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THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

New Glasgow is growing so rapidly that ere she knows it she will be a city, and a live, wide-awake city too. This means a great deal to the farmers of Pictou and adjoining counties. Iron and coal mines will work wonders when mind, muscle, money and markets are put in touch with them.

The S.S. *Egypt*, of the National Line, loaded with cotton and cattle, from New York for Liverpool, was destroyed by fire almost in mid ocean on July 17th, and had it not been that the crew were rescued by the German vessel *Gustave and Oscar* they must have undoubtedly perished, for it was found that only two of the *Egypt's* boats were sea-worthy, all the rest being old boats which had belonged to other steamers and were utterly worthless. The carpenter of the steamer says he thinks the cotton on the *Egypt* was on fire when she left New York. The shipwrecked sailors were landed at Dover and taken care of at the Sailors' Home. Something should be done to insure the sufficient provision of boats on steamers, and a rigid inspection ought to effect the having them kept in working order. The time has gone past when a ship's boats are much used, except in cases of accident, and it is therefore all the more important that the law requiring a certain number of boats to be carried should be complied with in spirit as well as letter.

The Central American war is an established fact. At first the reports about hostilities were not believed, and as the attention of the world is pretty well taken up with some other affairs of apparently more importance little notice was taken of the reports. It appears that Guatemala, which is about four times as large as San Salvador, undertook to interfere with its small neighbor's politics and appoint a President not the choice of the San Salvadorians. The Guatemalan forces under the command of General Villavicencio invaded San Salvador, and were repulsed by troops under General Ezeta on the 17th of July. The San Salvadorian forces are greatly inferior in number to those of Guatemala, but they evidently make up in pluck what they lack in strength. It is thought that Nicaragua and Costa Rica will become the allies of San Salvador, from the fact that should San Salvador be worsted it would be annexed to Guatemala, and both the countries above named would be at the mercy of the conqueror. It is rumored that President Barillos of Guatemala talks of resigning.

The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards have been sent to Bermuda as a punishment for insubordination, which it appears was caused by the imposition of additional parade and other duties by Colonel D. M. Creighton-Maitland. This was resented by the men, who barricaded themselves in their quarters and refused to come out. An enquiry was made into the matter by the Duke of Cambridge at the War Office, with the result that Colonel Creighton-Maitland, who appears to be somewhat of a martinet, resigns and is replaced by Colonel Eaton. The Guards are exiled to Bermuda, and for the first time in the memory of men the sentries on duty at the Royal residences are not in Guard's uniform, the duty being performed in part by the Yorkshire line regiment which was ordered up from Portsmouth. The exile to Bermuda is looked upon by the Guards as a punishment and a disgrace, as they have never before been sent abroad except during a war. All things considered the punishment does not appear a very heavy one, inasmuch as the Colonel who was the cause of the trouble has been removed, and after all to be sent to Bermuda is not a terrible fate. It is possible that they may be sent to Halifax before they are finally recalled home. The insubordination was chiefly among some of the younger men, and was not of so serious a nature as some reports made out. It is probable that this blot on the hitherto untarnished record of this favored and favorite regiment will be wiped out by future good conduct. The Queen is said to be quite distressed over the affair.

The organization of a Maritime Medical Society is the most recent of many evidences of a tendency towards union of the interests of these Maritime Provinces, or perhaps it might be more strictly in accordance with the actual fact, to say that it is the latest practical recognition of what is very generally conceded, viz., that the interests of these Maritime Provinces are identical. It is only surprising, that although there are so many evidences of a strong fraternal feeling and desire for fraternization there are so few evidences of a desire for political fraternization or legislative union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. There are many reasons why such a union should be consummated. What are the objections? One Lieutenant Governor, one Executive Council, one Legislative Assembly, and one set of Legislative and Departmental Buildings would be quite adequate for conducting the Legislative and Executive work of the three Provinces, and a saving of nearly two-thirds of the expense at present incurred would be effected. Then if the interests of these Maritime Provinces are really identical, or as much so as are the interests of the different sections of the several Provinces, they could be attended to better by one Executive and one Legislative Assembly than by three. Assuredly, the influence of the Maritime Provinces united would be greater, not only than of either of the Provinces separately, but also than the aggregate influence of the three while remaining as now separate political units as far as Maritime interests are concerned. What is the *other side* of the question?

The Toronto *W.L.* evidently does not approve of too much higher education. In its last issue it says:—"We heartily agree with the *Bytown* in many of his remarks on the expenditure connected with our public schools. He remarks truly that of those who use the public schools, three-fourths are just as well able to pay for the schooling of their children as for their bread and clothing, and that they are equally bound to do so. He also points out that there is reason to fear that the very class for which gratuitous education is needed do not avail themselves of the provision. Of course this should be seen to, and if the present state of the law is not such as to enable us to get the children of the poorest educated, it should be altered for that purpose. But there is something more unreasonable than the gratuitous education of all classes at the public schools, and that is the free education which, in many cases, is given at the high schools. It is not merely unjust to those who make no use of those schools, but it is frequently injurious to those who are induced to make use of them when they might be better employed in manual labor." This may be true, but would the *W.L.* like to see our public schools abolished? Surely not. Free education is one of our best institutions, but like everything else it needs to be wisely administered. The dignity of labor should be impressed upon the minds of pupils, and certainly when they leave school to do the active work of man and woman, they will not be worse workers for having been educated. The trouble is that the education is not always of the right kind, and tends to give a distaste for any bodily labor. Too many school teachers are turned out as the product of the educational mill, and the consequence is that domestic servants and laborers are scarce and of poor quality. We need servants and laborers with brains—the kind who can make their heads save their heels and their master's time. But at present domestic service is looked down upon, and only the uneducated are, as a rule, found willing to enter it.

The distinguished Russian novelist Tolstoi is announced as a new recruit in the crusade against strong drink. Tolstoi, who has been very ill, though now reported to be much better, has been meditating upon the evils of the liquor traffic, and has now risen from his bed of sickness filled with the determination to carry on, by writing a series of pamphlets, a popular propagandism against drunkenness. He will probably soon, however, learn how much easier it is to convince a drunkard of his folly than to turn him from it.

The fashion of embalming bodies immediately after their death is being objected to on the score that it throws insuperable obstacles in the way of an inquiry into the cause of death. As arsenic is largely used in the preserving fluid which is poured into the mouth and injected into the veins of a dead person, it is conclusive that no post mortem examination would be of any use in determining the cause of death after it had been used. The London *Lancet* alludes to this matter and says that it is probable that means will be taken to prevent this method of embalming until an unequivocal certificate as the cause of death has been given by the medical man in charge. The fashion is chiefly prevalent in the United States.

Professor William Saunders, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, is jubilant over the success of the introduction of two-rowed barley into Canada. He has been inspecting the two-rowed barley sown in parts of Ontario. The straw is said to be of good size, the heads are very long and the berry gives every evidence of filling out plump and clean. With fairly seasonable weather from this out no doubt is left of the success of the two-rowed barley in that portion of Canada at least. A considerable quantity of seed was distributed last spring for experiment by our farmers, and we hope to hear of its success in Nova Scotia as well as in Ontario. The result of the two rowed barley experiment is the most important matter in Canadian agriculture this season.

War has been declared on the Canadian thistle. It is one of the most hardy and prolific weeds we have, and unless eternal vigilance is observed in cutting it down it will go to seed and fill the air with the mischievous little bits of down. One careless farmer can make lots of trouble for his neighbors by letting weeds flourish on his farm and become a general nuisance. The road sides are often overgrown with weeds which scatter their seeds to the winds and put to naught the efforts of those who try to keep their lands in good condition. It seems as if some penalty should be inflicted on those who will not do their part in keeping the weeds down, but there is a general disinclination to prosecute a man who offends only in a negative sense.

The art of silhouetting is supposed to be older than the Christian era. In Arcadia itself silhouettes were drawn. The shepherds of that golden age in their happy simplicity traced shadows of their beloved in the sands to worship in absence. From silhouettes came contours, then monochrome, and finally painting. To cut out from a piece of white paper the profile of a person from direct observation of the sitter required considerable artistic talent and skill. One of the first and best silhouettists in Great Britain was Augustin Amant Constance Fidèle Edonart, who was born in Dunkirk in 1788, and in 1815 found his way to London as a refugee. The name of the little black portraits is taken from M. Etienne de Silhouette, the great Financial Minister of France, who was appointed Comptroller General in 1757.

The disagreeable effects of smoke are apparent in most cities, and Halifax is no exception to the rule. The air is rendered impure, and buildings, trees and plants are injured by the black carbonaceous matter which comes from the numerous chimneys of the city. If the apparatus devised by Mr Samuel Elliott, of Newbury, is all that it claims to be, the nuisance will cease to exist. The process is said to remove from the products of combustion all the black carbonaceous matter of coal smoke, and a remarkable and important thing is the entire absence of sulphur in any form after the dense volumes of smoke generally seen issuing from chimney shafts have been forced through the "annihilator." It is to be hoped that it will be possible and convenient for this annihilator to be used very generally, but even if it were only applied to the manufactories it would do much towards keeping the air pure.

Dr. Barnardo, whose name is so well known in connection with his homes for destitute children, is visiting the "Hazel Brae" home at Peterboro', Ont., which is now under the superintendency of Miss Woodgate. Dr. Barnardo's chief object in coming to Canada is to visit the farm of 9,000 acres in Manitoba, which is in charge of officers, and upon which there are one hundred and forty young men who have been sent out from the homes in England. He has placed 4,392 children in homes in the colonies since he began the rescue work in 1866, and about 16,000 in the colonies and the United Kingdom. There are now 3,450 children in the homes in England. Not less than \$200,000 has been spent in Canada in connection with the farm. In his magazine *Night and Day* Dr. Barnardo says.—"Seventy years ago there were in the prisons of London above 2,000 boys and girls under 16 years of age. In 1855 the number of children under 12 in the prisons in England and Wales amounted to 4,792. In 1878 these had fallen to 927; in 1885 to 250: and to day there are under 100. Of course that is one hundred too many. But the diminution which these figures exhibit is exceedingly striking, and there is no doubt that part of it at least is due to the preventive efforts of Institutions like our own." This is indeed a noble work.

The first number of a new monthly paper called *Free Russia* has just been published in England. The paper is described as "the organ of the English Society of Friends of Russian Freedom." Its managers hope that a certain amount of moral pressure may be created which may help the Russian reformers in their struggle with aristocracy. It appears that there are two principal ideas shared by all classes of reformers in Russia, from the moderate Liberals to the Nihilists. The first is a representative government instead of despotism—not instead of monarchy—and the second is the nationalization of the land. "A National Assembly" and "the land for the people" can hardly in these days be regarded as revolutionary cries. Most of the rest of the number is taken up with a digest of Russian cruelties in Siberia.

Signor Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, who has made more wonderful discoveries about the planets than all the other astronomers of our day put together, now announces that Venus as well as Mercury turns but once on its axis in the course of a revolution around the sun, and thus enjoys perpetual day on one side of its globe and perpetual night on the other. Venus has always been supposed to rotate once in twenty-four hours, the supposition being based upon the fact that certain spots visible on its surface return to a similar position every night, but Schiaparelli shows that some of these observations have probably been misinterpreted, and that instead of indicating a rotation period of twenty-four hours, they rather confirm his conclusion that the rotation is performed in 224.7 days, which is the time the planet takes to complete a revolution around the sun, or in other words, the length of Venus' year. If this is so a very small portion of the surface of Venus would be suitable to such forms of life as flourish on the earth.

The Quebec *Chronicle* is an advocate of better pay for bank clerks. It throws the onus of blame for the New Brunswick embezzlement cases on the bank directors or managers who regulated the salaries of the clerks. There is certainly much blame to be attached to those who place young men in responsible positions and pay them merely enough to exist on, as is the case in many banking institutions, but however wrong that may be it does not make any excuse for the man who, while he has enough to live on, appropriates to himself money which belongs to other people and uses it for the indulgence of expensive habits and tastes. Two wrongs cannot make one right, and the man who steals must suffer the penalty when the theft is discovered, but this does not exonerate those who placed the temptation in his way. They will find their reward some day. Meanwhile, bank clerks should regulate their expenses in accordance with their salaries, and bank directors who do not want to have scorn thrown on them for meanness should remunerate their clerks sufficiently well to remove such pressing temptations to help themselves to the bank's funds. A salary of from five to seven hundred dollars is too little for any man who is expected to do the work required in a bank.

