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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 24, 1891.

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{ No. 30

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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.

Divers in the harbor of Syracuse, Sicily, have discovered a magnificent marble building, whose highest point is only three metres under the water. The building contains great stairways and columned halls. It is believed that the edifice was once used as a bath or a temple.

The consecration of the great church of Montmartre, Paris, as an act of penitence for the irreligion of the nation, is justly taken as proof that the religious spirit has not ceased to exist in France. No less than one million pounds sterling have been subscribed to the great undertaking initiated by Cardinal Guibert.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio, which re-nominated Governor Campbell as its candidate in opposition to McKinley, the Republican nominee, adopted the following as one of its planks in its platform of principles: "We favor closer commercial relations with our Canadian neighbors, and the removal of the embarrassing and annoying restrictions, which only vex our people without yielding any substantial revenue to the government." This is sound common sense, and if the same resolution should be carried into the Democratic presidential platform we might soon see reciprocity an accomplished fact. The United States is entirely to blame for the necessity of the National Policy in Canada. They have been the aggressors all along, and are the parties to make advances for freer commercial intercourse. All former efforts of the Dominion were rejected, and the National Policy was a measure of self-preservation.

Every dollar's worth of work done by our own people in our own Province adds materially to the common wealth. This truth is forcibly presented by our representative in his article upon the establishment of Messrs. Clayton & Sons, which is published elsewhere in this issue. We confess to a feeling of honest pride in the fact that willing, energetic girls have it within their power to make a living at home, without being obliged to go to the United States, there to wander in the border land of uncertainty. If our girls could but realize that one dollar made in this country is as good as two dollars earned in Boston, and that the hours of work here are less than those in the Hub, they would be content to do the work their hands find to do, and with thrift they would soon roll up a credit in the savings banks. So valuable and interesting to our girls do we consider the above mentioned article that we are sending out a large number of extra copies of this issue.

In remitting subscriptions for THE CRITIC a post-office order costs but two cents. If not near a money order office, send one dollar bill and fifty cents in stamps for one year's subscription, or a two dollar bill for one year and four months, or three dollars for one year's subscription for yourself and your neighbor. Don't delay! Send at once.

In recent Russian trials to test the adaptability of snow breastworks against an enemy's fire, it was found that a thickness of six feet was a perfect protection against bullets fired at 300 paces. Packing the snow and pouring water over it to make a crust of ice was found to keep bullets out when the thickness was only three feet and one-half.

A new electric arc lamp is said to have been invented by a Pittsburg manufacturer, in which instead of the carbons being made pencil-shaped, they are made in the form of wheels, which are placed at right angles to each other, and by an automatic arrangement within the lamp they are kept constantly revolving. The lamp is said to be cheaper and simpler than the old lamps, while its endurance is greater, the claim being that the lamp will burn continuously 500 hours without the removal of the carbons.

Dr. Talmage says that poets and painters have represented the devil as horned and hooped, but that if he were a poet he should describe him with manners polished to the last perfection, hair flowing in graceful ringlets, eye a little bloodshot, but floating in bewitching languor, hands soft and diamonded, step light and artistic, voice mellow as a flute, boot elegantly shaped, conversation facile, carefully toned and Frenchy, breath perfumed until it would seem that nothing had ever touched his lips save balm and myrrh.

According to a Montreal journal a number of the cattle shippers of that city have this year turned their attention to hay, of which they are now exporting hundreds of tons weekly to Glasgow, Scotland. The business is considered as paying well. Hay costing eight dollars a ton in Montreal and twenty-five shillings (\$6.08) freight, fetches £4 (\$19.47) in Scotland. The demand for Canadian hay is stated to be very good, and a considerable trade is in process of formation. Hay is especially the crop of Nova Scotia. Surely our men will not allow the Montrealers to control the whole trade.

We have been particularly flush of money for the past few weeks, and have surprised several collectors by paying them off hand instead of intimating that they had better call next week. This promptness on our part is due to the fact that some of our subscribers have realized that we cannot run a paper of the standard of THE CRITIC upon air, and have remitted their subscriptions upon the receipt of the bills. If every subscriber would but do this, THE CRITIC's heart would bound with delight, and it would sing and speak with a new and stronger voice that would charm the ears of its constituents. Amen.

The census returns for the population of the City of Halifax have not yet been made public, but estimating that the increase in population during the past decade has at least equalled, if not exceeded, the percentage of increase during the seventies, Halifax should have at the present time a population of not less than forty-five thousand. This increase is due in no small part to the growth of our manufacturing industries, which give employment directly and indirectly to hundreds of people in the city, as well as giving work to those resident in suburban districts. It is safe to assert that the growth of the population of the city, while not phenomenal, will prove to be steady and satisfactory.

Brother Jonathan always has his eyes on the boundary fence of his homestead. The people of the United States are now beginning to cast longing glances toward the Spanish island of Cuba. Its great agricultural capabilities are made manifest by the immense value of the products of the small portion which is now under cultivation; for while only fifteen per cent. of the land has as yet been adapted to agricultural uses, still the remaining part is just as worthy of attention, and the Yankees expect that under their pushing policy the whole country may be made to yield as largely in proportion as the five million acres which are now contributing so greatly to the commerce of the world. The island is likewise possessed of great mineral wealth, which is as yet undeveloped, and its forests of rare timber are said to be very fine. Altogether it is thought to be an essential complement to the industrial, agricultural, commercial and military systems of the United States, a fact which it is contended should lead our neighbors to its early acquisition. What has so far retarded Cuba's progress, has been the bad colonial system of the Spanish Government.

The announcement comes from London that an electrical machine has been invented which will not only grind meat and stuff a sausage, but will also turn it out cooked and smoking hot to the consumer. Great Heavens! The winged bolt of Jove has been harnessed and made to run a sausage machine. It is a degenerate age.

Mr. Parnell's evident hopes that his marriage with Mrs. O'Shea would restore him to his old position as the leader of a united Irish party now appear doomed to disappointment. In the face of almost insuperable difficulties he unflinchingly fought the Home Rule cause in Parliament and on the stump until Home Rule and Parnellism were almost synonymous terms. The cause was bound up in him, and when he fell, Home Rule may also be said to have fallen with him. His fatal weakness was in not retiring from the leadership as soon as the scandal became public, as his fierce fight to retain the position in spite of the defection of the large number of his followers has forever ruined his chances of again leading a united and aggressive party.

The recent successful execution of four condemned criminals in New York State by electricity, has separated capital punishment from one of its worst features, the uncertainty of speedy death by the usual penalty of hanging. The law of the State, excluding the public, and reporters in particular, from witnessing executions, is also a move in the right direction, as it prevents the publication of sensational accounts in the papers of the harrowing and nauseating particulars which pander to the morbid curiosity of the public and do undoubted harm. In these cases death seems to have been instantaneous, and so robbed of the prolonged agony which too often accompanies hanging, and on this account electrocution from a humane standpoint has much to recommend it.

It may not be commonly known that in the inferior races the head ceases to grow after twenty years of age. In the superior races the head of the intelligent and educated man increases in volume until thirty-five, forty and forty-five years. The skull has reached its maximum development when the bones composing it are welded together, so as to render the sutures invisible. Once the sutures are solidified, the further growth of the brain is impossible, which is said to explain the insurmountable difficulty experienced in trying to teach illiterate adults. The solidification varies according to the investigating activity of the brain. It takes place between twenty-two and twenty-five years in the taskworker, between twenty-eight and thirty-five in the middle-class manual professions, and after thirty-five in educated persons who practise intellectual professions.

The visit of the Emperor William to England was much more than a pleasure trip, as it is believed that he has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the English Government with the Triple Alliance. No formal agreement could well be made, but it is understood that should Russia and France move, England will side with Germany, Austria and Italy. A significant occurrence, and one that tends to strengthen this opinion is furnished by Mr. Smalley, the foreign correspondent of the *Tribune*, who cables that the echoes of the British cannon which saluted the Emperor of Austria at Fiume had hardly died away, when British guns were once more thundering out their welcome to the King and Queen of Italy in the Adriatic. The King's speech at the luncheon on board the *Benbow*, and her captain's reply, have attracted great attention on the continent. The King did more than propose the Queen's health. "I drink," said his Majesty, "to her glorious and powerful fleet, the representatives of which I see here with joy. In this, my toast, I know the entire Italian people join with me." Those words, uttered by the King of Italy while the German Emperor was the guest of the Queen of England, bear, says a Berlin paper, the character of a prearranged demonstration, which removes the last vestige of doubt respecting England's attitude towards the Triple Alliance. France recognizes this, and is in a bad humor with England and herself.

