be two hundred and sixty feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide. It is expedient that an effort should be made to determine the permanency of the deposit and the quality of the ore some distance below the surface.

From present indications it would appear that excavation would reveal an almost inexhaustible quantity of ore.

With regard to the composition of the ore, it is sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites,) with a considerable percentage of nickel and some gold, silver and

copper. The average value of the ore as determined by the analysis of twelve samples of the material taken from near the surface is \$21.00 per ton.

The following analyses are fairly representative of the average ore, viz:—

Iron	(in one hundred)	42.00
Sulphur	" "	47.70
Copper	" "	3.61
Gold	(per ton)	0.10oz.
Sulphur	" "	1.11oz.
Nickel	" "	94.00oz.
Iron	(in one hundred)	47.00
Sulphur	" "	47.89
Copper	" "	2.74
Gold	(per ton)	0.09oz.
Silver	" "	1.10oz.
Nickel	" "	\$6.00oz.

Since the visit of Mr. Best, Mr. Carroll has made a fifth cut three hundred and fifty feet south of cut number two, mentioned in Mr. Best's letter, and found a continuation of the bed described. This would indicate a much larger deposit than was at first supposed.—*St. Croix Courier.*

EXHIBITION OF AND EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SHAW MACHINE AT STELLARTON—A Boon for the Coal Operators.—On Friday evening last Mr. Joseph R. Wilson, son-in-law of Thomas Shaw, M. E., the great inventor, gave an exhibition of the Shaw machine in the office of the Acadia Coal Co. at Stellarton, in the presence of the following practical miners and experts: H. S. Poole, General Manager Acadia Co., George Rutherford, Assistant Manager, Charles Fergie, Gen. Manager Intercolonial Coal Co., Deputy Mine Inspector Madden, James Maxwell, Manager Acadia Mines, Westville, Daniel Hayman, Underground Manager Int. Coal Co., Joseph Quigley, Overman, John Sutherland, Manager Black Diamond Co., John Dunbar, Undgd. Manager Albion Mine, James Turnbull, Manager Vale Colliery, George Rutherford, Sr., and others. Mr. Wilson, after explaining the philosophy of the instrument, proceeded to put it to a test, and for this purpose Mr. Poole had captured several bags of air from the MacGregor mine—the 3rd seam of the Douglas, not working, and from the old Gordon mine, also shut down.

The first experiment made with the machine was the proving that it would detect the presence of two-tenths of 1 per cent of gas, which it immediately did in the most positive manner. Mr. Wilson's confidence in the instrument was so great that he then offered to show that it would detect the presence of the one thousandth part or one-tenth of one per cent which the instrument did in the most positive and unmistakable manner—this experiment eliciting a strong outburst of applause from all present, the wonderful nature of the test being simply marvellous. The next experiment made with the machine was the testing of the return air from the MacGregor mine. The result was looked forward to anxiously by all present, the mine being a very gaseous one. The instrument proved that the air in question carried one and three-tenths of fire-damp and a small trace of CO₂, which, with an air supply of 40,000 cubic feet means, roughly speaking, about 500 cubic feet of fire-damp, or C. H. 4, per minute. This was considered a very satisfactory state of affairs and Mr. Poole was complimented thereon.

The next test was of a bag of air captured from the disused workings of No. 3 seam, Douglas mine. The instrument immediately showed that there was twenty and two-tenths per cent of fire-damp and 5 per cent of choko damp present. The quick manner in which the instrument indicated this result was a great surprise to everyone, for it clearly proved that it was capable of detecting the presence of large per cent. with the same accuracy with which it dealt with small per cent. As the hour was growing late and there were many other tests of a different character to be made, Mr. Wilson made his last test of gases, although he could have made thousands of other tests had time permitted, and proceeded to deal with the present instruments in use, which were submitted to him for test. The first lamp submitted to a crucial test was the Peeler—the construction of which is familiar to all mining men—a mixture containing two and eight-tenths per cent. of carburretted hydrogen was pumped into this lamp and there was much discussion among those present as to the effect—the general results being very unsatisfactory—as it took fully five minutes before the lamp indicated the presence of the gas, and then it was disputed.