The search for the North Pole is not yet to be abandoned. The Norwegian Sterthing or National Assembly has just voted a grant of money for the purpose of fitting out a fresh expedition. The chief cause of the new confidence in ability to reach the Pole, in spite of the icy barrier of the Arctic Seas, is the belief in an undiscovered channel or current, making a comparatively short and direct route across the Arctic Ocean by way of the North Pole. These hopes were aroused by a curious incident. In June, 1884, three years after the *Jeannette* sank, there were found near Julianshaab in Greenland several articles which had belonged to the *Jeannette*, and had been abandoned at the time of its wreck by the crew, and which had been carried to the coast of Greenland, from the opposite side of the Polar Sea, on a piece of ice. Curiosity at once was aroused regarding the weird and mysterious journey of the piece of ice and the relics. The current could not have been any known one, either through Smith's Sound or round Novoe Zembla, Franz Josephs land or Spitzbergen, a new and short course was easily deduced. The expedition is to be under the charge of Mr. Frithjof Nansen, and will be provisioned for five years. A ship of 170 tons is being especially constructed to take these ten or a dozen Northmen on their dangerous voyage.

The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, who voted for the McKinlay Tariff Bill, after making a powerful speech against its main protective features, claiming that they were excessive and would result in the overthrow of the Republican party, is having his speech extensively circulated in Canada. He poses as an advocate of reciprocal trade with the Dominion, but his speech is in reality a strong argument against the movement viewed from a Canadian standpoint, as his figures, if they are to be relied upon, prove that under the former reciprocal treaties the United States was largely the gainer, and even now with the Dominion tariff in force the United States exports to Canada yearly much more than it imports, the excess of exports over imports in 1888 being \$4,241,260. This is a very good argument across the line, but how Canadians are to be moved by it to throw down this tariff wall and allow United States manufactures and products to compete on equal terms with their own struggling industries is beyond understanding. If the McKinlay Bill is to work such disastrous results to the trade of the United States with Canada as Mr. Butterworth predicts, we should be the beneficiaries, and the McKinlay Bill instead of being detrimental to us should prove a decided advantage in building up inter provincial trade. If finally passed, which we very much doubt, it will prove a boomerang and do more to cripple and destroy the commerce of the United States than any combination of foreign powers could accomplish.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Only a cat in the moonlight,
 Only a cat, that's all;
 Only a song at midnight,
 Only a wild, weird waul.
 Only a man impulsive,
 Only a reason flown;
 Only a clutch convulsive,
 Only a bootjack thrown.
 Only a sudden sally,
 Only an uttered "cat"
 Only a corpse in the alley,
 Only a poor dead cat.

—Chicago Post.

A married couple may be one, but that one cannot travel without two railroad tickets.

"This is my last blow out" sighed a despondent man as he extinguished the gas with his breath.

Caller.—"Is the proprietor in?" Wit clerk—"Yes, sir." Caller—"Are you the gentleman?" Wit clerk—"Yes, sir; but the proprietor is in the ar' room. I'll call him."

A Thoroughbred.—Mike—"Whist, Pat, I've got a new goat." Pat (misunderstanding)—"Phat kind of a coat, Mike—swallow-tail?" Mike—"Oh! he's got no tail at all—but he'll swallow anything."

The photographers of America will unveil their monument to Daguerre, inventor of the early photographic process, at their convention in Washington in August. The site is the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Benevolent Party.—My man, don't you think fishing is cruel sport? Fisherman—Cruel? Well, I should say so. I have sat here six hours and have not had a bite, been nearly eaten up with mosquitoes, and the sun has parboiled the back of my neck,

PEOPLE DIFFER.

Some eat oatmeal to get thin.
 "don't eat " at all, he said,
 And they know what the're at.

"Would any shock at this stage of my trouble cause a relapse, doctor?" inquired the patient.

"Yes and a serious one."

"Please then, doctor, to remember that important fact in making out your bill."

Isaacson—"You complain because those pants haf shrunk a leadle?" Howwowy—"A little? De tings are like tights, sure!"

Isaacson—"Vy, dot was de beauty of my clodhungs; dey was loose and easy in the summer, but they grow closer und comfortable vhen de cold vedder comes on."

They use a clothes wringer for a letter press in one of the largest telegraph offices in New York. The messages to be copied are treated as usual until the time for putting them into the press, which it takes time and muscle to use, the message and damp tissue paper are simply run through a clothes wringer.

Why It Comes High.—Patient (who has just had his eye operated upon)—Doctor, it seems to me \$50 is a high price to charge for that job. It didn't take you ten seconds. Eminent oculist—My dear friend, in learning to perform this operation in ten seconds I have spoiled more than two bushels of such eyes as yours.

Out in Montana the minister began: "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" when the strapping groom interrupted him as follows; "Say, Mr. Minister, quit yer foolin' and get down to bizness. You know I'm here to take this lady, an' so what's the use of askin' me? Besides, I don't allow nobody to call her a woman. She's a lady, she is."

One of the oddest uses of the Nicene Creed is that which it is applied to by the women of ancient Nicea, where the creed was in great part originally formulated. They recite it after putting eggs in a pot to boil as a measure of the time needed to cook them. It is said that they do this without any idea of irreverence.

"There are three great rocks," says Mr. Carnegie, "ahead of the practical young man who has his feet upon the ladder and is beginning to rise." Wonder how the rocks keep balanced on the rounds. This reminds us of the flight of rhetoric of the Anarchist, who exclaimed, "The chariot of revolution is rolling along, and gnashing its teeth as it rolls!"

THAT MONSTROSITY.

Oh, summer girl. When will you realize
 How every man of common sense or taste
 Is dally having his poor feelings bruised and hurt
 By your parade before his tear dimmed eyes
 Of that incongruous sight—a maid's slim waist
 Enveloped in a hideous, shiny, hard-boiled shirt.

BETTER THE VALLEY.

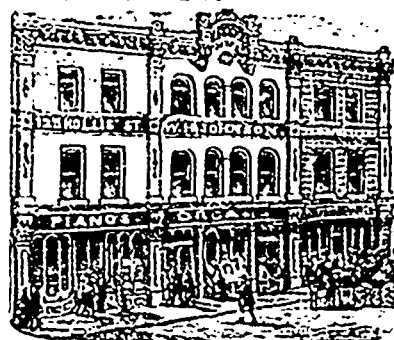
Better the valley with peace and love
 Than the desolate heights some souls attain.
 Lonely is life on the hills above
 The valley lands and sunny plain.
 What is fame to love? Can it satisfy
 The longing and lonely hearts of men?
 On the heights they must hunger and starve and die:
 Come back to the valley of peace again?

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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.

Twenty-six protests have been entered against newly elected members of the Ontario Assembly.

Messrs. Fairbanks, pork packers of Chicago, intend opening extensive lard works in Montreal.

The Roman Catholics of Dartmouth have begun the construction of their new \$30,000 church.

The rate-payers of Yarmouth have voted against the proposal to buy land for the purpose of making a public park.

Mr. Desjardin, Liberal Conservative, was elected in Montmorency, Quebec, last Friday by a majority of 73 votes.

The annual excursion of the Maritime Press Association will take place during the third week in August to P. E. Island.

The body of Peter Day, the Dartmouth oarsman, who was drowned in Bedford Basin, has been found. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Some twenty girls in the employ of the Telfer Corset Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, went out on strike for an increase of wages and got it.

The first sod of the Calgary and Edmunston Railway was turned at Calgary on the 22nd ult. by Hon. Mr. Dewdney. Great festivities were held.

The *Gripsack* for July is as usual full of useful information for travellers. There is also much interesting reading matter and some more or less amusing jokes.

It was reported in Halifax a few days ago, that "Jack the Ripper" had been arrested in England. It is being kept a profound secret and we have heard no more of it.

Forty-five thousand pilgrims have visited the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, so far this season, thirty thousand of them during the present month.

An explosion of high wines took place in H. N. Bates' wholesale warehouse, Ottawa, on Monday. Two clerks were so badly burned that they may not recover.

The orders recently received as to the departure of the West Riding Regiment from Halifax have been countermanded. The regiment will not leave until next March.

C. V. C. Hobart, of the Royal Military College, has been given a commission as second lieutenant in the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, sent from London to Bermuda.

Miss Bella Law, a society lady of Ottawa, was married to Dr. Merkhim, a Hindoo oculist, on the 22nd ult. The wedding is said to have created a sensation, and was a case of genuine true love.

The Maritime Province Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held at Truro on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August. A large representation is expected, and Truro will do its best to entertain the strangers.

The Yarmouth Steamship Company have found it necessary to add another steamer to their line in order to keep up with the rush of business. The company is to be complimented on its enterprise.

The *Dairy Bulletin*, with notes for cheese makers for August, has been issued. It may be obtained free in English and French by application to the Dairy Commissioner, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway has issued a neat little folder timetable and map of their route giving connections with railways and steamships. "The land of Evangelino" route is certainly picturesque and lovely.

The calendar of St. Francis Xavier's College for 1890-91 has been received. The College was founded in 1854 for the higher education of students aspiring to the priesthood and the learned professions. The library consists of about 2,500 volumes. During the past term 106 students have been in attendance. An effort is being made to organize an alumni association.

Newfoundlanders seem to have forgotten their grievances for the nonce, and all hands joined in having a good time at the public ball on the 22nd ult. The ladies could not be induced to forego the pleasure of a dance and so the hatchet was buried. Admiral Watson and Staff, Sir Terrence O'Brien and Staff, and Sir Baldwin Walker, captain of the leading vessel of the Newfoundland squadron, were among the principal guests.

Dr. A. C. Smith, inspecting physician to the Tracadie Lazaretto, reports to the department in reference to the alleged case of leprosy on Anticosti island, that he finds that some years ago several families removed from Caraquet, N. B., where leprosy has been found to prevail, and that these are likely responsible for the alleged existence of the disease on Anticosti. The family affected consisted of fourteen persons. Prompt measures to segregate these people will be taken.

Prizes of \$50, \$30, \$20 and \$10 will be given by the *Toronto Week* for the four best short stories by Canadian writers only on subjects distinctively Canadian, on the following conditions:—1. The MS. must not exceed six thousand words, and must be type written, and on one side of the paper only. 2. It must be delivered at the *Week* office, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto, not later than 1st November, 1890. 3. Each competing story must bear on the top of the first page a type-written motto and be accompanied by a sealed envelope marked with the same motto and the words *Prize Story Competition*, and enclosing the name and address of the writer. 4. All the MSS. sent in to become the property of the *Week*. 5. The *Week* will award the prizes and will be judge of the fulfilment of the conditions.

Mrs. Lyman Abbott, wife of the successor to Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, is to become one of the editors of *The Ladies' Home Journal* on September 1st next.

An English edition of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is to be brought out in London on a scale never before attempted by an American magazine, and Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, proprietor of the *Journal*, and Mr. Edward W. Bok, the editor, sailed for Europe last week to perfect arrangements.

The last number of the *Chicago Graphic* is a particularly fine one. The Knights of Pythias encampment at Milwaukee is well illustrated and the picture on the first page "A portrait," from a painting by Zenisek, is extremely pretty, as is also "An afternoon in July," from a painting by J. Bellevoine. Subscription per year, post-paid in United States or Canada, \$3.00. The *Graphic*—69 & 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A disastrous cyclone visited Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday last. Eight people were killed, from 15 to 20 seriously injured, and several slightly injured. Upwards of a hundred buildings were destroyed, and trees, fences, etc., were thrown to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and many people are in want. Four hundred dollars have been subscribed towards a relief fund. The injured are all doing well.