Mr. Secretary Blaine's health is just now greatly agitating the newspapers in the United States, his political enemies reporting that he is a doomed man, while his friends and supporters as the next Presidential candidate of the Republicans assert that his health is not in danger, and that he is simply seeking rest at Bar Harbor from his arduous duties as Secretary of State. His success in negotiating reciprocity treaties, by which the raw materials of non-manufacturing countries are admitted free into the United States in return for the free admission of the manufactures of the latter country, has made him very popular with his party, one wing of which, however, still pins his faith to Harrison and McKinleyism. Blaine, as is well known, opposed the McKinley bill, and therefore can have no sympathy with the Ohio Republicans who have made McKinley their candidate for Governor, and who have adopted a high tariff platform. The contest in the latter State is therefore most significant. If McKinley wins, his wing of the party will be in the ascendant, and Harrison will most likely be re-nominated for the Presidency with every chance of suffering defeat. But if McKinley is defeated the party will have to fall back on Blaine and his policy; and if they do this and nominate him for the Presidency, the Democrats will find him a hard man to beat, as he and his policy are very popular. He is the only man the Democrats fear, and his removal from the political arena by death or the breaking down of his health would be a serious blow to the chances of the Republicans in the next election. On this account the reported breaking down of his health has caused more than the usual amount of comment.

Professor Roberts-Austin has discovered a new alloy of gold and aluminium, the precious metal being present in the proportion of 78 per cent. It is described as "the most brilliantly colored alloy as yet known." Its color is rich purple, and by the reflection of light from one surface of the alloy to another bright ruby tints are obtained. The facility with which aluminium unites with most metals has long been known, and the fact has been turned to profitable account in many industries, notably in the manufacture of steel, Hercules metal and other aluminium bronzes. Other alloys of the metal with gold have also been known. One per cent. of aluminium gives the precious metal the color of "green gold," and there is the very white and hard alloy containing ten per cent of gold.

At last the streets, or some of the leading business thoroughfares of Halifax are to be paved, but the way the city has started at the work does not speak well for its business methods. The first step was to contract with a Belgian Company for a large quantity of porphyry paving blocks which were imported last winter, and which, after one or two handlings are now mostly stored in the field adjoining the Wanderers' Ground, from where they will have to be carted when used. The country abounds in granite and other suitable rock for paving stones and blocks, and this importation from Belgium seems indefensible, and savors very much of a costly job. Granite blocks are now coming from Shelburne for part of the work, and abundant material is at hand, but the summer months are slipping away and the work of paving, if progressing at all, is doing so with snail like slowness. Wake up, Aldermen, and push this much needed work to speedy completion.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent has caused a great sensation in England and on the Continent by his report of an asserted interview with Count Munster, the German Ambassador to France. The Count is represented to have declared that General Von Caprivi had been originally designated by the Emperor William I as Prince Bismarck's successor. The *Vossische Zeitung*, while reverting comment until Count Munster has had an opportunity of being heard on the subject, declares that when General Von Caprivi left the post of Minister of Marine a general impression existed that he was destined to fill a great political post. The journal further avers that the Emperor William I himself said that it required all his firmness of will to keep Prince Bismarck "within the bounds of reason." Count Munster has since denied that he had made the statement attributed to him by the *Times'* correspondent, but the report has opened up the question of Bismarck's true relations with the Emperor William I, and much new light is likely to be thrown on a very interesting historical point.

It is gratifying to note that the finances of the Dominion are in a most satisfactory condition, and that there is a large surplus for the year just ended. The *Canada Gazette* contains the statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of June, and enables a calculation to be made of the revenue and expenditure for the whole fiscal year 1890-91. The total receipts for the month amount to \$2,848,764. The expenditure during the month was \$1,989,135, upon consolidated fund account, and \$247,710 on capital account, giving a total of \$2,236,845, and showing a surplus on the month of \$611,919. The total revenue for the fiscal year was \$37,689,130, against which is to be charged a total expenditure of \$34,948,585, showing a surplus over and above all expenditure of \$2,740,545. The above expenditure includes \$4,039,395 spent upon capital account. If that is deducted the surplus for the year of revenue over ordinary expenditure is found to be \$6,779,960. This amount may be somewhat reduced when all the payments for the year are made, but the net surplus will be about as stated by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech. Each item in the receipts for June shows an increase over the corresponding month last year, the total being above \$300,000. The debt statement shows the public debt at the end of June to have been \$233,530,221, a decrease of \$612,150 on the month and of \$154,580 for the year.

The Conservative party in Canada have now enjoyed a long lease of power, and its record under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald is a proud one. From the start a thoroughly National Policy was adopted, and the country soon entered on an era of prosperity that has steadily increased, until to day the Dominion is in a state of the greatest prosperity, and the future is bright with promise. The successful construction of the Canada Pacific, much within the specified time, was alone enough to earn for the administration the lasting gratitude of the country, but in addition, a great system of public improvements was inaugurated and carried out in all parts of the Dominion, the benefits of which will be felt for all time to come. But the long lease of power has also had its disadvantages, and the greatest of these has been the great increase of hangers on, that like leeches are doing their best to suck the very life blood of the party. To them and their insatiable demands for place and rewards for fictitious services, the present deplorable scandals now being unearthed at Ottawa are mainly due. They cannot all be provided for directly, and evidently indirect and, strictly speaking, illegal methods have been devised by the deputy heads of departments through which they have been paid for occasional services. If the Conservative party fall from power, its fall will be more due to this army of hangers on than to defects in its leaders or policy, as the former are admittedly able, and the latter will likely have the support of the country, if not overshadowed by the paramount issue of honesty in handling the public funds.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## "GOOD-BYE."

We say it for an hour or for years:  
We say it smiling, say it choked with tears;  
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss;  
And yet we have no other word than this—  
"Good-bye."

We have no dearer words for our heart's friend,  
For him who journeys to the world's far end,  
And scars our soul with going; thus we say,  
As unto him who steps but o'er the way—  
"Good-bye."

Alike to those we love and those we hate,  
We say no more in parting. At life's gate  
To him who passeth out beyond earth's sight,  
We cry, as to the wanderer for a night—  
"Good-bye."

BESIDE HIMSELF.—Cora—John, you must be beside yourself this evening.  
John (eagerly)—I would be beside myself, darling—my better self—were the ceremony performed!

It is a curious fact in literary history that the books which have been vigorously and profoundly moral have uniformly been attacked as profoundly immoral, while more conventional books which have been simply saturated with moral sewer gas have been allowed to pass unnoticed. Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* was pronounced too immoral to be ranked as decent literature; George Eliot's *Adam Bede* was damned by book reviewers as the "vile outpourings of a low woman's mind," and Mrs. Browning's *Aurora Leigh* was described as the "hystorical indecencies of an erotic mind."

"I was walking along Union square, New York, one evening last summer," says Col. Fred. Mussey, in the *Boston Herald*, "and a photographer attracted my attention by placing his camera almost in front of me. I stopped and asked him what he was doing there at night with a photographic outfit, and he surprised me by saying: 'Do you see those shadows there, on the pavement? the electric light paints them on the asphalt, and I take photographs of them for a big wall paper company. They thus get the exact shape of the leaf of every kind of tree, and the engravers have nature right under their eyes. Nothing could be so perfect as the leaves which are made by our firm. In the daytime I photograph flowers and grasses for designs in the factory, but at night, you see, the electric light gives me the perfect form of the leaves.'"

EDISON'S STORY.—Edison's accomplishments are not all in the electric line. He can tell a story capitably. He told one the other day about an experience he had recently in an up-country town in Pennsylvania one Sunday morning. He had been out to see some iron works. A cold rain had been falling, and he got soaked through. When he reached his hotel the first thing he did was to order a hot Scotch.

"Can't give it to you," said the clerk.

"Eh? Can't give it to me? Why not?"

"Because it's Sunday. We can't sell anything to drink on Sunday."

"Well, but I'm wet through," said Edison, "and cold. I want a drink."

"Well, I'll tell you what we can do," replied the clerk; "we can give you a kodak."

"What's a kodak?" asked Edison.

"You just go up to your room and press the button. We do the rest." Edison got the drink.

"Like 'em" said Mrs. Slick, "why o' course, Sam hailed from the New England States, and mighty proud he were on it too. Every third person you meet now on the streets is a Yankee man or woman and they just know what livin' is. They don't sleep away their hollerday like the bluenoses would; no sir! they're right up and at it and no waste of time about it neither. Let me think, yes, it was about two weeks ago that a smart lookin' man called at my house, and says he, 'have you any umbrells to resitute?' Says I, 'Yes sir.' Says he, 'I'm takin' my hollerday, and its sich weather that I'm lonesome like and I'm just lookin' about for seasonable occupation.' Says I, 'young man I reckon you're from the States and I'm a relative by marriage of you American folks and I just admire the push of your people.' 'Well,' says he, 'that's queer, ain't bluenoses hustlers? they are round Boston?' 'Yes,' said I 'I know that, but round here they're too proud to do the work that lays to their hand, and when they can't get a soft job that is genteel-like they up and off to the States, and soon necessity makes men of 'em. Yes that's the umberil, there's two ribs gone. I broke them drivin' out of a strange cat. Yes it has seen its best day but its a sight better than some of the umborils they make now a days which turn in side out without givin' any warnin'. Twenty five cents, there it is and the umberil as good as new, and your out ten minutes in time and is twenty five cents in pocket. Young man I like yer style, and if you'll call round to tea to-night, I'll be right glad to welcome you and see you eat hearty."