The next instrument submitted for test was what is known as Living's Indicator. Two and S 10ths per cent. of carburretted hydrogen or fire damp was also pumped into this apparatus, and for the first five minutes it only showed the presence of one per cent., although two and eight-tenths per cent. were present in the mixture. Deputy Inspector Madden undertook to adjust the indicator and with a better result, it showing 2½ per cent—but as every eye sees different—there was a great difference of opinion as to what it indicated and the result was considered anything but satisfactory, and the indicator in question unreliable. The last gas detector tested was the Ashworth patent lamp—two and eight-tenths per cent. of fire damp were pumped directly on the flame and naturally, under these favorable circumstances the flame lengthened considerably. This was the only test made with this lamp—the hour being too late to test it with lower percentages of gas.

At the close of the experiments every man present expressed himself delighted with the wonderful instrument, and the opinion of all was that it was the only true means by which a Superintendent could know the actual condition of his mine.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct report of the proceedings referred to.

CHARLES FERGIE,

General Manager Intercolonial Coal Co., Westville, N. S.

—*Eastern Chronicle.*

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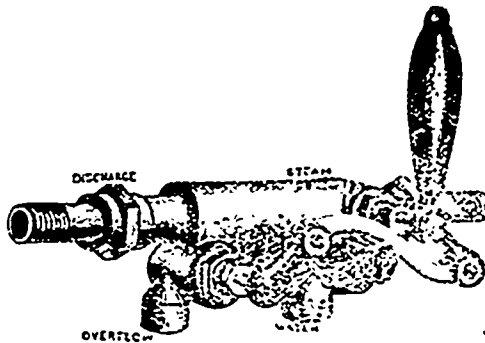
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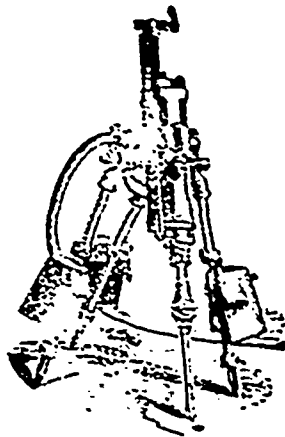
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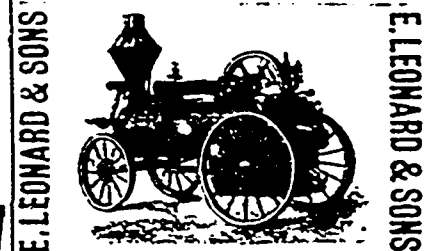
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—You know Cordelia Herbert is always doing something "pro bono publico," as dear Uncle Haynes always used to say. What do you think is her latest idea? I think it a very good one. She has started a "Working Girls' Mending Bureau," and put it in charge of a young widow left with two babies to support and nothing to do it with. Cordelia found her a room and paid her first month's rent, and she will probably be able to pay hereafter herself. It is a splendid idea. The working girl who does her work well, who earns her money honestly, is always willing to pay for what she gets, but who, because of the hours that must be devoted to daily toil, very often pays more than she needs because there is so much she cannot do herself.

In the evening the eyes that have been strained all day are too tired to watch a needle as it goes in and out a darn, or freshen and steam the trimming that is to go upon a hat! The consequence is that the mending is left forever undone and a milliner is paid for a new hat. Any girl would be willing to pay a proper price to have the gown which is torn, the stockings that are worn, the gloves that are ripped, and the hat that is getting dusty and worn, made to look as good as new, but who shall do it? Unfortunately, no mother is at hand to look after this, and dependence must be placed upon a stranger, and I think Cordelia's little widow is just the sort of person needed. Such a bureau ought to be started in every city of any size.