The U. S. cruiser *Philadelphia* has made her trial trip, and although her exact speed is not yet made public it appears that she will so far exceed the contract speed of 19 knots as to give her builders, the Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia, a handsome bonus. For every quarter knot above 19 they will receive \$50,000, but will forfeit a like sum for every quarter knot below that speed. The *Philadelphia* is 335 feet long, 48 feet beam, and draws 12 feet 2 inches.

The *Independent* for July 31st contains two important articles, a brief paper by Miss Elaine Goodale on the first Indian Teachers' Institute lately held under her supervision, and a review of the Newfoundland Fisheries difficulty, by Mr. Edmund Collins, whose intimate acquaintance with the Colony and its affairs adds weight to his clear statement of facts. There is also an article by Dr. Philip Schaff on "The Calvinistic System," and a complete statistical exhibit of the religious denominations of the United States, showing how many churches, ministers and communicants each has, and also the gains of each for the year.

This is the 92nd anniversary of the battle of the Nile.

International navigation of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers will shortly be proclaimed.

Baron Wissmann has been placed on the retired list. His health has become affected from rheumatism.

It is officially announced in Odessa that there have been seventy cases of Asiatic cholera in Baku and vicinity. The heat is intense.

The Vienna Board of Health has been informed that cholera has reappeared in thirty-one communes of Valencia and Alicante, Spain.

Barbarous Russian edicts against the Jews are to be enforced which will probably result in the expulsion from Russia of over 1,000,000 Jews.

A despatch from Vienna says that M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, will assemble the colonels of all the Bulgarian regiments and the deputies of the leading towns at Sofia on August 3, when Bulgaria will be proclaimed independent and Prince Ferdinand be declared King.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Sofia says: The English Ambassador, Sir W. A. White, arrived at Constantinople at an opportune moment to stiffen the Porte's resolution to resist the demands of the Russian note. If Turkey had yielded to Russia's menaces, a continuance of peace would have been impossible.

The maids of honor to the Queen, who, by the terms of the will of the late Lord Sackville inherited about \$50,000 each of that nobleman's fortune, have waived their claims in favor of the lineal heirs. Through the magnanimity of these ladies the new Lord Sackville, formerly British Minister to Washington, becomes the wealthier by many thousand pounds.

A despatch from Belgrade to the *Temps*, the most Conservative paper in France, announces that King Milan, feeling that he is legally free to marry again, will shortly take to himself as wife a young American lady of great wealth whom he met last winter in Paris. The name of the lady is not given, but the truth of the story is vouched for. We feel sorry for the woman who would marry the debauched and degraded ex-King of Servia. He is deeply in debt, so that probably the money of his prospective bride will go to his creditors.

A large crowd of Armenians assembled at the Cathedral at Constantinople on Sunday last to remonstrate with the patriarch of the church for his weak action toward the Porte regarding the outrages upon Armenians by the Turks. There was much excitement, during which the patriarch was seized by the mob, dragged from the pulpit and otherwise maltreated. Military assistance arrived in the shape of a body of Turkish soldiers. They were resisted and a bloody conflict ensued, in which four soldiers and three rioters were killed. Several were injured.

A revolution broke out in Buenos Ayres on the 26th July. Fighting was carried on in the streets, and many were killed on both sides. A revolutionary government is announced with Senor Arena as President, and Senor Romero as Minister of Finance. The authorities hold out, but the revolutionary movement is spreading even to the Provinces. Negotiations are being made with the insurgents. The insurrection is probably due to the bad financial condition of the country. Despatches are contradictory, and it is impossible to tell whether the report of the triumph of the provisional government is correct, or that the struggle is still going on.

It is officially announced that the negotiations between France and England regarding Zanzibar will probably be favorably concluded within a few days. The questions of Madagascar and Lake T'ehad are being discussed. The renunciation of the Anglo-Tunisian compact will not be included in the Anglo-French agreement.

The Behring Sea dispute has assumed a grave aspect. Lord Salisbury is evidently quite determined to maintain the rights of British vessels to take seals in the Behring Sea and the feeling in the United States is very strong against England. It is not probable, however, that anything so serious as war will result. Correspondence between the two powers is still going on.

Advices from Zanzibar state that all the foreigners there, except the Germans, welcomed the establishment of a British protectorate. They are certain it will tend to increase the commerce of the place. The English are popular, while the Germans frighten the Africans, offend the other Europeans and terrorize the Arabs. The German residents are disappointed at the establishment of the British protectorate.

Military circles in England are greatly disturbed over the suicide of two guardsmen, a private and a corporal, both of whom left letters declaring that they were subjected to such abuse by their officers that it was impossible for them to endure their miserable lot any longer. The affairs will be investigated, and the enquiry will be an important one, in view of the apparent corroboration afforded by these suicides of the complaints of ill-treatment which led to the mutiny of the Grenadier Guards.

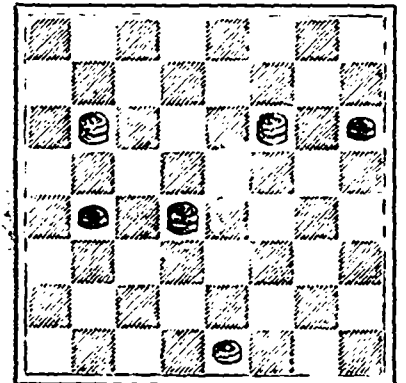
M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, has presented a note from Russia to the Porte declaring that the granting by Turkey of the concessions demanded by Bulgaria would humiliate the Sultan. The Bulgarian demands, the note says, are manoeuvres to strengthen the tottering throne of Prince Ferdinand and his illegal rule. Furthermore, he says, Bulgaria is hostile to Russia, and that the Porte's condescension to that principality would be an unfriendly act to Russia, and might lead to serious consequences. The attitude of Russia as displayed by the note seriously exercises the Porte.

The News gives the following details of the recent riots at Erzeroum:— On June 20th the soldiery were ordered to disperse Armenians who were holding a meeting in a churchyard. The soldiers began a massacre of the Armenians, and the Turkish population joined in the attack. The British Consulate, at which on the same night a fete was being given for the benefit of the poor Armenians, was stoned. The American mission served as a refuge for fifty fugitives. Numbers of Armenians were murdered in the streets. Fifty bodies were found, mostly of persons who were bayoneted. Three hundred and fifty persons were wounded and one hundred are missing.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

SOLUTION.
PROBLEM 176.—The position was: black men 6, 9, 10, 11, 12; white men 19, 21, 22, 23, 24; white to play and win.
 22 18 11—20 6 1 27—18
 1-10—14 18 15 27—31 13 9
 24 20 20—24 1 6 white
 6—10 15 6 31—27 wins.
 20 16 24—27 6 13
VAR. 1.
 9—13 21 14 17—22 19 15
 18 14 13—17 23 18 white
 10—17 24 20 22—26 wins.

PROBLEM No. 178.
 By Isaiah Barker, in the Boston Globe.
 Black men 12, 17, kg. 18.



White man 31, kgs. 9, 11.
 White to play and win.

GAME No. 65—Alma.
 Played between Messrs. Lynch and Granville at the recent Halifax-Shubonacadio team match; Mr. Lynch playing black.
 11—15 20 11 8—11 25 22
 23 19 8—24 19 16 28—32
 8—11 27 20 6—9 22 17

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

The other game between these two players also resulted in a draw. As it was an interesting one we purpose presenting it to our readers shortly.

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by drinking everything they try to shove off on you. See that you get the

ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
 J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

January 1, 1890.
 Assets, - \$2,894,502.41
 Liabilities, - 2,664,253.75
 Surplus, - - \$230,248.66

1889.
 New Assurance, \$2,369,500
 Total " 17,711,404
 Premium Income, 561,293
 Total " 721,973

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.
 Increase in Assurance, - \$948,467
 " Assots - - - 341,140
 " Premiums, - 51,190
 " Surplus - - - 51,664
 Surplus Earned - \$115,689

RATES LOW.
 PROFITS UNEQUALLED
F. W. GREEN,
 Manager for Maritime Provinces,
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CLASS D.
 The 37th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20th, 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.

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Prices Always the Lowest! Tea. Tea. Tea. ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

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

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

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—AND—
ATLAS OF CANADA,
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—AND—
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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

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

SECOND MONTHLY DRAWING AUG. 13, '90
3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

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

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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
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 5.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
500 " " 5.....	4,925 00
500 " " 5.....	4,925 00
3134 Prizes worth.....	\$52,740 00

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81, St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

A WISH.

If you might only have, love,
The sunshine and the flowers,
And I the cold and loneliness
Of dreary, wintry hours;
If every sweetness in my life
Might answer to your claim,
And I could bear whatever loss,
Whatever wrong or pain,
Would otherwise fall to you, love,
As falls the autumn rain:
I think I could not ask, love,
For any happier hours
That just to know God sends to you
The sunshine and the flowers.
LILIAN WHITING.

LOVE.

I lit a fire on my hearth's cold stone,
And that fire a raging flame hath grown,
And now I sit through the dreary night,
Like the watchman of a beacon light,
Heaping the ashes damp and cold,
Lest the raging flames should burn my soul.

There are flames that seas cannot subdue,
Though they burn themselves to an ashen blue;
There are flames that will leap through the silent grave;
And kindle the forest leaves they crave;
This is the fire that fell from above,
And, despite the fates, I call it love.

I know not whether this flame shall be
A blessing or a curse to me,
If it burns the dross that hath o'er me played,
I shall not regret the price I have paid;
But if only the golden grain should fall,
Then love is a tyrant that taketh all.
—Lillie Binkley, in the American.

THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD—PAST AND PRESENT.

Every man is bound to work in some way or other. If he does not procure employment for himself, the devil, according to the learned and pious Dr. Watts, is sure to furnish it for him. Labor is one of the conditions of strength. All slothful races are weak, physically, morally, and intellectually. Go to the intertropical regions, where nature, without culture, produces all that is necessary to supply the animal wants of man, and you will find the natives deficient alike in brain and brawn. Morality is at the lowest possible ebb among the lazy tribes of hot countries—a fact that demonstrates the truth of the theory so musically propounded by our old friend Dr. Watts. It ought to be a great consolation to the work day world to know that it could thrash the play day world in a fair fight without pulling off its jacket. And yet the stalwart toilers are sometimes foolish enough to envy the effeminate do-nothings. Silly fellows, they do not know that the most valuable of all jewels are the sweet beads that fall from their own pores—most valuable, because they purchase health, vigor, and sound repose; things which all the gems of Golconda cannot buy. There is no real enjoyment save that which is fairly earned either by hand-work or head-work, or both.

It is true that the human machine may be overtaken. It sometimes is. But in these days, when the roughest portion of the world's work is done by steam-driven iron, there is no necessity, in enlightened countries, for man to overstrain his strength. Let those who are inclined to grumble at their share of the wear and tear of life, glance back into antiquity, and learn to be content with their lot. The miserable ancients—the toiling class we mean—had a hard time of it. Think how the steam-engineless Egyptians must have strained their unfortunate arms and spines while piling up the Pyramids and scooping out the Catacombs—how the comparatively scrawls and leverless Chinese must have ruined their constitutions in building their "Great Wall" to keep out the Tartars—and at what a cost of broken backs and contracted sinews the immense masses of rock on Salisbury Plain were brought from distant quarries and arranged in circles for the mysterious uses of Nobody-knows-who. Possibly the poor wretches of the past had more mechanical helps than we know of, but certainly they had no steam-engines. Look at the gigantic results of Roman labor as seen in the moldering remains of the noblest aqueducts, havens, roads, and public buildings that were ever constructed. It seems incredible that these were the achievements of mere muscle. The Roman conquered the world, though—we must remember that—and that it was only when they became lazy that they lost it.