## THE BEAUTY STANDARD.

The standard of female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type, some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race, one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from eruptions, moth patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

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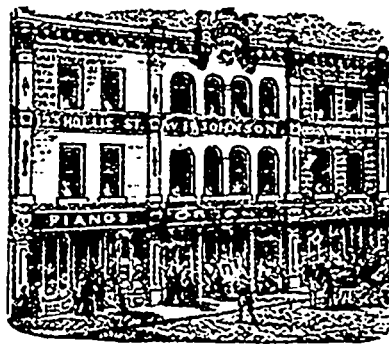
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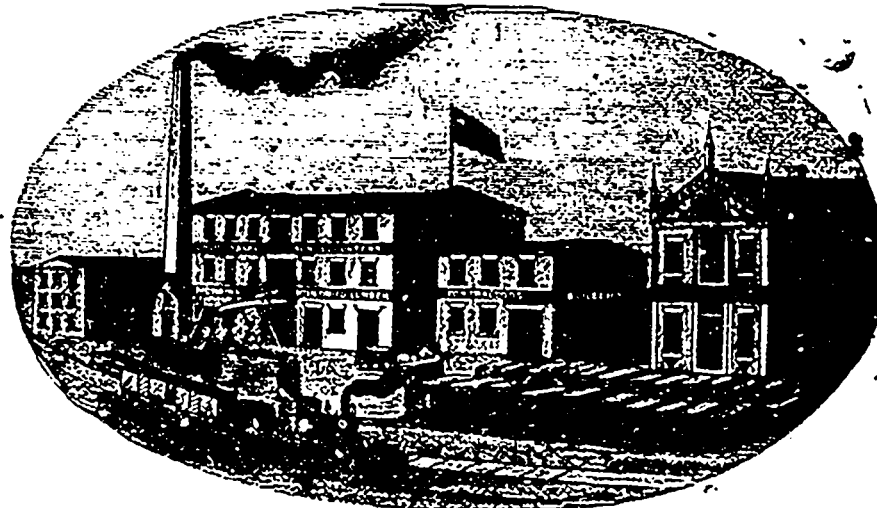
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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The budget debate has been continued all the week, and promises to be a source of discussion for some time to come.

Perhaps the most important measures introduced were Sir John Thompson's bills to amend the electoral franchise act; to amend the Dominion elections act and to amend the controverted elections act. These bills are the result of the reference of a great number of bills on each subject introduced by private members to a special committee for consolidation.

The first mentioned bill contains the provisions of Mr. Wood's (Brockville) bill excluding from the franchise persons who have ceased to be British subjects.

The second bill provides for the gazetting of members in the order in which returns from elections are received.

The third bill provides that election petitions shall, as in England, be tried by two judges instead of one. The time for petitioning shall count not from the date of gazetting, but from declaration day.

It is also provided that where illegal acts of a trivial nature are committed by agents contrary to the request of the candidate, and where the judge is satisfied that the result of the election is not affected, and that the candidate was in no way in collusion, the election shall not be voided.

It has been decided to print the evidence taken daily in the public accounts committee in reference to the irregularities in the interior department.

Mr. Laurier and Liberals generally are anxious about the whereabouts of Mr. Senecal, Supt. of Government printing, as it is rumored there are grave irregularities in his department.

Sir John Thompson stated that Senecal was away on leave of absence, and that his leave had not been exceeded.

On Monday afternoon the Nova Scotia members had a set-to over the railway question.

Cameron of Inverness moved for the correspondence relating to railway construction by the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company, and attacked the Local Government for chartering rival lines and endeavoring to injure his influence in the county. He advocated the construction of the branch from Orangedale to Broad Cove as a public work, and also a subsidy for a road from Hawkesbury to the Cove, stating that they would prove paying investments.

Fraser of Guysboro objected to Cameron's attack on the Local Government behind their backs, and asserted that the Local Government had provided a subsidy for the Inverness railway and would undertake to pay it when a capable company was ready to do the work and the route was determined.

Cameron retorted that he made his reflections on the Local Government knowing that there was present a former member who could defend them.

Forbes of Queens and White of Shelburne had a tiff over the Annapolis and Atlantic Railway, but it is doubtful if their eloquence will secure any subsidies this session.

Four divorce bills from the Senate were passed through committee and second and third readings, and Clarke Wallace moved the second reading of the bill amending the act for the suppression of combines.

Mr. Fraser brought up a question that should soon be settled in the affirmative, viz., an increase in the salary of County Court Judge Johnston, as he is certainly the hardest worked Judge in the Provinces, and his present salary of \$2,400 is ridiculously small.

The Tarte-McGreavy scandal before the Committee of Privileges and elections is daily growing in interest. Valin, ex-M. P., and Chabot's testimony for the prosecution, has been taken, and it is evident that Thomas McGreavy has violated the independence of Parliament Act in receiving \$10,000 a year subsidy for a steamer employed by the Government. Valin's testimony, if uncontradicted, is a serious link in the chain of evidence connecting Langevin with the hoodling operations, but until he has been heard in defence, we shall refrain from comment. On the examination of Connolly, the book-keeper of Larkin, Connolly & Co., Osler adduced much evidence, proving that the Government had been systematically robbed by the bribery of inspectors, that entries in the books had been erased and changed, and that one of these had been an illegal payment of \$1000 to Hon. Peter Mitchell. From this investigation and the investigation of other committees it has been clearly proved that the

Government has been defrauded out of large sums, and it is to be hoped the guilty parties may be discovered and punished.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Premier Mercier has arrived home from Europe.

New Glasgow has another newspaper, *The Reporter*.

The steamer *Beta*, from Havana, arrived about 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

H. M. S. *Tourmaline*, Commander Rainier, arrived Wednesday evening from Bermuda.

The Dominion Brewers' Association has decided to increase the price of malt liquors.

Charles Seafois was killed while walking on the Intercolonial Railway near Westchester station.

The contest by the Studley Quoit Club for the Dufferin medal will take place on Saturday afternoon.

Samuel Chute, of Berwick, picked and shipped last week over five thousand boxes of strawberries.

General Sir John Ross paid a visit to one of the warships Wednesday evening and received the usual salute.

There were nine applicants for the sanitary engineership of Halifax, but all were rejected by the Board of Works.

A practical outcome of the N. E. A. Convention in Toronto was the organization of a Dominion Teachers' Association.

William Kinnear, an old resident of Sackville, N.B., was gored to death by a bull Wednesday afternoon, says a despatch to the *Chronicle*.

John Burns fell 100 feet into Niagara River from the old suspension bridge at Queenstown Heights. He lives to tell of a wonderful escape.

The annual church parade of the Halifax Garrison Artillery took place on last Sunday, the men attending St. George's and St. Patrick's according to their religion.

The Victoria, B. C., correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs that the first batch of 4,700 sealskins was shipped. They are expected to bring \$100,000 on the London market.

Wednesday evening a boiler maker named Evans, living on Albermarle Street, between Prince and Sackville, tried to commit suicide by hanging, but was cut down by a neighbor in time to save his life.

President Vanhorn, of the C. P. R., called, by the *Majestic* from New York. The nature of his visit to England seems secret, though it is said to be an important move in the railway problem of the day.

Quite a number of city doctors have gone over to St. John to take part in the first meeting of the Maritime Medical Association. The Halifax doctors who are to read papers are Dr. Slayter, Dr. Farrell, Dr. D. A. Campbell and Dr. E. A. Kirkpatrick.

The Canadians competing in the rifle contests at Bisley are winning many money prizes. They have won all the prizes in the London Corporation match save one. Davidson won the Corporation Cup and McMeeking won the Prince of Wales prize.

Sackville, July 22.—At the meeting of the board of regents of Mt. Allison University, David Allison, L.L.D., was unanimously appointed to the Presidency. It is thirteen years since Dr. Allison resigned to accept the office of Chief Superintendent of Education.

W. W. Clarke, of the W. & A. Railway, most nobly rescued Chas. Goldsmith, of Boston, from drowning on Thursday night. The steamer *W. H. Weatherspoon* was returning from a picnic to Digby when Goldsmith fell overboard in Digby Gut. In spite of the imminent danger, owing to the tremendous tide running and the darkness, Clarke leaped over, and after swimming some distance reached Goldsmith and supported him on his back until both were rescued by the steamer.

Operations have been commenced in the construction of the much talked-of C. P. R. bridge over the Niagara, above the whirlpool. It is supposed the structure will be finished before the snow flies.

The following have been awarded diplomas at the Halifax Business College:—Walton L. Dickson, of Sydney, C. B., James G. McDonald, of Stellarton; J. R. Black, of Pugwash; John B. Bannorman, of Barney's River, Pictou Co.; W. M. P. McDonald and Hugh A. McQuarrie, of Stellarton.

Wm. Forsyth, of Halifax, Checker Editor of THE CRITIC, on a visit to Toronto, writes to a local paper, stating that if Duggan, who some months ago issued a challenge to play for the blindfold checker competition of the Dominion, is still anxious to compete for that title he will play him a match for it and a stake of from \$50 to \$200 a side.

In remitting subscriptions for THE CRITIC a post-office order costs but two cents. If not near a money-order office send one dollar bill and fifty cents in stamps, for one year's subscription, or a two dollar bill for one year and four months, or three dollars for one year's subscription for yourself and your neighbor. Don't delay! Send at once.

Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway recently made application to the secretary of the treasury at Washington for the privilege of resuming the examination at Montreal and Toronto of the passengers baggage destined to Pacific coast points over the company's all rail main line via Winnipeg, which privilege was discontinued about a year ago. Information has been received here that Shaughnessy's request has been granted.