A French cook, whose achievement in cooking vegetables is something noteworthy, says the secret of all his excellence lies in two things that are not commonly known to American cooks. The first is in cooking things long enough. Americans, he says, cook their vegetables just about half long enough. Where a cook usually devotes two hours to the preparation of a dinner he gives four, and where they boil things half hours he boils them whole hours and more. The second secret after the hearty boiling is in the use of meat stock to flavor vegetables. This is added to the vegetables while they are still boiling, and long enough before they are done to let the flavor of the stock be thoroughly absorbed by the vegetables. And there are no vegetables, he finds, that are not more gratifying to the palate as well as nourishing to the body for the addition of a little strong, clear stock while cooking. This is certainly worth knowing, and I have tried and proved it, as I usually try recipes before recommending them to others. Do you know, it is said that coffee grounds make a good filling for a pin cushion, the grounds to be perfectly dry before using, and it is said the needles and pins will never rust? Coffee grounds make an excellent mulch and fertilizer combined for rose bushes. I keep a pail handy and pour all the tea and coffee grounds into it, with what tea and coffee happen to be left to throw out. Then when I get ready to work in the garden I take the pail along and pour its contents round the rose bushes. They thrive on this diet.

And so you think "the Anglo-Maniacs" the brightest century story since "the Bread-Winners." Well, it has taken wonderfully here. Everybody is guessing who can have written it. Some—a great many—lay it to the author of "Margaret Kent and Queen Money," but to me it does not read like Ellen Olney Kirk. A guess has been made and is gaining ground that the story was written by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, a little Georgia woman who came to New York and makes a very bright journalist. I believe she receives something like \$10,000 a year from the International News Co. as editor of their publications. I rather incline to think of the "Anglo-Maniacs" as hers. Among the many things said of Miss Leiter, the Chicago heiress, who is reported engaged to the son of an English duke, the latest is that she is the heroine of the "Anglo-Maniacs," and that the reason that with all her beauty and fortune she has gone through several seasons and is not yet married, is because her heart is for some "Jencks" of the West, while her mamma determined to make a titled match for her. Those who are ready to declare American girls eager to snap up titles at any personal cost may be interested in a new way in the probable fact that this Chicago girl has kept a duke's son on probation since last her mother took her to England a year ago.

Poor Lily! After all, is it worth while to be beautiful? And yet none of us would have our daughters one whit less pretty. It is a pretty and sensible recipe to help a young girl to be beautiful which is given by a writer about girls, who says, "admire them, love them and tell them so, and it will improve their looks." It is just possible that mothers, aunts and guardians, teachers, chums and big sisters make a serious mistake in withholding admiration from the growing girls entrusted to their care. The sympathy and encouragement, the love-pats and hand-clasps, the light caresses and the warm sheltering pair of arms into which a girl may creep are not listed on the programme of exercises in the school or home, but they can no more be dispensed with than air and sunlight. Sweet words are the music of the world. Tell your daughter her hair is silky, tell her you like the touch of it against your face, lament your inability to arrange the front prettier, and you have solved the hair question for life. Just so sure as she can lay her hands on a comb and brush she will care for and dress her hair, and your face will come before her every time she looks in the glass.

Then instead of having to tell her to "keep a sweet expression of countenance if she wishes to drive away wrinkles," such an expression will become habitual and unconscious with her—which is much the better way.

Yours,
Boston. ELEANOR WYNNE.

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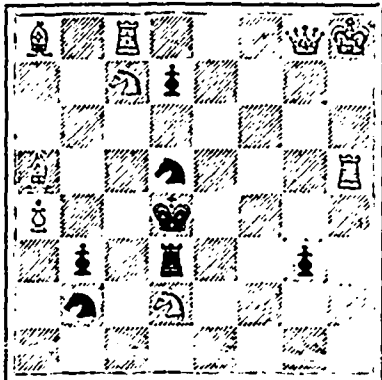
Solutions of Problems Nos. 36 and 37—B to R2 and K to B7. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 36.

By Max Frigl.

From *Illustrated London News*.

BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

BLACKBURNE—LEE MATCH.

GAME No. 39.

Tenth game of the match. played August 11th. 1899.

ZUKERTORT'S OPENING.