After all, there is nothing like hard work; it is the parent of greatness. We have not a very high opinion of the Turks, but they have one admirable maxim, viz., that every boy, no matter what his degree, shall be taught some handicraft whereby, under any circumstances, he may get a living. Sultan Mahmoud was a tolerable shoemaker, and other Sultans were compelled in their youth to learn mechanical trades. The worst of it is that your Ottoman is so confoundedly indolent that, after having been taught how to earn his bread, he would almost rather starve than labor. Upon the whole, modern toilers—in civilized and Christian lands at least—can well afford to pity the fate of their brethren of long ago. Modern toilers are not sightless Samsons, working in the dark and treated with scorn. They work understandingly, and live in an age where exertion is honorable and idleness disgraceful. Furthermore, mechanical power, scientifically applied, is the slave that does most of the hard jobs, and saves muscle no end of lifting, pushing, striking, and hauling. It has been well said that no illustration could more aptly show the difference between the old times and the new than the picture of the ancient galley, urged onward with tiers of flashing oars wielded by the sinewy arms of unwilling servitors, and the modern steamer propelled by the fire and water that science has made the vassals of man. Still, all of us, if we would be happy, must perform fairly and squarely the work given us to do.—New York Ledger.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A well equipped planing-mill is the efficient factor in the development of the building trade, and in recent years factories devoted to the production of manufactured timber have been brought to a very high stage of perfection. In dealing with the industrial resources of Bridgetown it is right that prominent mention should be made of the Bridgetown Sash, Door and Blind Factory, an institution that has greatly facilitated building operations in this section of Nova Scotia, and in no small degree has contributed to the industrial thrift of the place. This factory, which is owned by Messrs. Fisher & Shaw, was established in 1883, and is one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in the country, being supplied with the most improved modern machinery, operated by a twenty-five horse power steam engine, while employment is given to three hands, which are increased in busy seasons. The products of this factory, made from thoroughly seasoned lumber of the best quality, consists of doors, sashes, blinds, windows, window frames, door frames, balusters, and all kinds of mouldings, church pews, and everything pertaining to church and house furnishings. Doors are turned out from one dollar upwards, sashes from fifty cents, and blinds from two dollars. The products of this establishment have a standard reputation on the market, and an extensive trade is done in this section of the province. Contracts are entered into for church and school work and building supplies of all kinds. Messrs. Fisher & Shaw enjoy every facility for promptly and efficiently executing the largest contracts, and those placing orders with this reliable house may depend upon every satisfaction being given them.—*Bridgetown Monitor*.

Frank L. Patton, of Hebron, Yarmouth, has purchased an engine and boiler and a lot of machinery in the United States for a new boot and shoe factory which he is erecting at Hebron, where he proposes to carry on quite an extensive business.

The front of the Evaporating Factory, Canning, has been embellished by the full length sign, Kerr Vegetable Evaporating Company Ltd. The Directors have given orders for largely increased apparatus, and the purchase of produce will commence with the gathering of crop. The manufacture will commence on a large scale, as orders are already coming in.—*New Star*.

NEW FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.—Palmer, Crossman & Laws have started an iron foundry and machine shop near the railway station, and will give special attention to the manufacture of rotary mills, shingle, lath and clapboard machines, and the repair of machinery. Their moulding shop is the staunch old church building in which Rev. Dr. Clarke preached for many years, and which was lately removed from its old site. It is 40x32 ft., and 25 ft. has been added to its length. Another building 40x20, 3 stories, is soon to be erected, the first flat of which will contain the machinery and office, the second flat the carpenters' shop, and the third the pattern loft. Their engine room, 30 x 20, contains a 20 h. p. engine and boiler. The cupola in their moulding shop has a capacity of melting four tons of iron. They state that the machines which they manufacture have all the best features, and have been proved to be eminently satisfactory by users in various parts of the provinces. Their lath machine will cut 9,000 laths in an hour. They now have ten hands at work. Some of their latest castings have been the columns for Treon's brick block. The members of this firm are all practical, experienced and intelligent mechanics. Mr. Palmer was with A. Robb & Sons several years, and Messrs. Crossman and Laws are experienced moulders. There is no better centre than Amherst for such manufactures and many others, and success will attend them if properly conducted.—*Amherst Record*

A new industry is being developed near Brooklyn, says the *Hants Journal*. The tide deposit left on the banks of the river Herbert has been found to be the finest thing yet tried for moulding purposes, being superior in most respects to sand. A Boston firm has purchased one hundred and seventy tons, which are now being sent them.

Messrs. A. and W. Ogden, mill owners and ship builders, of Sackville, N. B., got on trial some weeks ago one of the Oklen make of saws which A. Robb and Sons are introducing, and after giving it a severe test in comparison with other saws, they have concluded to keep it, and they, as well as their sawyer, who is an experienced man, say the saw is everything that it is claimed to be, and they would not change for any other.—*Amherst Press*.

A. Robb and Sons are introducing some new line of belting. Besides the usual rubber and leather bolts they carry some sizes of a new hair belting which is found to stand when other bolts wear out or tear out. Messrs. Robb also carry in stock a very heavy English belting which they have imported for special purposes, and which is all that is claimed for it. They do not sell any Canadian rubber belting at all.—*Amherst Press*.

NEW INVENTIONS.—A few days ago Mr. Joseph Cove of this town showed us a sash balance and window lock for which he has just obtained the patent in Canada and expects soon to have patented in the United States. The invention is very simple and can be applied to old as well as new sashes, at a cost of not more than 25 cents a window. The balance simultaneously opens the window at top and bottom to any required distance, without the use of weights, while the lock is a very ingenious contrivance to prevent the window from being further opened when raised a few inches for the admission of air, thus making the window burglar proof. Mr. Cove intends to form a company to place this invention on the market.—*Maritime Sentinel*.



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The great and universal question of to-day is: "What will likely be the future of Central Africa?" and everybody awaits with interest the publication of Stanley's great work for the answer. See that the book you buy bears the imprint of the publishers.

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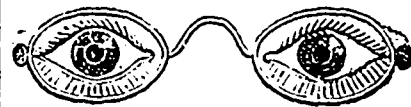
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OPTICIAN,

(Graduate of New York Optical College.)

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S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander, sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 8 o'clock, a. m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at noon.

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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.

Through Tickets for sale and Baggage checked through from all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway, and at the Offices of the Steamers in Halifax, and at 31 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

TENDERS

—FOR—

Manganese Mine.

TENDERS are invited by the subscriber for the purchase of that well-known

MANGANESE MINING PROPERTY

owned by him, situate at

Tennycap, in Hants County,

Nova Scotia, and known as the "Tennycap Manganese Mine."

The property consists of a lot of land containing about 77 acres, with the buildings thereon and machinery and plant as follows:

No. 1. Building—Mill 25 ft. x 35 ft., 22 ft. posts, with Ell 4 ft. x 2 ft., containing on the first floor one engine and boiler 2 1/2 ft. in diameter, 14 ft. long, about 4 h. power. One Crusher, two gigs for separating ore. One Shingle Machine, capacity 1 M per day, hoisting gear for working in the shaft under the mill, together with Steam Pump (Knowles' make), in the shaft. The shaft is 100 ft deep. There are 200 feet of main shafting for working purposes.

and Floor—One rotary saw mill with Edger and Trimmer complete, capacity 1000 ft per hour. One Elevator for hoisting and lowering Manganese. In this floor the Manganese is cleaned and barreled for shipment.

No. 2. Building—A stable 26 ft. x 24 ft. shingled and complete.

No. 3. Building—A Blacksmith Shop 26 ft. x 24 ft., 12 stories with an ell. The shop contains the ordinary tools belonging to a smith's shop. The upper part of this building is finished for a dwelling with 3 rooms.

No. 4. Building—5 ft. x 8 ft., two stories. The first flat is a store, the second flat is used as a schoolroom, and the third flat is finished as a dwelling with three rooms.

No. 5. Building—A dwelling 25 ft. x 24 ft., with ell of 3 ft. x 2 ft., 2 rooms in the main building all finished. There is a good cellar.

No. 6. Building—A dwelling 31 ft. x 24 ft., 1 1/2 stories, containing 6 rooms.

No. 7. Building—A stable 24 ft. x 24 ft., shingled and finished.

No. 8. Building—An outhouse, 15 ft. x 18 ft.

No. 9. Building—A double dwelling, 9 rooms with Ell.

No. 10. Building—A dwelling 15 ft. x 20 ft.

These buildings are all substantially built and in good repair.

Mining and Carpenters' tools, 1 heavy waggon and truck, one set scales, and other plant and property.

There is a good Harbor, having 60 ft. of water, one and a half miles from the mill.

The Cartage on the Ore from the mine to the harbor is 20 cents per ton. Road in good condition.

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Tennycap Manganese Mine," and to be deposited before noon on Friday, the 15 day of August next, with the Commercial Bank of Windsor, when they will be opened at noon on the said day.

Further information in reference to the title and particulars in reference to the Mine and Property can be obtained on application to the subscriber or to Edgar D. Shand, Esq., of Windsor, N. S. Tenders to state price which the person tendering offers for the property in cash.

The subscriber does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

JOSEPH W. STEPHENS,

Tennycap Mines, July 9th 1890.

CITY CHIMES.

A lecture will be delivered in Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening by Mr. Thomas F. Anderson of the Boston *Globe*, who is a native of Halifax. The subject is "An Evening in Nova Scotia" and no doubt many Halifaxians will be able to learn much that is new of our country, and enjoy seeing things as they are seen by others. The lecture has been delivered in Boston and found much favor there. It is to be illustrated, which will be an additional attraction.

Last Sunday was the ninetieth anniversary of the opening of St. George's Church for divine worship. Four services, at 8, 11, 4, and 7 o'clock were held, at which large congregations were present. The eleven o'clock service was a commemoration one, and the sermon by the Rector was mainly historical. In the afternoon a service of sacred music was rendered, the chief feature of which was the organ music by Rev. F. E. Lloyd, Rector of Georgetown, P. E. I. The evening service was largely attended and the Rector again preached. The music was particularly good, the congregation joining in the hymns with great spirit. It is a gratifying feature of modern times that music is becoming more and more used as a medium of worship, prayer and praise. It touches the hearts of all.

The music from the band of the *Bellerophon* is a great delight to those who are in the habit of boating on the harbor in the evenings, as well as to residents on shore who are near enough to catch the sweet strains from over the water. During the absence of the flag ship this music is much missed, and the Lorne Club are to be commended for their enterprise in arranging to have St. Patrick's band play on their pier on Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock while the ships are away. This is as it should be. We have bands enough in Halifax to supply the people with a goodly amount of music if only they were utilized as they ought to be. Point Pleasant Park should have added to its natural attractions the music of a band, which could perform in one of the summer houses on two or three evenings of the week. The money spent in this way would not be wasted, and the music would give a great deal of pleasure to those who have little opportunity to hear it otherwise.

A tennis tournament has been held on the W. A. A. C. grounds this week. Lovers of the game have been much interested in the play.

Another Halifax belle has been captured by a military man. The wedding of Miss Maggie Duffus to Captain Wood, of the West Riding Regiment, took place at St. Mark's Church yesterday at half past one o'clock.

The Public Gardens of Halifax, in which the people take so much pride, are indeed the beauty spot of the city, and the attractiveness of the place is mainly due to the artistic taste and untiring zeal of Mr. Richard Power, the well-known horticulturist. These Gardens are visited daily by hundreds of people, most of whom belong to our leisure classes, or visitors to the city, but owing to their being closed at sundown hundreds of daily workers who would otherwise spend their evenings in the Gardens are prohibited from doing so. The Gardens Commissioners are progressive men, and they should at once grapple with the question of opening the Gardens to the public during the evenings of these beautiful summer days. The Gardens should be lighted each night until ten o'clock p.m., a policeman should be on hand to prevent vandalism, and a horn or bell should be sounded at the time of closing to prevent the necessity of clambering over the high picket fence. Let the Commissioners take this matter into consideration at once, and the Gardens will soon become a place of resort during the evening hours. The fact that the Japs drew seventy-one thousand people during their short stay here is a proof that the citizens of Halifax are so able beings, and are glad to take advantage of any opportunity of meeting their friends and neighbors. An evening band concert once a week would also be a progressive step.