A despatch from Heath Point says that the steamer Circe, which went ashore on the Island of Anticosti Sunday night, is broadside on, and it is thought here there will be but a slight chance of saving the vessel. The steamship is the old Glamis Castle. She was built in 1874 and is 1,559 tons. She is rated 100 at Lloyds, is of 300 horse power, and is probably worth about \$125,000. Her cargo consisted of scrap and pig iron and some general merchandize.

The buildings, a large portion of the machinery, the pit head and a quantity of coal at the Lawson mines, Maccan, owned by J. T. Smith, of Amherst, were totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning. Loss between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Uninsured. Thousands of dollars have been spent on the works lately, and a good business had just begun. The work cannot be resumed for six weeks. The owner had just tendered to supply the Intercolonial with ten thousand tons. The coal is said to be very superior. Several times previously severe losses by fire have occurred at the same place.

Lynn, Mass., had a big fire. Loss over \$200,000.

The trouble with the Navajo Indians in Arizona is at an end.

The entire business portion of Glasgo, Ky., was destroyed by fire; loss over \$150,000.

The Georgia State Legislature has passed a bill disqualifying drunken doctors from practising.

Profs. Mendenhall and Merriam, the United States Bering Sea commissioners, have sailed for Alaska from San Francisco.

Twenty-eight Russian Jews were refused permission to land from the steamship Michigan at Boston. They will be returned to Europe.

By the terms of a new law in New York State the price of a sleeping car berth is put down to 80 cents. Passengers have hitherto paid \$2 each for borths.

Two hundred pounds of nitro glycerine, which J. S. Bigley, a torpedo man, was taking to the Mount Morris oil field in a two horse waggon, exploded near Washington, Pa., blowing Bigley to atoms, killing the horses and wrecking two dwellings.

The English Bank of River Platte has suspended.

Fire has done over \$2,000,000 damage to Santiago, Chili.

A despatch from the city of Mexico says that the yellow fever cases are unusually numerous in Vera Cruz, and many people have fled to Jalapa.

Lord Denman, on motion of Lord Salisbury, was suspended from the House of Lords for the session for moving a resolution described by Lord Salisbury as unseemly.

The Empress of China, the third and last of the C. P. R. steamers to leave for British Columbia via Suez Canal, arrived and sailed from Gibraltar on Saturday with a full load of passengers.

We call the attention of our readers to Buckley Bros. advertisement in another column of trusses, supporters, &c. We understand the house has made a specialty of these goods.

Visitors to the city will hardly recognize the old corner, lately C. & W. Anderson's grocery, which is now converted into a fine shoe store. We cordially invite all to call and examine our stock, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. A large and well selected stock of

## BOOTS AND SHOES

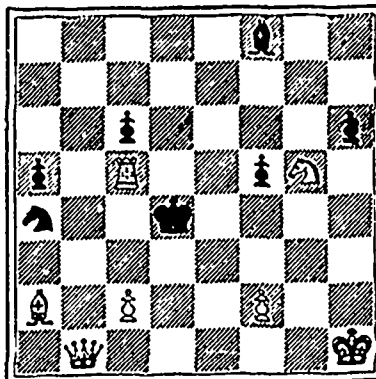
always on hand from best manufacturers at Lowest Prices.

**E. & A. THOMPSON, COR. DUKE & BARRINGTON STS.**  
OPP. CITY HALL.

## CHESS.

### PROBLEM NO. 76.

By W. A. Clark, East Molesoy, Eng.  
From Jamaica Gleaner.  
BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

### GAME NO. 78.

International Correspondence  
Tourney.

Sixty Americans vs. Sixty Canadians.  
Game between Mr. D. W. Schaeffer,  
Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. R. C. Fearman,  
Hamilton, Canada.

WHITE. Mr. Schaeffer. BLACK. Mr. Fearman.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P to K4        | P to K4             |
| 2 Kt to K B3     | Kt to K B3          |
| 3 Kt tks P       | P to Q3             |
| 4 Kt to K B3     | Kt tks P            |
| 5 Q to K2        | Q to K2             |
| 6 P to Q4        | P to Q4             |
| 7 B to K3        | B to K Kt5          |
| 8 P to K R3      | B tks Kt            |
| 9 P tks B        | Kt to K B3          |
| 10 Kt to Q B3    | P to Q B3           |
| 11 P to Q R3     | Q Kt to Q2          |
| 12 Castles Q R   | Castles Q R         |
| 13 Q to Q2       | Q Kt to Q Kt3       |
| 14 B to K B4     | K Kt to K R4        |
| 15 B to K Kt3    | Q to Q2             |
| 16 B to Q3       | B to Q3             |
| 17 Kt to K2      | K R to K sq         |
| 18 R to Q B3     | K to Q Kt sq        |
| 19 R to Kt sq    | Kt tks B            |
| 20 P tks Kt      | Q tks P             |
| 21 K R to K sq   | Q to K Kt7          |
| 22 R tks R P     | Kt to Q B5          |
| 23 B tks Kt      | P tks B             |
| 24 R to K sq     | R to K2             |
| 25 P to K B4     | R (at Q sq) to K sq |
| 26 K to Q sq     | P to K Kt4          |
| 27 * K R to R sq | R tks Kt            |
| 28 R tks R       | Q tks K R ch        |
| 29 K to B2       | R tks R             |
| 30 Q takes R     | Q to K R2 ch        |
| 31 K to B sq     | P tks P             |
| 32 P to K Kt4    | Q to K R8 ch        |
| 33 K to Q2       | Q to Q4             |
| 34 Q to K R2     | P to K B6           |
| 35 Q to K R4     | B to K B5 ch        |
| 36 K to Q sq     | P to Q R3           |
| 37 P to Q R4     | Q to K5             |

And forced mate in four moves.  
\*Move 27 a fatal mistake.

### GAME NO. 79

Game between Messrs. F. Andrews,  
Ottawa, and F. Koerber, New York.

WHITE. Mr. Andrews. BLACK. Mr. Koerber.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 P to K4     | P to K4    |
| 2 Kt to K B3  | Kt to Q B3 |
| 3 B to B4     | B to B4    |
| 4 P to Q Kt4  | B to Q Kt3 |
| 5 P to Q R4   | P to Q R3  |
| 6 P to Q B3   | Kt to B3   |
| 7 P to Q3     | P to Q3    |
| 8 Castles     | B to Kt5   |
| 9 B to K3     | B to R2    |
| 10 Q Kt to Q2 | Castles    |
| 11 K to R sq  | Kt to K2   |
| 12 B tks B    | R tks B    |
| 13 Q to K sq  | K to R sq  |

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 14 R to B sq  | Kt to Kt5    |
| 15 P to R3    | B tks Kt     |
| 16 Kt tks B   | Q to K2      |
| 17 B to Kt3   | Kt to R4     |
| 18 Q to K3    | P to Kt3     |
| 19 P to Kt3   | Q to Q2      |
| 20 K to R2    | P to R8      |
| 21 B to Q sq  | Kt to B3     |
| 22 Kt to Q2   | P to B4      |
| 23 P to B4    | P tks K B P  |
| 24 P tks P    | Kt to R2     |
| 25 Q to Kt3   | Kt to K2     |
| 26 P to B5    | P to Kt3     |
| 27 Kt to B4   | Kt to Q B sq |
| 28 P to B6    | Q to Q sq    |
| 29 Q to R4    | P to K R4    |
| 30 Kt to K3   | P to Q Kt4   |
| 31 P to R5    | R to Q2      |
| 32 B to Kt4   | R to Kt2     |
| 33 Kt to Q5   | Q to K sq    |
| 34 B tks Kt   | Q tks B      |
| 35 Q to B4    | Q to K3      |
| 36 Q R to B2  | R to K sq    |
| 37 Q to R6    | Q to K4 ch   |
| 38 K to R sq  | R to K Kt sq |
| 39 R to K Kt2 | P to B5      |
| 40 R to B5    | 40 Resigns   |

## AYER'S PILLS

Excel all others as a family medicine. They are suited to every constitution, old and young, and, being sugar-coated, are agreeable to take. Purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, but strengthen and regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore every organ to its normal function. For use either at home or abroad, on land or sea, these Pills

### Are the Best.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used in our neighborhood."—Bedmon C. Comly, Row Landlug P. O., W. Feliciana Parish, La.

"I have been in this country eight years, and, during all this time, neither I, nor any member of my family have used any other kind of medicine than Ayer's Pills, but these we always keep at hand, and I should not know how to get along without them."—A. W. Soderberg, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Cathartic Pills as a

### Family Medicine

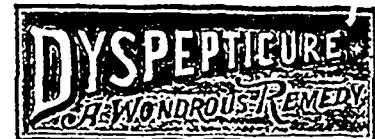
for 35 years, and they have always given the utmost satisfaction."—James A. Thornton, Bloomington, Ind.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe headache, from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardstown, Mass.

## Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

"Acts like magic in all Stomach troubles."



Cures all forms of Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia. A quick and sure relief for Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervousness.