WHITE BLACK.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Lee. | Mr. Blackburne. |
| 1 Kt to K B3 | P to Q4 |
| 2 P to Q4 | B to Kt5 |
| 3 Kt to K5 a | B to B4 |
| 4 P to Q B4 | P to K B3 |
| 5 Kt to K B3 b | P to B3 |
| 6 P takes P | P takes P |
| 7 Kt to B3 | P to K3 |
| 8 Q to Kt3 | Q to Q2 |
| 9 Kt to K R4 c | B to K Kt5 |
| 10 P to K3 | Kt to B3 |
| 11 P to Q R3 | R to B sq |
| 12 B to Q2 | B to Q3 |
| 13 Kt to R4 | K Kt to K2 |
| 14 P to R3 | B to R4 |
| 15 P to K4 | B to B2 |
| 16 Kt to KB3 | Castles |
| 17 Kt to B5 | B takes Kt |
| 18 P takes B c | P to K4 |
| 19 Q to R4 | B to K sq |
| 20 R to B sq | P to K5 |
| 21 Kt to Kt sq | P to B4 f |
| 22 B to K2 | Q to K3 |
| 23 P to Kt4 g | Kt to K4! h |
| 24 Q to Q sq | P takes P |
| 25 P takes P | Q takes P i |
| 26 B to QB3 | Q to Kt7 |
| 27 B takes Kt | Q takes R |
| 28 K to B sq | B to Q2 |
| 29 P to B3 | B to R6 ch |

Resigns. (2 hours) (1 hour 40 min.)

NOTES.

By Gunsberg.

- a A departure from the usual move adopted in another game.
- b It seems doubtful whether White has gained anything by this third move
- c Kt to R fourth is seldom good, generally speaking.
- d An advance under unfavourable auspices.
- e This works out unfavourably for White. Black obtains a strong centre.
- f The sudden way in which Blackburne will get up an attack forms the principal charm of his play.
- g Never remain in line of fire of a masked battery.
- h Carrying out a very fine idea conceived in his nineteenth move.
- i The climax! If 25 B takes Q, Black mates in two moves.—*Gazette*.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

"AVARD," Chemogue, N.B.—Your favor of the 16th instant is received with thanks. We are happy to have you come into our band of checkerists. There are no conditions attached to joining. Mr. Hamilton, one of our best players, is not a "hook" player, so that you need not fear to enter on that score. Will give you in next week's issue a partial list of the latest and best checker books that we can recommend. Your solution to Problem 184 is excellent, and we produce it below.

MESSES. FORBES AND LYNCH St. denacade. We would like you to play to draw in Game 69 by 17-13 instead of 17-11. Your criticism on Game 70, that at the 31st move, position being black men 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, 19; white men 14, 18, 21, 27, 28, 31; who to play, is quite correct. As you say the white moved 31-20 instead of 14-10 he would have captured a man and won quite easily. We would be pleased to see the next draw mentioned in your criticism of Problem 181.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 184, by "Avarl," Chemogue, N.B.—The position was:—black men 1, 6, 10, 12, 14, king 31; white men 11, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28; white to play and win:—
11-7 27-20 23-19 10-17
14-18 1-9 14-15-24 21-14
7-2 20-24 28-19 white
31-27 14-23 1-5 wins.
2-9 24-15 17-14

VAR. 1, by A. S. McKay.
9-6 6-15 17-11 15-18
18-22 20-16 16-23 w. wins.

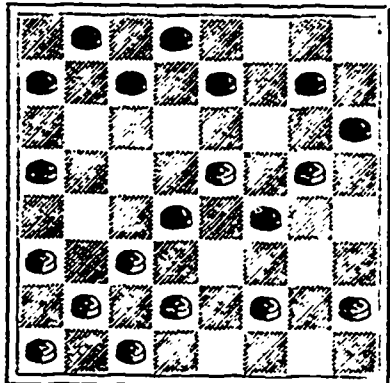
GAME No 72.—"Cross."

Bring the seventh game in the late match at Brisbane, Queensland, between champions Wylie and Marr.
11-15 14-23 9-13 4-8
23-18 19-10 24-20 20-16
8-11 7-14 16-19 *3-7
27-23 26-19 32-27
10-14 11-16 14-18
23-19 19-15 31-26

* This brings us to the following position which we present as

PROBLEM No. 186.

Black men (Wylie) 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 18, 19.



White men (Marr) 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

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I took Sick,
I took
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I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
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FLESH ON MY BONES
I AM ABLE TO ENJOY MYSELF IN EVERYTHING I DO. I AM NOT GETTING FAT, FOR SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA HAS GIVEN ME MY INCALCULABLE CONSUMPTION AND I AM NOW FULLY RECOVERED.