BOOK REVIEW.

CHARLES FRANKLYN OF THE CAMEL CORP. By "HASMIB" LONDON, SMITH, ELDER & Co., 1890.—This is a romantic tale of the Nile Expedition, the Mahdi and the fall of Khartoum. It "consists of fact and fiction," the author tells us, "not clumsily told and badly strung together," as he adds with a conciliating modesty. The scene shifts and reshifts from Belgravia and Mayfair to the deserts and the wild life of the Soudan, which is invested with more color and picturesqueness than in any other description we have met with. The plot is of the simplest. Franklyn, who is not a hero morally, but an average British officer, is ordered to Egypt through the influence of a duchess, whose daughter he has captivated. On the voyage he falls in with a crafty and interesting Oriental, named Sulieman. This astute personage saves his life when he is taken prisoner by the Arabs, marries him by the Mahdi's orders to a lovely captive nun with a history, and afterwards, through jealousy, attempts to poison him. By bribing a friend of Sulieman's, Franklyn and his nun escape, but are overtaken. In the fight that ensues the prisoners are discomfited and Sulieman loses his life, but the nun intercepts a cut aimed at Franklyn and dies romantically, therefore enabling the hero to wed his English love, the charming lady Jane, who hastens to Cairo, in defiance of Mrs. Grundy, to nurse him in a fever induced by his various excitements and privations.

The book is written in a lively style, though there are one or two slight symptoms of amateurishness, among them the too frequent appeals to the "reader." It is an open secret that "Hasmib" is Captain H. K. Stewart, of the Gordon Highlanders, a son of Col. C. J. Stewart of Halifax.

COMMERCIAL.

Since our last review no pronounced change has occurred in the general features of trade, but the favorable signs on which hopes have for some time past been built are in a slight degree more prominent than formerly. In the first place, although crop reports are contradictory as to the position in some sections, they are looked upon as being, on the whole, favorable, while in the second the large increase in bank deposits shows that there must have been a considerable turn-over of cash somewhere. Owing to these two special causes there has prevailed a steady seasonable movement of late, while the present week exhibits increased animation of a quiet kind in lines of heavy materials and goods that enter into daily consumption—groceries especially showing pretty marked activity in the week under consideration. Allowing, therefore, that these influences will have their due effect, there is a certain amount of confidence in the future.

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

	Week ending		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	July 25, week.	Prev. week.	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States	186	181	221	217	164	6069	6646	5911	5704
Canada	22	21	25	40	17	412	351	1009	725

Dry Goods.—Trade in this branch rules quiet—its normal condition at this season—but some late straggling orders continue to be received. A fair sorting trade has transpired during the past week in both English and Canadian dress goods, and the volume of business is reported to be increasing in quite a number of lines. Since more favorable reports of the crops have been received a greater willingness to place fall orders is manifested. Sorting orders for Canadian tweeds have been received during the week from parties who formerly purchased British goods exclusively, thus proving that what we always maintained—that Canadian cloths are equally as good as any foreign productions in their lines—was and is correct. It is, therefore, purely a matter of sentiment that leads consumers to imagine that because they pay an extra price for foreign cloths they must necessarily get a superior article. Advices from Great Britain cite matters as very firm over there, and importers here are calculating on pretty firm prices for their spring supplies.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The improved feeling in iron contingents, and, although there is only a quiet movement in progress at the moment, the tone is good, as advices from the sources of supply indicate a steady feeling all round. In the way of actual business there is nothing special to note. Some small transactions in pig are reported. It is very unlikely that any figures than those now obtaining will be realized by buyers for some time to come. Though Summerlee is reported as firm it is probable that for round lots some shading might be allowed, other brands in proportion. Manufactured iron has ruled firm, and advices from Great Britain state that markets are well supplied with orders, and that the feeling there is steady. Hoops and bands are without change, while tin plate rules very firm in consequence of the strong feeling that has characterized the market on the other side for some time past. Latest advices report more buying on American account and a very bare market. As this has continued for some time back it is but natural that stocks should be light.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local enquiry for flour has been fair, but scarcely anything has been accomplished beyond supplying the actual consumptive demand. The reports regarding the now rapidly maturing crops are so conflicting that dealers do not care to be in haste in stocking up. Beerbohm's cable reports cargoes off coast, on passage and for shipment, wheat firmer and held higher, corn quiet but firm. Weather in England unsettled. French country markets firm. In Chicago wheat was active and strong, though the chief advance was during the latter part of the week, and was chiefly due to a good export business at New York. Cables were firm, and news from the North-West again mixed. The strength in corn helped wheat largely. The continuance of this strength depends upon the export business. Oats and corn were again higher with big buying for both local and country account. Crop advices were generally very gloomy. The New York wheat market was very firm, advancing about 1½c. on all options. At Toledo wheat was strong and active, and advanced 1½c. to 1¾c. Corn and oats were unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions continue to move slowly in a jobbing way. The rather cooler weather has somewhat checked the demand for smoked meats, but prices have remained firm. The Liverpool provision market has been unchanged. The Chicago hog market was a trifle easier. Prices of best native and Texan cattle there were steady, but other grades were slow. BUTTER continues quiet and uninteresting as, beyond the wants for immediate local consumption, nothing worthy of mention transpired.

CHEESE.—As far as the market on spot was concerned there was little to note, and no information was elicited which indicated that there was any material change in the position, except that the market seems to have a general feeling of steadiness.

FRUIT.—The fruit market rules steady all round, while the feature now prevailing is the tendency to dried fruit—raisins and currants particularly—which, in sympathy with other lines of grocery specialties, have shown a decided upward tendency. Spot stocks are well reduced. In fact there is practically very little remaining in first hands, and, as the enquiry is pretty active, strength is a natural consequence. On the whole the market is a decidedly strong one. With regard to new crops no receipts of raisins can be expected much before the end of September, as advices state that shipments will not commence till about the latter part of August. The crop promises to be large, but all quotations now are purely speculative. The same remarks apply also to currants, the crop of which will be plentiful.

SUGAR.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather which has lately prevailed in Europe the prospects for a large crop of beets are not as promising as they were, and prices have in consequence advanced 1s. per cwt.

Canes are sharply following in the same direction. Both Canadian and American refiners have marked up their products slightly, but nothing like in proportion to the advance in raws. Owing to the policy that has always obtained in Canada of doing a merely hand-to-mouth business it is likely that this first advance will bring a largely increased volume of business. Stocks in the country districts are reported to be very light, and the fruit-preserving season being now nearly at its height when the consumption of sugar is always very large. Therefore it will be seen from all the above reasons that a very active demand accompanied with further enhancement of prices may be confidently anticipated.

MOLASSES is very quiet but firm. Little is doing here, but in Montreal two cargoes of Barbados arrived there during last week for which the holders refused 33c., demanding 35c. Being unable to obtain this figure the molasses was stored, with the exception of about 150 tierces and barrels which were disposed of at 36c. A consignment of St. Croix molasses is held in the same city for 36c.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The market for China teas is very quiet, but Japans of medium and low grades show considerable activity. Owing to the high rate of exchange—3s. 8d. being the latest quotation—similar goods to those now held here could not be replaced for less than 1c. to 2c. more than was paid for those now in hand. For the same reason teas afloat, while they are of a better quality, being of an earlier crop, can be bought cheaper than teas in Japan to-day. Some Japan houses who have consigned teas to the Montreal market have withdrawn them, as they claim that better prices can be obtained in New York, and two invoices were re-shipped to that port last week. The coffee market continues quiet, trading being limited to small jobbing sales.

FISH OILS.—Our advices from Montreal are as follows:—“Steam refined seal oil quiet and unchanged in price at 49c. to 50c. per gallon in round lots. For single barrels higher figures are demanded. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 33c. to 35c.—single barrels at a higher figure. Cod liver oil continues dull at 40c. to 50c.”

FISH.—The depression in the fish business which has continued for many weeks still prevails, and no signs of early improvement are manifest. Fish are reported to be quite plentiful at nearly all points along the coast, but as bait is very scarce the fishermen cannot avail themselves of their presence to the extent that they would like. In several places, especially along the western shore, some considerable stocks of small mackerel—scarcely any larger than “tinkers”—have been made, but it hardly pays for the time, labor and expense required to scoop them in and to cure them, as they are worth only about \$5 per barrel. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, July 29.—“New dry codfish to arrive is nominally quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50; old stock \$3.25 to \$3.50. New codfish is quoted as high as \$5.50 in Nova Scotia, but these figures cannot be realized.” Gloucester, Mass., July 29.—“We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.25 a qtl. for large, and small at \$1.50; Bank \$4.75 to \$5 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$5 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock, \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.87 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 bbl.; mod. split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$4; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16.” Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 29.—“Although we have had no further arrivals since last mail, the demand has been so restricted that we have thus far only sold about half the *Lion's Cargo* at prices ranging from \$27 to \$25 for drums and tierces and \$6.50 to \$6 boxes. In view of the near approach of “new catch” we offered to close out our holding at \$23 and \$5.50 without success, as the late wet weather has caused fish to keep so badly that dealers will only take sufficient to supply their immediate requirements. Good mackerel would sell readily, as well as split and round herring.”

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Or Webster & Carlyle, 6 " 11.50
Or Webster & Thackeray, 10 " 9.00
Or Webster & Elliot, 6 " 8.00

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G. J. HAMILTON & SONS

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

Biscuits and Confectionery

at their Branch, 231 Hollis St.

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, Seed Sugar, Sultana, Fruit, Water, Wine, Milk, Honeycombs. 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, Cocoanuts, Cordial Creams, Caramels, Bon-Bons, Rock Candy, Teaberries and Tablets. ASSORTED FINE FLAVORS in 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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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 1/2
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
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.....	31 to 35
Demerara.....	32 to 36
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	32
Trinidad.....	31 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Hoston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Cornmeal has advanced to \$3.25 in consequence of the advance in corn.	Wheat has advanced 10 cents a bushel.	Flour on the contrary scarcely more than 10 cents a bbl in Canada and 25c. in the United States. It should be 40 to 45 cents a bbl in keeping with the advance in wheat.	We make no change in quotations.
FLOUR.			
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.60	High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40	Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.15
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00	Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25	American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent., in bond.....	4.90 to 5.00	Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.30
Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.60	Roller.....	4.60 to 4.80
Kilm Dried Cornmeal.....	2.70 to 2.80	Roller Wheat.....	5.60
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00	Shorts.....	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings.....	21.00 to 22.00	Cracked Corn " including bag.....	21.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00	Moulce.....	21.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	61 to 65
P. E. I. Oats.....	62 to 66	P. E. I. Oats.....	62 to 66
Hay per ton.....	10.00		

PROVISIONS.

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

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	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.	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl., new Am.....	1.70 to 5.00
" ranges.....	none
Lemons, per case.....	7.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, Egyptian, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 3
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	9
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" " small boxes.....	10 to 13
Pineapples, per doz.....	7
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	18 to 20
" in Small Tubs.....	16
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	10 to 15
" Bay.....	10 to 15
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18
" old.....	8 to 10
" Western.....	10 to 17
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	11.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
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
HANNOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
HACK.....	2.00 to 2.25
" USK.....	2.00 to 2.50
POLLOCK.....	1 1/2
HACK SOUNDUS, per lb.....	1.25
COD OIL A.....	25

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WANTED—A COMPANION.

(Continued.)

"Ah!" she gasped.

"I will not imagine anything soiling the purity of my wife, but I will fight the evil you dread, and I will save you—I love you." Then, with his face white and still, he laid one hand on her shoulder and said: "Come this way, the rest are near."

That evening Miss Scott and Newsom had a talk.

"I am engaged to Miss Travers," he began.

"Indeed!" The lady bristled. "May I enquire the kind of engagement? The words have a generally accepted meaning, but your manner of delivering them is somewhat peculiar, and I must ask you to be more particular."

"It is the usual meaning, I hope; I intend to make Miss Travers my wife."

"Still you are odd."