SAMPLE SIZE 35c. LARGE BOTTLES \$1.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Manufacturers and Importers of  
Monuments and Tablets, in Mar-  
ble, New Brunswick, Scotch  
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Wood and Slate Mantels, Grates, Tile  
Hearths. Marble and Tile Floors a  
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**American Hotel, Shubenacadie,**  
**THOS. COX, Proprietor.**

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

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

**D. McLEOD, Proprietor,**  
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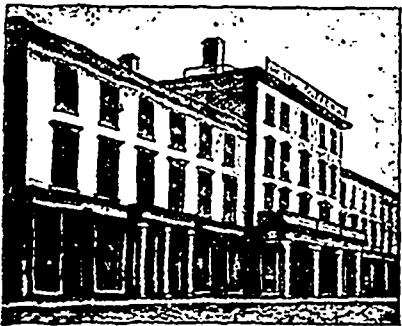
**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**

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**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, Proprietor.**

HALIFAX, N. S.

**101 ON PARIE FRANCAISE.**



**"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"**

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

**THINGS YOU WANT NOW.**

- REFRIGERATORS,
- OIL STOVES,
- ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
- WIRE WINDOW SCREENS,
- FILTERS, HAMMOCKS,
- LAWN MOWERS,
- CARPET SWEEPERS,
- CUTLERY, &c, &c.

**Cragg Bros. & Co.**

Cor. Barrington & George Sts.

Have them all, and thousands of other things besides, which they are selling at a **SHADE UNDER THE MARKET.**

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By **GEORGE BLACK, M. B.,** Edinburgh, new edition with 100 Illustrations. \$3.25 at **T. C. ALLEN & CO'S.**

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- C**hurch's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
- R**ose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth.
- I**ntant Headache Cure.
- T**ar and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds.
- I**ron and Quinine Wine Tonic.
- C**omound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses. Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.**

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 9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

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**Dyer and Cleanser.**

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All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice  
 REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.  
 Parcels sent for and delivered

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.**

**BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891**

- 3 and 17 June,
- 1 and 15 July,
- 5 and 19 August,
- 2 and 16 September,
- 7 and 21 October,
- 4 and 18 November,
- 2 and 16 December.

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

**List of Prizes.**

1 Prize worth	15,000	\$15,000 00
1 "	5,000	5,000 00
1 "	2,500	2,500 00
1 "	1,250	1,250 00
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5 "	250	1,250 00
25 "	50	1,250 00
100 "	25	2,500 00
300 "	15	3,000 00
500 "	10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 "	25	2,500 00
100 "	15	1,500 00
100 "	10	1,000 00
999 "	5	4,993 00
999 "	5	4,995 00

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

**PLUCK.**

Be firm! one constant element in luck  
 Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck:  
 See you tall shaft; it felt the earthquake's thrill,  
 Clung to its base, and greets the sunrise still.

- O. W. H.

**BEING A WOMAN.**

Once a woman came,  
 Within a churchyard close,  
 Suddenly on a name  
 Unhidden by vine or rose.  
 There it was to lay  
 Who long had wronged her sore,  
 Harmed her many a day,  
 But should never harm her more.

Baro and bleak the stone  
 That marked his place of sleep  
 Slowly the days have flown—  
 Had no one come to weep?

Long she stood and gazed,  
 Disarmed as he who slept;  
 Then, with her eyes upraised,  
 Being a woman—she wept.

— Cecil Charles.

**WHEN TWILIGHT FALLS.**

When twilight falls, in splendor drest,  
 His couch the sun seeks in the west,  
 Portward the toiling fisher wends,  
 And from the task the swain unbonds,  
 With simple thoughts of home and rest.  
 A lingering thrill his joy expressed  
 In one last anthem, seeks his nest;  
 And quiet with the dew descends,  
 When twilight falls.

The lilting music in the breast,  
 Of duty done—of fault confessed—  
 Of trespass softened by amends—  
 Of love surpassing love of friends—  
 Ah! would—ah! would this were my rest,  
 When twilight falls.

New York Observer.

**EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR GIRLS.**

Our representative, in strolling through the centre of the city one day last week, dropped into the Wholesale Clothing establishment of Messrs. Clayton & Sons, who occupy a large building, four stories high, on Jacob Street. While we noticed a large number of men and girls at work in the workrooms, it was also brought to our attention by Mr. Morrissey, manager of the outside work department, that a large part of the work was done by women at their homes. This at once interested us, and we made further enquiries, finding that a girl of average worth will readily earn from two to five dollars per week in her own home, the amount of course depending a great deal on the time she devotes to this work. Everything being paid for by the piece, she is entirely her own mistress.

"Is the work difficult?" we asked.  
 "No," replied Mr. Morrissey, "we offer every facility for learning the business, and are always ready to give any information to beginners."  
 "What about advancement?"  
 "Well, we give new hands coarse work first, and if they do well, are neat, etc., we soon give a higher grade, which of course pays them better."  
 "Do you consider that Nova Scotia can offer as good opportunities as the United States does to a girl wishing to earn her living?"  
 "Yes, decidedly yes," replied Mr. Morrissey, "for while in the States they may actually receive higher wages, they cannot spend their money so advantageously as they can in Nova Scotia."  
 "Is your work continuous, or does your trade fluctuate?"  
 "We can supply work all the year round, and in that way our employees are more sure of their daily bread than their friends in the much-talked-of 'States.'"

"Do you find the women in country districts do as good work in their homes as the city women do?"  
 "Our work done out of town gives every satisfaction, and we are always pleased to have any new applicants from the country."

Thanking Mr. Morrissey for his attention and information, we wished him good-morning and went our way, feeling that an old subject, that of how to employ our girls at home, had been presented to us in a new way.

Now we have for years given this question a large amount of thought and attention, and feel deeply the necessity of Halifax being able to supply employment for the girls of the surrounding districts. Firstly it is a good thing for our city, for of course if our country people receive their wages here, it means that a great deal of the money will be spent here. Lying outside the city of Montreal are numerous villages which are wholly supported by work from the large manufactories in the city. Now why not the outlying districts of Halifax as well as those of Montreal.

Then for the girls—almost every weekly boat from Halifax to Boston carries away a bovy of our fair maidens, who, attracted by the large stories of almost fortunes being made by those who have gone before, and feeling they cannot content themselves at home dependent on hard-working parents, start off with high hopes and great expectations, only to find on arriving in Boston and having obtained employment, that to live at all they must huddle in crowded second-class boarding houses, and even then pay almost all they earn for board. Now this is just what we object to. We want our girls at home. Not off we know not where, away from the pure life and wholesome influences of our country homes, exposed to temptations they

never dreamed of when they left us. We are willing and anxious to do all in our power to solve this problem—"how can we keep them with us,"—and after the conversation we have given above took place, we were forcibly impressed with the fact that girls can really earn much better livings in our own Province than in the factories and stores of the States.

If they must go away, how much better for them to start off armed with a good trade, than to go just looking indefinitely "for something to do;" how very much more independent they will be if they can say, for instance, "I am a good tailoress."

We would heartily advise girls who are anxious to earn their own living, and who are planning to leave home for other lands, to stop and consider a little while before they decide that Nova Scotia is too small for them.

HONORABLE COMPETITION.

All sorts of races are being run in this energetic world of ours. Some are striving for money, some for place and power, some for rank or name or applause, some for promotion in business, some for excellence in art or science or literature. But there is a vast difference in the spirit with which the striving is done. Just as, in the race, the vim and energy of each runner is brought out by that of his competitor, so, in the manifold exertions of the world, the powers and faculties of man and women are constantly sharpening and strengthening each other by honorable contest.

Not all contest, however, is honorable. Much of the effort made is simply to get ahead of some one else, at all hazards and in every way; if not by fair and honest endeavor, then by trickery and unfair advantage.

He who amasses wealth, not as an equitable return for value given, but by underhand dealing, or oppression of the poor, or gambling on a high or low scale, has been engaged in no honorable competition. He who climbs into power, not by proving himself the fittest man to wield it, but by pushing others down and crowding them out, desecrates the name of emulation.

The first object in all effort must be excellence. If that be absent, the attempt to rise above others is mean and dishonorable. Let competition be respected only when the endeavor is to give to the world the best labor of head or hand. When this is done, or as far as it is done, the giver may rightly rejoice in the high rank he holds among the workers of the world; but elevation by any other means is not an honor, but a disgrace.

Another difference between honorable and dishonorable competition is the conduct of the victor to the vanquished. Some men rise above others only to crush them, others to lift and exalt them. Some boast with noisy triumph and scorn those who are left behind; others, like the child in the story, have "a way of making people feel comfortable." One merchant who is largely successful deliberately destroys the business of smaller and weaker men; another gladly gives them the benefit of his experience and knowledge. One artist who has risen high in public favor uses his influence to depreciate the works of his brother-artists; another takes them by the hand and gives them courage for fresh endeavors. One woman who is well established in the social or fashionable world will blast the name of those she has left behind by her cutting criticism or scornful neglect; another will use her utmost power to make them esteemed by recounting their admirable points.