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Total	721,973

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Increase in Assurance,	\$948,467
" Assets	341,140
" Premiums,	51,190
" Surplus	51,664
Surplus Earned	\$115,689

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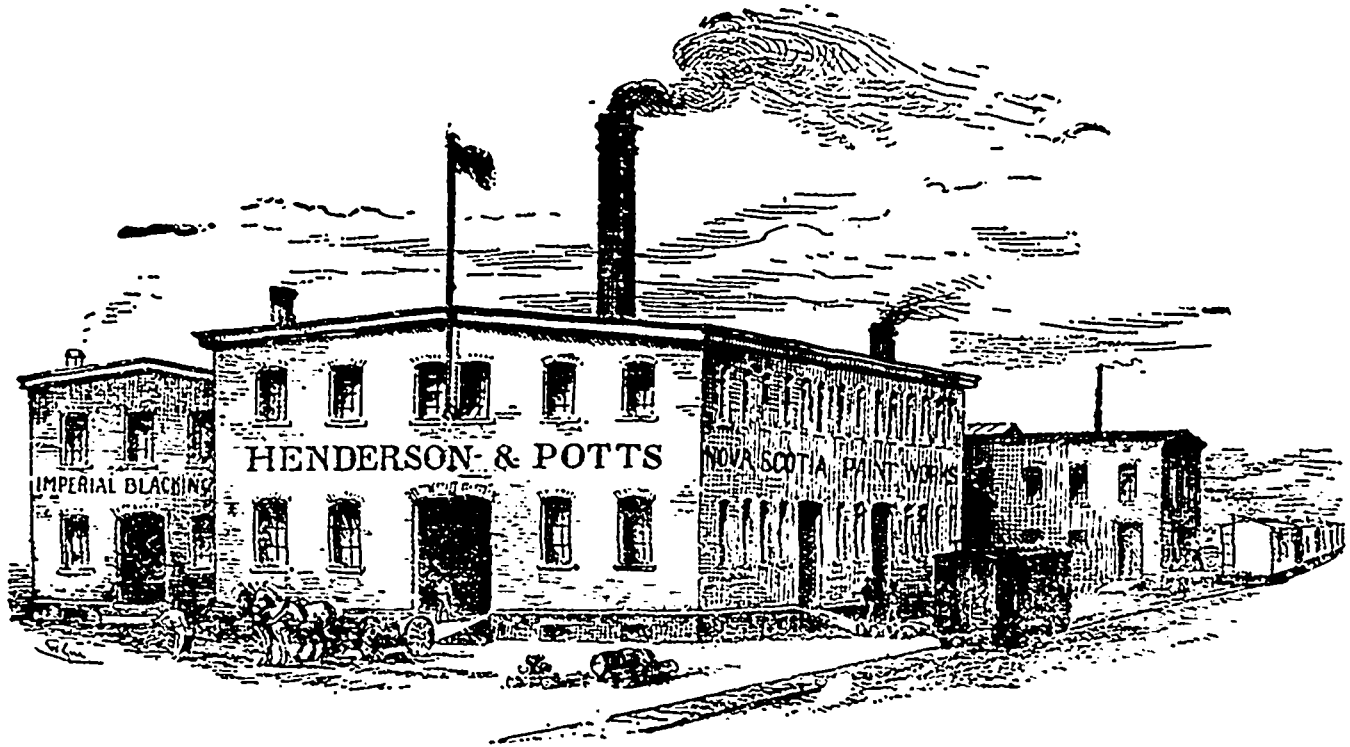
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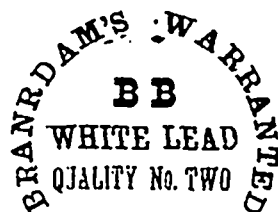
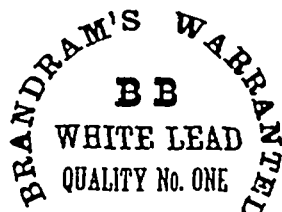
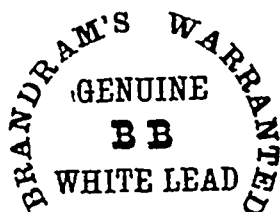
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