"I suppose I am. I ought to have asked your consent; I ought to have come to you smiling and radiant; for she, Ellen," he lingered lover-like over the name, "confesses that she loves me. But what is her trouble? What are her people? What are her family anxieties?"

"None, my dear sir—none, I say to each of your questions."

"No," he said. "You are ignorant as I am ignorant, but she has a dread. She says she has been at 'peace' with you: she has had a new life, a new hope. But now she says she is 'doomed, ruined!' What does it mean? She loves me and acknowledges that I might save her, but—she will not be engaged to me, she will not be my wife—she will fly!"

"Where to? Psha!" Miss Scott was getting rampant over this restiveness of her companion. "I'll talk to her."

"Yes." Newsom walked across the room and back again. "But do not talk much. Ellen is stronger, more wilful than you think."

"I know her pretty well."

He went on:

"And I am all in the dark, you see; this little thing is so evil in her eyes that she will hold back for nothing. She is desperate. I am obliged to be in England in two days; you will guard her!"

"I'll watch my lady, you may be sure. She has been depressed lately; can any of her people be insane?"

"That would be no disgrace. Promise me that you will guard her; promise me that you will keep me in cognisance of your whereabouts."

"I shall be thankful." Miss Scott looked a little scared. "I want no sensations. I shall send her home if she becomes unmanageable."

"No, not that. Though, where is her home, and what is it?"

"Her father is a parson somewhere in Derbyshire."

"I know Derbyshire!" the young man cried. "She, your companion, the daughter of the Rev. Hugh Travers at Moreton Mill—never!"

"Why not?"

"Because Travers belongs to Lord Hallamville's family. He is unmarried too."

"What! Do you know her aunt, Miss Travers?"

"No, my Travers has no sister."

"He can't be my Travers then."

Next day Newsom left Brussels.

So did Miss Scott, though she waited a full week for letters and the acknowledgement of her packet of lace. None came, so she wrote again and told her people to write to Munich.

She and Ellen got to Munich, and Ellen was her sweet self, and no sign of tragedy did Miss Scott find, though she watched with the keenest of keen eyes.

Ellen was gay as she anticipated Miss Scott's first demand.

"Shall I go to the Poste Restante for you?" she asked.

"Ay, do; it is near the hotel. You don't want any letter yourself, of course?"

"Indeed, no. I never do—such a trouble to answer them."

"Not one?"

"Dear Miss Scott," the girl said with a charming tenderness, and yet with eagerness too, "no. I have said 'No.' And you do not help me to keep that letter away."

But she had her letter from Newsom. Miss Scott, too, got her news—no lace had ever been received at Urchester.

"That Belgian post-office!" The lady was furious. "I'll make them compensate me."

CHAPTER VIII. NEWSOM IN LONDON.

The summer ran through pleasantly, and Ellen with Miss Scott saw many places.

Newsom was in London; a devoted lover, to judge by his letters. Also he had a "run over" to Munich for a week to see them when there.

November found the two ladies on the Riviera; and also to the Riviera four orphan cousins of John Newsom were betaking themselves. To see John's *traîne* was a grand excitement.

Some days passed, and then on each day he got news of the girls' whereabouts—he was guardian to them—news not at all personal, but sent by sending a local newspaper. But at last—on the Saturday—he had a letter, a note from Miss Scott, and, above all, a letter from Ellen. On the Sunday he was smoking the pipe of bachelor delight, when he took up one of his cousins' many newspapers. Political news—rather late; local news—nothing; police news—great: two large robberies, and, as the editor remarked, evidently of a sequence with other robberies; all at hotels too.

By hazard the next was a Paris paper of high class, in which politics reigned. However, at the end of one sentence here spoke of the search after the perpetrators of the most daring robbery known of late years being utterly unsuccessful. No clue could be found. The society in the palace of M. le Duc de X—was simply a society of private friends; the servants were above suspicion. But the Paris police were a body of immeasurable sagacity—so on—so on.

"At the dull time of the year," Newsom said to himself, "we in England indulge in murders and suicides. I suppose France finds more attraction in the diplomacy and finesse of these wonderful burglaries."

Nevertheless, before he went to bed he wrote at the end of a missive he had written but left unsealed till the morning, these words:

"We get news of daring robberies going on abroad in hotels and private houses. Do not leave any valuables about; and advise Miss Scott to be careful. She has diamonds with her I know. Do not let her say, 'Oh, they are nothing!' These gentry are as ready to take one trinket as a whole jewel-case. But I dare say you will be well up in the unpleasant news."

After that he took his candle and went through to his bedroom.

"No need," he said to himself, "to write to the girls about it. They are in mourning; all their things are locked up and left behind."

He went to bed and slept the sleep of the just till the morning hours, when visions of his love in the power of burglars terrified him into wakefulness. He turned up his gas and set himself to read. It was by no means night, but the dense foggy darkness of the London working day. Milkmen and newspaper-boys and the shrieks of the underground railway heralded the day, and very soon the day came in the shape of a rap at his door and hot water.

Something vague clinched a desire into a determination with John Newsom. Instead of running down to Herefordshire for the Christmas week he would go south. Hotel life for ladies alone was hazardous. But, strange to say, he did not in the face of this suddenly developed fact attach it to the case of his cousins, who were also his wards, but rather to Miss Scott and Ellen Travers—to Miss Scott, the hardened traveller.

Before the day arrived for packing his portmanteau for this said southern journey, he had one more letter from Ellen Travers.

It was a strange letter. It began by coldly-written words breaking off her engagement. Then, as if to repair the cruelty of the coldness, her writing was as impassioned as those words of hers at Waterloo had been. Then she ended in this way:

"I ought to tear up what I have written; but I will not allow you, my love, to judge me falsely. I am not cold; but that does not change the necessity. I say farewell.—ELLEN."

No other word softened this signature.

CHAPTER IX. THE WALL OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

Very oddly it was by the same train in which the Wilson girls, Newsom's cousins, were travelling that Miss Scott and Ellen left Marseilles. But they were not yet to meet. The swift *train de luxe* after flying down to Marseilles goes more leisurely, and it was at a much smaller place than Cannes that Miss Scott chose to stay.

Where she did stop there were but few hotels, and they quite different to the huge places of the main towns. Sainte Marce was a lovely Mediterranean village. Olives crowned the hills, and at the feet of olives grew the trellised vines; village girls and youths sang and danced in those soft southern December days; far away on distant hill-tops there shone the silver of snow, but snow was as a thing unknown down in the shelter of Sainte Marce.

In the little inn there were two more visitors—visitors of account, that is, for natives came in and got the news, drank the red wine, played at the bowls on the white road in front, and flirted with Therese and Gabrielle of the hotel.

The two strangers—profitable visitors for the winter, it was said—were a Middle. St. Armand and an oldish lady, her companion. Already it had gone forth to the village that the poor mademoiselle was afflicted. Hush! and the villagers touched their foreheads as much as to say she was demented.

Miss Scott, walking under the vines of the garden at midday, found Mademoiselle de la Maure similarly inclined, and the two talked as chaperons do about their young people.

"Ah," said the French lady, "I see you have the idea the village folks have. They shun us; and *la pauvre* Isabelle is sensitive—she knows why they do it, and this will retard her cure."

Madame de la Maure spoke English well when she stopped to think of her words, but in haste or excitement she spoke a jargon of French and English combined. She was a handsome woman on the far side of fifty, with rustled white hair, and strongly marked black eyebrows. She informed Miss Scott that she was a widow, an Alsatian, and she had now, at her age, to work for her bread.

But she loved Isabelle as if she were her own. She would take her back to Metz when the spring came quite well.

"She looks sad."

"*Si, si!*" Madame shrugged her shoulders. "That is it. It was an *affaire du cœur*; but she will forget."

"Let her make friends with my Ellen."

"Ah, Madame, if she would! But Isabelle will speak to no young girl. I will control her if I may, but—" a shrug of the shoulders spoke volumes. "To see your charming niece will perhaps—perhaps increase the melancholy of Isabelle; I should then leave Sainte Marce."

"Because of us? Indeed no! We are always on the move; we will go. Anyway, we shall go in a week."

Isabelle was at the far end of the garden, listless, unoccupied. She was a fair, dull, insipid-looking girl more of the German than the French type.

"Cherie!" called Madame; "will you be friends with the daughter of Madame here? She invites you."

"Stop, stop! The girl is not my daughter; she is only my companion. I am a single woman." Miss Scott actually colored, but did not look angry as she turned away.

"Pardon!" The French lady was quite shocked at herself. "But," and she threw off her discomposure, which, in fact, was only a bit of acting, "it was the rings;" here she smiled and tapped her own ringless left hand with her right.

"Those are heirlooms; there is not a wedding ring amongst them. The plain gold one was my father's, the diamond hoop was my mother's, this my grandmother's, this my great, great grandmother's. This——" She touched the top ring, evidently an old one. It was a large rose diamond encircled with brilliants. "This——"

She was stopped.

"Of that, Madame, I have the last relic I can preserve of my family. I have the counterpart. I will show it to mademoiselle to-morrow. No, to-day."

"No!" and Miss Scott set her hand firmly on the lady's arm. "To-morrow is quite soon enough."

"I obey, Mademoiselle," and the French lady bowed deprecatingly. "Pardon—pardon!" she cried. "Isabelle has gone—she was alarmed; I must follow her." Madame de la Maure hurried off.

Our two lunched alone, and the talkative host informed them that the young lady who was *malade* had angered the good Madame; she had declared she would "see no English mees."

This was a fabrication of somebody's, for the said Isabelle was at that very moment calmly walking into the garden of the one other inn of Sainte Maree with two English girls who had just come in from Monte Carlo, were shaking themselves down, as they called it, for an hour or so, and who would then join the *train de luxe* going to Marseilles and the north. They were old friends of Isabelle's, and the three had some jokes in common. Rather odd this!

Miss Scott and Ellen went walking along the white cactus bordered roads into the lonely country—the country where they rarely met a soul, but which was so full of loveliness that they were glad to be alone. The December sun was lowering, and there was no glare of heat, but the soft air was delicious, and the lookout seaward where the quaint craft sailed calmly on the blue sea was bright, and radiant, and full of life.

Ellen had been saying how happy she was.

"Never let me leave you, dear Miss Scott. Never let us go back to England. Let us make a home here in the villages?"

"Very likely. What of John Newsom?"

"Ah, I do not know. That is one of the things only to dream about."

"Dream about! Bless the girl! He does not dream, I can tell you. Once get the winter past, and we in England again, you will have my lord coming to fetch you."

Ellen clasped her hands almost ecstatically. But the action was also a quiet one, for the girl was of a refined, delicate nature, and even her ecstasies were gentle.

After an interval of silence Miss Scott began on another topic:

"What do you think of this Isabelle?"

"Isabelle!" Ellen repeated. "Who is she?"

"The other girl in the hotel. She is an invalid—cracked I should say—and the old lady is companion or keeper, or what you please."

"Yes." But the word was more a long-drawn gasp than a word.

Ellen still seemed as if her late ecstasy were making her dreamy. She could not have taken into her mind Miss Scott's bit of hotel gossip.

Miss Scott looked at her.

"You are really at last getting like a girl in love—dazed. Did you hear one word I said to you about these French people?"

"French people?" with a manifest relief. "No, indeed; I was rude. And yet I did hear—a sick girl with a nurse."

"I question the nursing capabilities of the lady. She seems a brisk, ordering sort of person. Very charming as a companion to talk to. I cannot think who she reminds me of, but never mind that—very charming, I should say. You've seen her?"

"No."

"Ah no, you were unpacking. She'd been visible at lunch, only they said Isabelle took fright at you. She'll see no girls, so her companion declares, and Madame herself likes society, I am sure. She is a striking-looking woman."

"Yes." Ellen seemed more interested in the outlook over the sea than in any hotel companion. She had turned her back on Miss Scott, was leaning her elbows on a bit of broken wall, below which rocks went sheer down to the blue sea. Her hands were clasped and forward. Only the birds of the air and the westerling sun could see her face—a set face, an agonized, stony face. She must have had some mastering reason for controlling the smallest sign of emotion. Her eyes told all, and they said "Despair." They were wide open, they gazed straight to the vague unknown, yet surely what they saw was not an evil unknown, but rather some cruel, destroying thing that she knew only too well.