Every victor, from the childish conquerer in a foot race up to the fortunate candidate for the Presidential chair, largely proves his character by his demeanor toward the vanquished. If he is truly noble he will use his power, whatever it be, to lift, not to crush the less fortunate; and in blessing them he will find the chief joy of his success.—*Philadelphia Leader.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Oxford Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of woollen goods, report as follows:—There is very little change in our establishment during the past year. We have run full time and found sale for all our products. A marked improvement is noticeable in the demand from the Upper Provinces. A good trade has been started on the Pacific Coast, both sides of the line, and the goods are much sought after. We also notice an increase in the receipts of wool from the western part of N. S. The farmers find it to their advantage to send it direct to us in exchange for cloth, yarn, etc. There seems to be a general depression in the woollen business all over Canada and N. S., and, in view of this fact, we cannot complain as to the condition in which we find our trade. The main thing in the line of improvement about the mill is the addition of a 100 h. p. boiler from the shops of A. McPherson & Co., this place. Our manager is now in the United States studying the latest improvements in machinery and designs, with a view to making such additions to our plant as will keep it abreast with the times, and enable us to produce the finest class of goods possible from domestic wools at the very lowest cost consistent with quality and general excellence. The number of men and women employed is about fifty.

R. A. Peters, Jr., church and parlor pipe organ builder, of 262 and 270 King Street East, St. John, N. B., employs some twelve hands in his business which is extending through the Dominion. One instrument has been sold to Bermuda and lately erected there. Three organs of his build are now in Halifax, and the re-building of another is now progressing in his factory, while the contract for a fourth has just been taken. All metal and wood pipes are made in the factory as well as every other portion of the instruments, except the key boards, which are made to order. The metal is cast into sheets, then into pipe shape, planed, rolled up, soldered, &c., and lastly voiced and tuned. The output is increasing, and business better known and more favorable every year. There is no other pipe organ factory in the Maritime Provinces, these works being exclusively confined to the manufacture of pipe organs.

**JOHNSON'S  
ANODYNE  
LINIMENT**

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.  
As much

For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.  
In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, and Pains liable to occur in any family without fail. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, \$1.95. Express paid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Passengers by Tuesday evening train can go directly aboard the Steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale at all the principal stations on the I. C. R. in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The "Halifax" carries Canadian and U. S. Mails Through tickets to New York, &c.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD,  
Agents, North Side Lewis Wharf, Boston.

H. L. CHIPMAN,  
Agent, Nobles Wharf, Halifax.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE  
Shortest & Most Direct Route to  
**BOSTON.**

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

S. S. "HALIFAX"

SAILS FROM

HALIFAX every WEDNESDAY  
Morning at 8 o'clock, & from  
BOSTON every SATURDAY at  
Noon.

Passengers by Tuesday evening train can go directly aboard the Steamer without extra charge. Through tickets for sale at all the principal stations on the I. C. R. in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The "Halifax" carries Canadian and U. S. Mails Through tickets to New York, &c.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD,  
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**Lloyd Manufacturing & Foundry Co.**

(LIMITED.)

Kentville, Nova Scotia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LANE'S IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS,  
LLOYD'S SHINGLE MACHINES,  
CYLINDER STAVE MILLS,  
HEADING ROUNDERS,  
BUZZ AND SURFACE PLANERS,  
AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

**Nova Scotia Brewery,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

**A. KEITH & SON, Proprietors;**

CELEBRATED XX AND XXX

**BEER AND  
ALEX AND  
STOUT**

IN HHDS., HALF HHDS. and in 25, 20 and 15 GALLON CASKS.  
Also, in BOTTLES—QUARTS and PINTS—packed, when required, in  
barrels containing 4 dozen Quarts or 8 dozen Pints.



## COMMERCIAL.

Though this is what is called "the interim season" in trade, the cheerful feeling which we noted last week as animating wholesale circles still prevails. Crop prospects are as bright as before, and travellers in almost all lines of business send in reports of a very satisfactory nature. Conditions are on the whole favorable, as the prospects for an abundant yield of hay, cereals, fruit and vegetables are excellent. In hay, especially, an enormous crop is looked for, and there is every appearance that the most sanguine hopes of our farmers will be fully met this year. As all business depends almost entirely upon the success of the agriculturist, much confidence is felt and openly expressed in the future of trade in this city for the balance of the current year.

Remittances generally show some improvement. The money market is decidedly easy, and there is no scarcity of funds, but, as we have before remarked, lenders insist on good endorsers, and any paper that is considered at all shady is very carefully scrutinized and is difficult to discount. There are a number of wealthy men in Halifax to-day who have amassed their riches solely by the extortion of usurious rates of interest, which in ancient times, even after they were permitted by the State under certain restrictions, were regarded as pernicious criminal offences by the great majority of people. In the latter days of the nineteenth century, however, there are men who style themselves private capitalists and money lenders, who are increasing their wealth by lending money at almost fabulous rates of interest to borrowers who are placed in positions of distress and temporary embarrassment, and therefore wholly at the mercy of these Gentile as well as Hebrew usurers.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1891.**—The stock exchange moves along sluggishly, with its daily sales of about 100,000 shares, one day favoring the bulls and next the bears, but with no fixed tendency either one way or the other. Only one thing remains fixed,—the predominant conviction that stocks are intrinsically worth the prices at which they are now held. This estimate protects the market against the attacks of the room traders, but it does not elicit any outside buying. It may possibly prove to be the basis of a buying movement at some later stage, but at present its benefit to the market is rather negative than positive. In the absence of influences nearer to hand, Wall Street has followed with some interest the extraordinary court interchanges that have just closed in Great Britain. Whatever may be calculated to affect international politics in Europe has, at the special time, an unusually direct bearing upon financial interests. Europe is now in a state of armed peace. The leading nations have divided themselves into two hostile camps, each side equipped for conflict and waiting only the accident that shall precipitate one of the greatest struggles of modern times. Under such a state of things and immediately subsequent to the renewal of the Dreibund, it is an incident of no small importance that Emperor William should become the guest of Great Britain and receive from that country extraordinary expressions not only of national regard but also of court attachment. The event is no mere exchange of imperial family courtesies, no mere excursion for the gratification of the ambitions of a young and adventurous emperor. Coming, as it does, contemporaneously with a perpetuation of the offensive and defensive alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy as against Russia and France, the Emperor's visit must be regarded as a virtual declaration of at least England's sympathy with the Dreibund, and as implying that she has interests which run parallel with those of the triple alliance, and which she would find it to her welfare to protect in the event of their being endangered from any threatened ascendancy of Russia and France over their triple opponents. Although the secrets of the diplomatic conferences of last week at London may not be divulged, yet Europe will henceforth regard the Dreibund as virtually backed, at least under certain contingencies, by the moral and physical force of Great Britain. This is a change of profound importance in the situation of European politics. It places Russia and France at such an overwhelming disadvantage as to virtually bind over those countries to keep the peace, on penalty of utter discomfiture. It would be an inestimable blessing should this new situation merely protect Europe against the horrors of a long impending war; but it is not impossible that a combination so overwhelmingly powerful may also make it possible to bring about a reduction of the costly armaments that are now destructively draining Europe of its last resources; or, in any event, a constant increase of armaments will become the less necessary.

It would seem reasonable to anticipate that after the first natural expressions of chagrin and retaliation from Russia and France, the political situation of Europe will assume a more settled and pacific aspect. Public opinion is likely to conclude that new guarantees for an enduring peace have been won; and that assumption will remove the most powerful obstacle that now exists to confidence in financial affairs. The cause that above all others has crippled the larger movements of enterprise and has induced the European kings of finance to hold their resources within ready reach, has been the fear that each recurring spring might find the leading powers in the throes of a great European conflict. Whatever abates that paralyzing fear makes for confidence in financial circles, and for the achievement of the political and economic reforms that are now pressing upon every European government. If these inferences are reasonable, it is permissible to hope that the events of the last few days may infuse into European finance a new confidence and check the discouragements which the disasters of last fall have spread over every branch of enterprise in every trans-atlantic centre of finance and commerce.

Such a result would bring direct advantages to this country. All that is needed to give full effect to the benefits of our abundant harvest is a restoration of confidence in the countries with which we have commercial intercourse.

It would mean better foreign markets and better prices for our grain, as well as for all other exportable products.

The home influences affecting the Stock Market show no material changes. No variations in the wheat crop have arisen to modify the original estimates of output. The railroads maintain their late rate of earnings. Money continues to flow hither from the interior, though in lighter volume; and the banks keep up their reserves at about double the surplus of the last two years; while the exports of gold seem to have virtually ceased. To this extent, the situation is favorable to a recovery of activity at a later stage."