"My dear!" Miss Scott called from some steps forwards.

Ellen's hands unclasped, then passed over her face as if to wipe off every sign.

"Am I not foolish?" she cried, running forward with quick animation. "But you have brought me here, so you must not be angry at my dreaming."

(To be Continued.)

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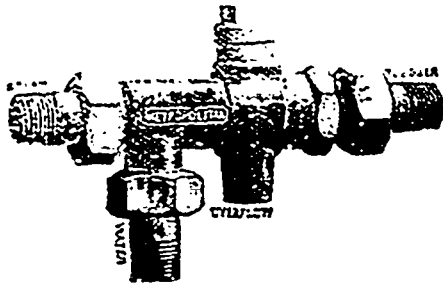
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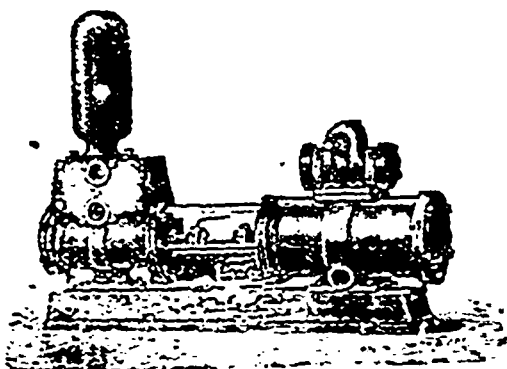
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MINING.

WEST CHEZZETCOOK—Gold has been discovered at West Chezzetcook and a number of mining areas have been taken up.

PRINCE'S LODGE—No work has been done on the leads in this district this year, but it is likely that considerable prospecting will soon be done.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.—There are large deposits of copper in Antigonish, and now that there is a greater demand for that metal it would be wise for the owners of the different mines to do some development work.

TANGIER.—The Essex property has changed hands, and it is likely that the ore will be treated by the chlorination process. The tailings have yielded a large assay value and concentrating machinery will be used to save the gold.

PORTER LAKE.—Applications for areas at Porters Lake still continue to be made at the mines offices, and if reports are to be relied upon the new district will prove a rich one.

WINE HARBOR.—There are few mining camps in the province with better possibilities than Wine Harbor, and this district is at last beginning to attract the attention of men with capital and energy. Mr. Harding has formed a company to work the Napier Mine, and the mill is at present running on quartz from a slate belt which was opened last winter. Another shaft has been sunk on this belt, and about eighty feet of a tunnel has been driven. The ore shows some nice gold, and it is easily mined. Another slate belt has been cut on the same property, and the lead shows up very well. The middle lead on the "Eldorado" property is as good as ever; there is about eighty feet of quartz in the big roll, and the gold is mostly of a coarse description. Mr. McNaughton's shaft is about 130 feet deep, and he expects to cut the big roll on the middle lead every day. He also talks of another mill. Mr. McGrath of Sherbrook, has put down a shaft on the Romkey Lead at Barsois. After passing through 36 feet of surface the lead has been cut, and it shows some nice gold. E. J.

General Manager Capt. I. P. Gragg, accompanied by Geo. Grant Francis, M. E., of London, Pierre Humbert, Jr., M. E., of Boston, and Edwin Gilpin, Jr., Inspector of Mines of Nova Scotia, have just returned from a thorough examination of the Coxheath Copper Mines in Cape Breton, owned by the Eastern Development Company, Limited.

The full report cannot be rendered for several days, but all the experts unite in stating that the extensive developments the company have been quietly carrying on for the past five years have resulted in proving large values. 22,000 tons of smelting and concentration ores are in sight. The new vein discovered last winter shows a width of 8 to 10 feet of ore for 750 feet in length, fairly doubling the previous known value of the property. The reports are to be submitted to some of our well-known Boston capitalists, who are contemplating joining in the management of the company. The prospectus of the company states that the mines once properly equipped will lay down copper in England at a cost of six cents per pound. Dr. E. D. Peters, Jr., who was to have joined the party, was detained in Arizona by professional engagements, has previously reported upon the treatment of the output.

It is now the first of August and we are just entering upon the most productive part of the gold mining year. July has proved a good month, the yields in several camps having been very large, but August should make a still better showing. There is nothing new to report beyond the fact of the continued activity of the mining business in all parts of the Province, coal, copper, iron, manganese and plaster making an equally good showing with gold.

GOLD.—During June the following gold was obtained in Hants Co. Eastville, Uniacke, from 14 tons quartz crushed, 174 oz. 9 dwts. Pionix, Uniacke, from 170 tons quartz, 37 oz. Withrow, Uniacke 19 tons quartz, 17 oz. 16 dwts. Gould Northup, Central Rawdon, 155 tons quartz, 132 oz. Central Rawdon Mining Co., 80 tons quartz and 100 tons surface 543 oz. Total, 394 oz. 5 dwts., value over \$18,000. In the returns, Eastville, Uniacke, is credited with 225 oz. 11 dwts. for May, (not before reported) in addition to the above. Our gold mining is looking up.—Hants Journal.

The Newfoundland pyrites mine, owned by Messrs. A. McNicol and Jas. Murchie & Sons, of Calais, and Mr. Fred A. Andrews, of St. Stephen, has been sold, says the *St. Croix Courier*, to an English and American syndicate for \$300,000. Mr. McNicol owned one-half of this mine, Jas. Murchie & Sons one-quarter. Mr. McNicol, after paying all of his portion of responsibilities, will have the handsome balance of \$125,000.

The clean-up last Tuesday at the Philadelphia Gold Mining Co., North Brookfield, resulted in a brick weighing 94 ounces from 165 tons quartz.—*Gold Hunter*.

The following letter from Professor Hind which appeared in the *Mining Herald* conveys important information to all interested in the mineral resources of the Province:—

A NEW GOLD BEARING SERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Sir,—A few days since Mr. Willis, of the Northup gold mines at Rawdon, brought me a fossil from the slates of the mines under his management.

The aspect of this fossil impressed me so strongly that I did not hesitate to give a very decided opinion of its importance. I ventured to assign to the fossil Lower Silurian age. In scientific matters of this kind the judgment of a specialist is most desirable. Having this fact in view I at once showed the fossil to Professor Kennedy of King's college, who instantly caught at its importance and asked for a day or two to study it.

This morning he not only confirmed my opinion, but states provisionally, that the fossil is a STROMATOPERA. Mr. Willis says that they are found in great numbers in the slates at Rawdon. Professor Kennedy has so far made up his mind, that he has given a specific name to the fossil, which will be announced when he has completed his scientific description. Now all this may appear trifling to the general reader; but what does it really amount to? Provided that Professor Kennedy's further examination proves this STROMATOPERA to be what we suppose, it shows:—

FIRST—That the gold in Rawdon is derived from true veins penetrating a newer series of rocks than any yet described in Nova Scotia, where gold mines are or have been worked.

SECOND—The Rawdon slates, of great thickness and lateral expansion, being newer than any other described gold district, the area over which gold may be found in Nova Scotia is largely extended, and from the character of the slates, the cost of mining is diminished.

THIRD—The veins (at least in the Northup mine) in which the gold is found, are true veins, and consequently of undefinable depths—giving color to the supposition that the veins may be worked to a great depth. There are other conclusions of importance which may be specified in a short time. A gentleman recently from Rawdon showed me Rawdon gold in quartz. I struck me that this gold differed in color from the gold of the older districts. The difference in color is very distinctly seen in the gold of the Chaudiere in the province of Quebec.

I venture to solicit early publicity of this discovery, for it may be of economic importance to Nova Scotia. It is right too, that Nova Scotians should get the credit for it, but further than this, its announcement may stimulate gentlemen engaged in gold mining to look out for fossils, particularly in Rawdon and the new gold districts.

We are all much indebted to Mr. Willis for taking such careful note of anything like a fossil, however obscure, in gold bearing rocks.

HENRY Y. FLE HIND.

Windsor, July 23rd, 1890.

PORT ARTHUR ONTARIO.—At *The Long Pine*—Silver prospect just this side of the Beaver mine, it is proposed putting a force of men at work very shortly. The idea is to go on stripping the vein up to the top of the hill at the junction of the trap and slate, where it is anticipated pay silver will be found. It is said that this prospect is a continuation of the same formation as the Badger, and that on development it will prove another bonanza.

The Badger.—On Saturday last the Badger people struck the old vein on the other side of the hill. They have been looking for and working to find it over there for a year. It is covered by earth for a considerable depth. Where found it contained the same old rich stuff. It is needless to say that they are in high feather.

The Beaver.—Col. Hecker of Detroit, one of the owners of this mine, was here visiting and inspecting the property. We hear that the cores, which are kept solely for the inspection of the owners, were gone over carefully by him and that he was much pleased with them. The ordinary work of the mine is progressing satisfactorily.

The East End.—Capt. Thompson is exploring this property thoroughly. He has found two new veins, which, while not showing any great amount of silver, are what is commonly termed promising prospects. The road to the mines is in good order.

The McPherson Prospect.—Some time ago Mr. McPherson discovered a silver vein on his farm near Joe Taugay's hotel. Mr. Garland has been working on it. The vein has a fair width and shows silver and blende on the surface.

The Holmes Location.—Bob. Holmes was in town on Wednesday and informs us that he is working away on his prospect west of the Beaver, that the indications are good and that he is getting some silver and blende right along.

Rainy River.—Coal or lignite has at last been found in place on the Canadian side of the Rainy River. Development will likely take place this summer, when we will be able to learn more as to the quality and quantity.

Bought a Location.—Col. Shaw for himself and some Toronto friends has purchased a Whitefish Lake silver location. We were unable to learn the price agreed upon.

McKellar Island Barya.—As is generally known one of the first two cargoes was lost. Supt. Hopkins informs us that Mr. Betton will be here to-day and that the third cargo will be ready for shipment in about a month.

Manganese Iron.—A third vein of this very valuable mineral has been found in our district. The vein is 100 feet wide. The samples show a fine iron ore with a goodly quantity of manganese in it. This will be a valuable adjunct to our future iron ore smelting works. At present we are not at liberty to say where it is.

The Paulson Iron Range.—Out on the iron ranges there is not very much new. Mr. R. R. Paulson contemplates an early visit to his property, which is located on the north side of Arrow Lake. There is 32 miles of this rich iron land contiguous to the P. A. D. & W. Railway, and the railway runs right through 22 miles of the same property. Samples from this district have been assayed and return from 55 to 70 1/2 per cent. bessemer iron with no deleterious substances. The iron lands further to the west have recently been very favorably reported upon, although there is but little actual ore in sight.—*Algoma Miner*.

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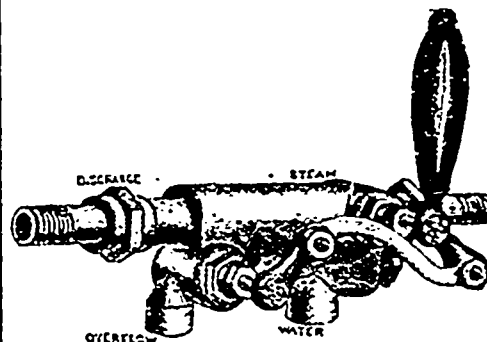
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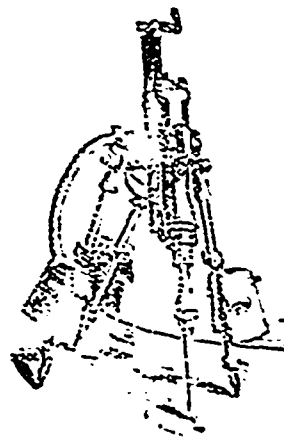
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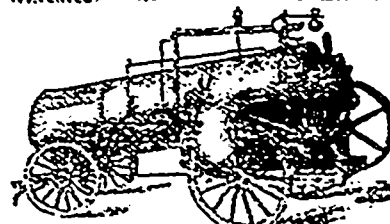
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LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

My Dear Friend,—You surely could not have expected that I would exhaust the subject of dress reform, or the relation of dress to health, in a single letter. A good sized volume would be required to do this. I shall be very pleased to reply to any inquiries that your good wife may wish to make.

I cannot recommend any particular breed of cows as being specially adapted for general purposes. General purpose animals, like general purpose implements and tools, are but indifferently well adapted for any purpose. If you want to go into butter making Jersey or Gurnsey cows in my opinion are what you should get. Every Jersey or Gurnsey cow however is not necessarily a good butter cow. The first-class dairy cows are rare and valuable, and even they must be fed with a great quantity of the best butter making food, or they cannot keep up a high standard of excellence. No cow can make butter unless supplied with food that contains the proximate elements of which butter is composed. The Channel Island breeds are not adapted for roughing it. A Jersey cow would starve or perish under conditions which would be comparatively favorable for one of our hardy native cows. Until you have really good pasture, such as the best of your meadow land would make; or soiling crops such as winter rye, green oats, mixed barley, peas and oats, fodder corn, etc., for early spring, summer, and autumn feeding to supplement poor pasture. Plenty of succulent feed, such as corn ensilage furnishes to supplement the hay, and warm stables for the winter months. I would recommend you to get good cows of our native stock.

I have listened to discussions in granges, agricultural societies, around the blacksmith's forge, and shop counters, about which was the best breed of cows for a particular locality, some special purpose, or for general purpose, until, for the moment, I was quite prepared to settle the question by drawing lots.

Now don't take it for granted that there are no well marked and defined points and characteristics, that should determine the selection of this or that particular breed for this or that locality or special purpose. The results of experiments and observations, extending over long periods, and conducted under conditions to be had only at properly equipped agricultural experiment stations and schools, are published in reports which can be had on application, and which would be a reliable guide in the selection of a breed to suit your requirements. As I have already intimated an animal of a breed which is specially suited to your requirements, may not be a good specimen of the breed, there are superior, good, indifferent and poor animals of every breed, only the practiced eye and hand, knowing in "points" and "feel," can be relied on to make a selection of the best in a herd. In response to your enquiry concerning ensilage, I send you several reports which will give you all the information you need in order to decide for yourself whether it would or would not be advisable to have one of your boys turned into a silo. I am strongly in favor of ensilage, such as can be preserved in a properly constructed silo.

The great event of the season, an old story and threadbare theme long ere this reaches you, was the Labor Day celebration. I shall not attempt a description of the procession, and only mention the event as being to my mind a most significant display of one of the most potent latent forces in our natural economy, a force too that will not always remain latent, or be satisfied with an occasional dress parade. Labor is King, even though capital, or rather cash, may sit upon the throne and usurp rule for a time, and Labor is capital, though cash, the representative of capital, claims to be. Therefore there is, and can be, no actual conflict or antagonism between labor and capital—a fact which laborers should recognize.

What impressed me most in connection with this creditable demonstration were the truckmen and their fine horses, and the evidence of harmony and good feeling between employers and employed.

Two hundred fine truck horses! Shades of the past—of the past that I can well remember, and that many another Halifaxian of fifty winters or summers would doubtless recall, when the trucking of the city was done by less than half-a-dozen small horses. What would ye have said could ye have revisited our streets, and have seen those stalwart steeds, have heard the thunder of their hoofs and their shrill neighing? What would ye have thought of the little one-horse town? Would ye not have been proud of its progress? Am I laying undue, exaggerated stress upon the one evidence of commercial progress? Possibly. You would probably have been more impressed with the assembling in one procession of three thousand tradesmen (it is said that there were that number in the procession).

Look at it as you will this demonstration afforded ample evidence of a very satisfactory growth and industrial condition—ample assurance too of a still more satisfactory growth in the coming years.

I had almost forgotten that I was also impressed in a way, and with feelings that I have not as yet attempted to analyze, by the display of the Stars and Stripes carried beside the Union Jack by standard bearers, ornamenting the horses' heads and flying from house tops, from windows and across the streets throughout the city. I do not recall that in all that long procession the British flag was unaccompanied by the Stars and Strips, but I did notice one instance of the United States flag being carried alone at the head of one of the unions.

I don't think that I felt in the least jealous for our flag, I am too confident of the loyalty of my fellow citizens to have cause for such a feeling. As far as I can recall or analyze my impressions, I was pleased with what seemed to me to be an expression of good will towards a neighboring and friendly nation. May the two flags ever wave in peace and harmony together.

The bouquets—Every man and boy in that procession wore a beautiful bunch of flowers—think of 3,000 bouquets! Where did they all come from? "Everywhere about us are they glowing" in this city. You who are yourself a lover of flowers must have been impressed with the conviction that

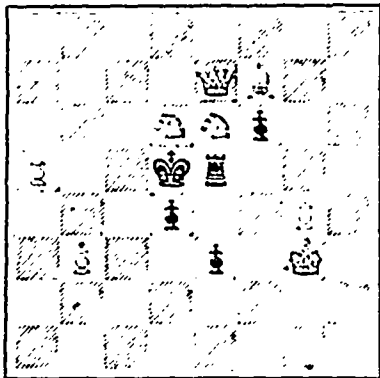
in every house or tenement there must be kindred spirits in this respect. Whenever I see flowers they speak to me favorably of those who cherish or wear them.

Thank God for flowers, by whose beautiful and fragrant lips He speaks to the universal heart of man.

Time's up, and what have I written? My letter is, more than half of it, about an event that has long since ceased to be of current interest, and there are so many subjects of living present interest. Good bye S C

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 31.
By Mrs. T. B. Rowland.
From *Gleaner*
BLACK 5 pieces



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

GAME No. 32
Played in the Wilts county match,
at Trowbridge.
French Defence.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Mr. A. C. Clarke, | Mr. Schouberg. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K3 |
| 2 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 3 P takes P | P takes P |
| 4 Kt to KB3 | P to Q B4 |
| 5 B to Q Kt5 ch | B to Q2 |
| 6 B takes B ch | Kt takes B |
| 7 B to Kt5 | K Kt to B3 |
| 8 Castles | B to K2 |
| 9 R to K sq | Castles |
| 10 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 11 Q to Q4 | Q Kt to K5 a |
| 12 B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 13 Q to Kt4 | P to Q Kt4 b |
| 14 Kt to B3 | P to Q R4 |
| 15 Q to Kt3 | B takes Kt |
| 16 P takes P | R to B sq |
| 17 K to K3 | Q to Kt5 |
| 18 P to Q R4 | P to Kt5 |
| 19 P takes P | P takes P c |
| 20 Q takes Q P | Kt to B3 |
| 21 Q to Kt3 | Kt to Kt5 d |
| 22 R to K2 | R to B6 |
| 23 Q to Q5 | Q to K B3 e |
| 24 R to Kt sq | R to Q sq |
| 25 Q to K4 f | P to R4 |
| 26 Q takes P | P to Kt3 |
| 27 P to R5 | K R to Q B sq |
| 28 Q to K4 | K R to B5 g |
| 29 Q to K8 ch | K to R2 h |

NOTES.

From the Bristol Times and Mirror.

a Threatening B to B4, a dangerous move which White is able to prevent by taking off K Kt.

b Tempting White to take Pawn; for if Q x P, R to Kt sq eventually wins the Rook.

c Doubtful, as it gives White a passed pawn.

d A very powerful move, compelling R to K2, or winning BP with a ch, and enabling Black to play R to B6, attacking the Q.

e Threatening R takes Kt or P; and if ro-takon, to take R with Q and ch.

f White now assumes the offensive, after warding off Black's vigorous attack with judgement and accuracy, this move threatens mate to win the Kt. Black cleverly saves both.

g Hasty; disasters must follow.
h The position falling into the hands of the adjudicators was easily proved a win for White; a possible continuation, 30 R to K to 7 R B2 31 Kt to Kt5 ch Q takes Kt, 32 R takes P ch R takes R, 33 Q takes R ch K to R3, 34 Q to B8 ch, forcing mate in two or three moves—*Adver-tise.*

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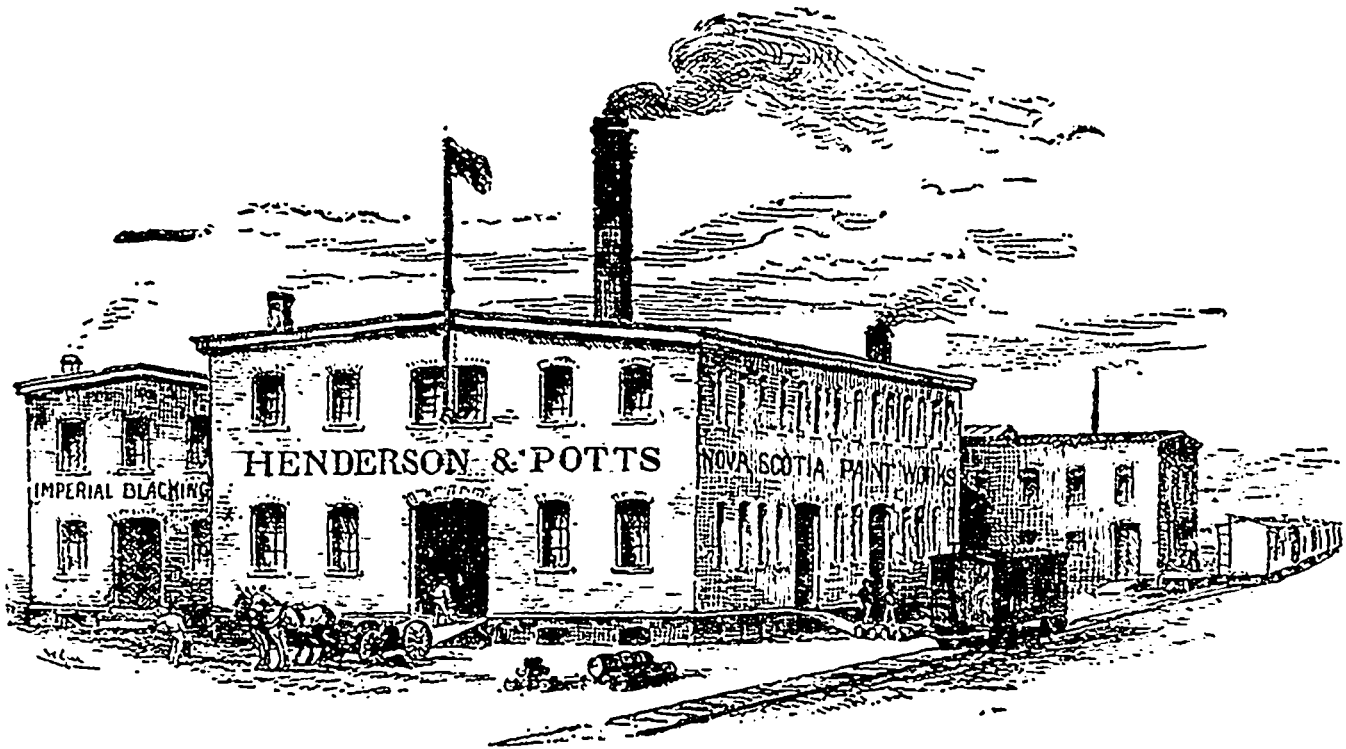
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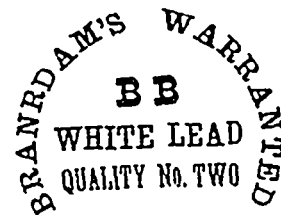
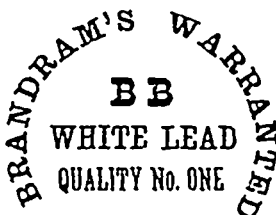
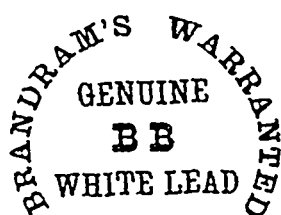
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