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

	Week July 17.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	1891	1890	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	262	228	181	170	141	6665	5883	6425	5694
Canada.....	32	33	21	16	18	1076	926	925	969

**DRY GOODS.**—There is little fresh to report this week beyond what was said last week. Orders from travellers continue to come in pretty freely, and a generally better feeling is prevalent throughout the trade, especially as remittances are improving. In cotton goods prices are unchanged, though they are firmly held, and in fabrics of home manufacture higher figures are being asked. All kinds of woollen goods are very firm. Travellers out with fancy goods report that they are meeting a good reception. As regards the city retail trade it is reported to be quite fair as to volume with collections satisfactory. It is pleasing to note that the custom of "slashing" which formerly prevailed has been almost entirely abandoned. A good many city as well as country houses have apparently discovered that selling goods at very cheap figures costs money, and they are adopting a wiser policy. Now if our wholesalers could be brought to see that it is to their interest to do away with the system of long credits both in buying and selling, the dry goods trade could easily be placed on as firm a basis as the grocery business. Long credits and renewals are indissolubly allied, and firms relying upon such dangerous, although easy, terms for their existence are certain sooner or later to end in financial disaster. These methods beget a careless manner of doing business that cannot but end in failure of the worst kind.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—No change has occurred in pig iron, and the business since our last report has been so limited that previous remarks still apply to the situation. Sterling prices are about 6d. lower on most brands, but this has effected no change locally. Bar iron is stationary with nothing to speak of doing.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local demand for flour continues of a very steady sort, though business cannot be considered active. Oatmeal is quiet with a fair business doing in a jobbing way. In England cables report wheat dull and corn *nil*. The French country markets are very quiet. In Chicago wheat has been very weak and declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. It looked at one time as if there would be a sharp break, but this was averted. The cause of the weakness was officially confirmed by other reports showing that the crops of both winter and spring wheats are excellent, and also, that the prospects of fair average crop in Europe have very much improved within the past two months. At New York wheat declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Toledo wheat was steady, and at Milwaukee it was quiet.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision trade remains quiet, business being of a very small jobbing character. Prices are unchanged in the absence of any business of importance. The only change to note in the price of provisions at Liverpool has been an advance of 6d. to 1s. in bacon. At Chicago provisions have been very strong, and September pork gained 45c., and lard advanced 17c. The hog market advanced 5c. to 10c. The cattle market was slow, while that for sheep was steady.

**BUTTER.**—There has been no change in the local wholesale market. Choice Nova Scotia is quoted at 17c. and 18c. and fair to good at 15c. and 17c. A considerable quantity of Eastern Townships and Western butter is arriving and is being stored by dealers in Halifax in anticipation of an advance in prices after the buying season is over, when it is stated that the Nova Scotia supply will be inadequate to meet the demand. Choice Eastern townships is quoted at 19c. and Western at 18c. A London letter says: "The market for butter is quiet, but decidedly firmer, Danish having advanced 3 kroner and Freeland 3 guilder. Other descriptions, however, remain unchanged, Irish being slightly lower, chiefly on account of the condition in which it is arriving, complaints being loud in some quarters as to the carelessness of those having charge of the transit, in consequence of which much that arrives is oily and only capable of being sold after having been put into refrigerators with consequent loss of flavor and value. A few imports of American sell at 76s. for lard and 84 for creameries, but there is no Canadian on offer."

**CHEESE.**—The late June and the July markets of cheese in Antigonish have this year proved very fine, and are preferred, selling readily at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 11c. in this market as to quantities. Fair to good Canadian commands 10c. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A correspondent in London reports:—"Advices from America report a firmer feeling in cheese, and it is thought that prices have about touched bottom for the present. It is to be hoped this is so, though indications are not that way, the market showing little firmness and the tendency being in favor of buyers. Demand is very light, old Canadians selling slowly at 56s. for both pale and colored, while finest new reaches only 49s. with poor request, the general rate being 46s., inferior selling much below these figures. The new English cheese has met a very slow trade at the fairs, large pitches sending prices down, while even where there was little shown rates were below those of last year, though the quality is decidedly good."

Eggs are selling rather slowly, as new fruits and vegetables are supplying their place as popular articles of diet. Choice fresh stock bring 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 13c. per dozen at wholesale, while P. E. Island and Cape Breton eggs are 1c. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. less. In London there is a summer aspect over the market for

eggs, for which the demand is anything but active. Arrivals have been lighter and stocks are low; but prices remain as last week. The trade with Canada is confined to the North, where large sales are being put through at prices remunerative to shippers, rates last quoted still holding, which we are informed are very good, especially having regard to the state of the market. It is a wonder how the Russian business can pay. Enormous quantities keep arriving at all ports, and prices are at giving-away levels, but still shipments go merrily on. Some firms will have nothing to do with them, they being undersized and in many cases arriving stale and unvendable.

**FRUIT.**—Supplies of dried fruit are now well reduced, and, consequently, business has been small since our last report. Valencia raisins remain steady, though recent cables from Denia state that reports from all districts indicate that a smaller quantity will be produced this year than was expected. Currants are as scarce as ever—in fact there are none on spot. In green fruit business is of a steady, seasonable character.

**TEA.**—There has been a little more attention paid to teas this week, a very fair enquiry having developed. Cable advices from Japan quote the market there strong and advancing under increasing orders and an active business, which, together with poorer quality of offerings and higher rates of exchange, namely, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d., make a decidedly adverse difference to buyers. In green tea this market is fairly steady, but the demand is somewhat limited at the moment.

**COFFEE.**—The market has a firm aspect in sympathy with the improved position in New York, where Rio has made a substantial advance in price. The enquiry, especially for Rio and Jamaica, is active. Stocks on spot in first hands are very low.

**SUGAR.**—The market for refined sugar is in exactly the position that it was last week. Refiners are using their best endeavors to distribute as impartially as possible the goods as they are manufactured in order to satisfy the urgency of the demand from all quarters. Prices are very firm. Telegrams from New York report a very strong market for both raw and refined with an upward tendency in prices. The London market is reported strong and advancing from scarcity, beet being quoted firm and active at 13s. 7½d. for July and August delivery. In New York 3½c. is bid for crystals.

**MOLASSES.**—The molasses market is very firm and the jobbing trade is fair. The receipts from the producing points are about all in now, and the trade can fix prices in proportion to the quantity "in sight."

**FISH.**—There has been nothing new locally in fish since our last report. Receipts continue to be meagre and shipments small, and with the home consumptive demand very light, the trade has a decidedly dull aspect. Squid are reported to have struck in at Canso and the vicinity, and some vessels have baited, but the majority are obliged to still longer wait their chances. Mackerel are very scarce, and no herring are seen along our coasts. Our outside advices are as follows:—Gloucester, Mass., July 22.—"The codfish receipts have been quite liberal the past week, owing to the arrival of several of the Bank fleet, two or three of them with improved fares, but still reporting fish scarce. Other receipts continue light and the market is poorly supplied. The prices of cured codfish have reached a point quite unusual at this season of the year, and there is nothing at present to indicate the possibility of a decline. The hopes of a good July catch of mackerel have not been realized, but the quality is improving, and it is not yet too late for a fair season's work. New Georges codfish \$6.50 a cwt. for large, and small \$5.25; Bank \$6 for large and \$4.75 for small. Shore \$6 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6.50, medium \$5.25. Cured cusk \$4.12 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$3.62½ to \$3.75; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English cured do. \$3.12 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; med. split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 1.—"The supplies are more than ample to meet the very poor demand, and recent landings are now tendered in lots at \$29 drums prime large, \$24 tierces medium, \$7 boxes, and \$20 haddock. There is also some Newfoundland fish offering at quite low rates without attracting any attention. Stocks are now ample for some time to come, and unless consumption materially improves a further decline is most probable. Herring are saleable at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and as no mackerel have arrived for a long time past they would find ready sale."

P. O. Box 467. Telephone 703.

HALIFAX

Bavarian Lager Beer Brewery,

J. LINDBERG, Proprietor.

Offices: 50 DUKE ST. - HALIFAX, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS AND BOTTLERS OF

Bavarian and Pilsen Lager Beer,

PUT UP IN WOOD AND GLASS.

Pilsen Beer is ready for use in Private Families.

CANADA

Have You Seen It?  
Do You Take It?  
Only ONE DOLLAR a Year.  
Sample Copies Free.

Speaking of the June number the *Calgary Daily Herald* says:—"Twelve such numbers constitute the best dollars worth of literary matter to be had in Canada."

The *Week*, of Toronto says:—"The last number received is a credit to Canadian journalism."

ONE DOLLAR remitted before Sept. 1st will pay for 18 numbers,—from July 1st, 1891, to Dec. 1892. Address, CANADA, Benton New Brunswick.

JAS. A. GRAY,

Undertaker & Embalmer,

239-241 GRAFTON ST.

(Corner Jacob)

HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 610.

GOLD LEAF FLOUR.

We want to say to the 5,800 subscribers to THE CRITIC, that GOLD LEAF FLOUR is second to no high grade winter wheat patent flour on the market. To the trade we must say you cannot purchase anywhere as good an article for the same money. It is a 75 per cent. patent, and if you have not had any of it you ought to have a trial car at once, and you will always want it.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

B. SWENERTON, HALIFAX, N. S.

The Millers Sole Representative for the Maritime Provinces.

Be sure and ask for Prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	5
Granulated.....	4½
Circle A.....	4½
White Extra C.....	4½
Standard.....	3½ to 4
Extra Yellow C.....	3½
Yellow C.....	3½ to 3¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	40
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	37 to 38
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS

There is a better tone in the bread-stuffs market.

Wheat and corn have both advanced some 4 or 5 cts. per bushel.

It looks like higher market. Stocks, we believe, are small for this season of the year.

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.00 to 6.25
High Grade Patents.....	5.60 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras.....	4.83 to 5.08
Good Seconds.....	4.75 to 5.15
Graham Flour.....	4.90 to 5.10
Oatmeal.....	5.05 to 5.75
" Rolled.....	6.00 to 6.15
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.35 to 3.45
" In Bond.....	3.15
Roller Wheat.....	5.50
White Bran, per ton.....	19.00 to 20.00
Middlings.....	27.50 to 28.50
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	35.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	31.00 to 35.00
Moulce.....	30.00
Split Peas.....	4.40 to 4.50
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	60 to 63
Hay per ton.....	11.75 to 13.10

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 15.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	19
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	17 to 18
" " old.....	7 to 14
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	20
Canadian Township, new.....	18
" Western.....	18
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	12

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.20
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, ½ bhd.....	1.25
" " Afloat.....	none
Cadiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.50
" Afloat.....	none

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., Am., boxes.....	2.00
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	8.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, New Beria, per crate.....	1.75
" Egyptian, new.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10
Bananas.....	2.35 to 3.00
Tomatoes, new, per crate.....	2.25

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—	
EXTRAS.....	
No. 1.....	
" 2 large.....	
" 2.....	
" 3 large, Reamed.....	9.00
" 3, Reamed.....	10.00
" 3 large, Plain.....	8.75
" 3 Plain.....	8.75
Small.....	
HERRING.	
No. 1 C. B. July.....	
" 1 Fall Split.....	4.50
" 1 Fall Round.....	4.25
" 1 Labrador.....	5.00
" 1 Georges Bay.....	none
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00
ALWIVES, No. 1.....	3.20
SALMON.	
No. 1, ½ brl.....	16.00
No. 2, ½ brl.....	15.00
" 3.....	14.00
Small.....	
CODFISH.	
Hard C. B.....	5.00
Western Shore.....	4.50
Bank.....	5.00 to 5.25
Bay.....	none
Newfoundland.....	none
HADDOCK.	
Hard C. B.....	3.50
Bank & Western.....	3.25
HAWK.....	2.50
POLLOCK.....	3.00 to 3.25
HAWK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COM OIL ½ gal.....	35c.

# JUDGE NOT.

(Continued.)

"I knew you had suffered," said Beryl, "when I first saw you. Won't you tell me, if I may know?"

It was new to Max Deverell to seek sympathy; but this sympathy was very precious to him. If he could only have told her all! But the heaviest burden he must bear still, and bear alone. But he told her how all his mother's love was given to Clinton, who was wild and reckless, touching but lightly on his wrongs; but Beryl could read between the lines.

"She is dead, now," he said, "and I would not speak against her; but you have a right to know, Beryl."

"And Clinton?" the girl asked. "He is not dead?"

"No; he is abroad. I rarely hear from him. He is better away."

But he spoke very briefly of his brother; it was evidently a subject from which he shrank. They did not get very far to day, these two, and Deverell was extremely reluctant to part with Beryl.

"May I call at The Cedars to-morrow?" he asked, as they stood together in the deep gloaming, near the stile at the trying-place. "I suppose I must not to night."

"No, please; auntie would be so startled."

He laughed, and then drew Beryl to him.

"You won't keep me waiting long for my wife, will you, dear?" he said softly. "I want you so much. Think what long arrears of love I have to make up."

Beryl hid her face against him and whispered:

"I will do what you like, Max."

And Max did not thank her in words, though he thanked her with his lips all the same.

"I must come with you to the door," he said, when at last he could make up his mind to release her; "your aunt can't see me now, it is quite dark."

And Beryl made no opposition.

So at last they parted, and to-morrow Max Deverell was to make himself and his claim known to Aunt Laura.

"She won't think clandestine meetings so wicked that have ended in a rich husband for Beryl," he thought, as he went back to Little Marston; "and if she did it would make no difference. Beryl is mine now, and nothing human should stand between us."

"Well, Max," said Mr. Langholme, looking up from a book as his friend came in. Then with a slight change of countenance: "Max, were you walking with Beryl Clavering to-day?"

"You saw us? It's not the first time we've been together. Ah, don't doubt me, Langholme! No, you wouldn't believe I could make love to any woman just to pass the time. Beryl is going to be my wife. If you have a few minutes to spare I'll tell you all about it, in as few words as possible," added Max Deverell, with characteristic reserve, and he kept to his word, and didn't rhapsodise once, though never was man more in love with woman than was Max Deverell with Beryl Clavering.

"Perhaps," he said, "you think the whole thing is too sudden, especially as she is so young. But somehow it does not seem sudden to me. You know something of how I was brought up. Langholme, love was to me a paramount necessity, and yet it was always denied me. Nature has been storing within me all these years forces that have at length found their vent, and if I had known Beryl a year I could not love her more than I do now."

"You are a strange fellow," said Mr. Langholme, smiling—"a veritable volcano! The girl is charming enough, I allow, to bewitch any man. But she always seemed to me such a child."

"So she is—in many things. She did not know whether I was rich or poor—did not care; and she was perfectly frank with me the first day I met her."

"Hm!" said the other. "Part of that frankness is due to you, Max. Any woman, I think, would trust you. Did you fall in love with her then?"

"Ay, to be sure. Don't you believe in love at first sight?"

"I do, and I don't. As a rule it is not a very trustworthy kind of love. It will be different with you; you are what a certain school call 'intense.' I don't know Beryl Clavering much. She has evidently a great deal of character, and she is bound to love you," added the speaker, laying his hand affectionately on Deverell's shoulder.

"Dear Langholme!"

Then for a little while they were silent. There were vague doubts stirring in Max's heart.

Should he tell his friend all that story of the past; abide by his decision as to whether he was justified in keeping it from his promised wife?

But the oath was unconditional. The secret was to be revealed to no one.

So Max Deverell, too faithful to his trust, kept his vow in the letter as in the spirit, and built up for himself in the future sorrow and disaster.

## CHAPTER VI.—A NONSHUALL.

Meanwhile there was a "rod in pickle" for Beryl, of which the girl, passing slowly up the garden path, little dreamed.

While she sat under the trees by the brookside, in her lover's arms, an old lady in a brown pelisse, wearing a bonnet that might have been fashionable in the year of the first Exhibition, was taking her way to the Cedars.

Miss Dinwistle was the lady who always accompanied Aunt Laura to church, and looked upon poor Beryl as a perfect reprobate.

Many a time had she warned Miss Clavering that "no good could come" of a young girl running about the country with no companion but a dog; but Aunt Laura was fully convinced that her niece was no more than a tom-boy, and fully admitting Beryl's delinquencies in many respects, she would not see any of the perils at which Miss Dinwistle mysteriously hinted.

"Well," Miss Dinwistle would say ominously, "you will see. A young girl who deserts her parish church to run after a lot of tinsel and popery is not to be relied upon."

"But, my dear," mildly remarked Aunt Laura, on one such occasion, "there is nothing else at Little Marston to go for."

"I suppose, my dear"—these old ladies were very affectionate—"there are young men."

Aunt Laura smiled in a superior manner.

"Farmers and peasants," she said; "there is not a gentleman in the place. Really, you cannot suppose that they can have any attraction for Beryl."

"Are there never any visitors, then?"

"Never! You know Little Marston!"

"I rarely go there now, it is too far, and I am too busy."

Miss Dinwistle spent most of her time at her window, and knew everything that went on at Middle Marston, and much that didn't.

"Does Beryl know Mr. Langholme?" the old lady added.

"I believe not. But he is twice her age; and Beryl, besides, has some peculiar notions about clergymen."

"Thinks they ought not to marry, I suppose. Most unscriptural," said Miss Dinwistle, leaving it rather vague whether she condemned as unscriptural the marriage of clergymen, or Beryl's opinions in favor of the celibacy. Of course she meant the latter.

But though she had hitherto failed to verify her bad opinion of Beryl, she felt convinced that sooner or later she would be able to prove her suspicions, and to-day she was fairly bursting with importance, and the delicious prospect of being able to say to Aunt Laura, "I told you so."

She had news, such news. Miss Clavering should hear it first from her old friend; it would soften the shock, poor dear! Miss Dinwistle would never have forgiven the meddling news-monger who should forstall her; the news was fresh and hot, too, like a French roll in the morning; it had only come in half-an-hour ago, and Miss Dinwistle hurried into her pelisse—it had come down to her from her mother—and posted off to the Cedars.

Aunt Laura was knitting complacently by the window when her visitor was announced; Aunt Laura knitted most of her time; she was a veritable but most innocent *tricotieuse*.

"Dear Martha," said she, rising and greeting her friend cordially, "I am so glad to see you. You are just in time for some tea; I had rung for it a minute before you came in."

"Thank you, dear; I shall enjoy some tea."

Miss Dinwistle had no intention of blurring out her news all at once; it was too delightful to be made cheap; it must be played with, and nursed, and kept warm until tea was half-way through, and then brought out by degrees. Dear Laura must be "prepared," too sudden a shock might prostrate her.

"Where is Beryl?" asked Miss Dinwistle, seating herself, and looking round as if Beryl were hiding in some corner. The speaker pursed up her lips as she spoke. She knew where Beryl was—the minx!

"Oh, she is out rambling with Dell," replied Aunt Laura, sighing.

"Indeed!" said Miss Dinwistle.

The tea was brought in, and the two ladies discussed it and their neighbors for some minutes.

But a pause in the conversation was broken by Miss Dinwistle saying, with unctuous gentleness:

"Laura, dear, when I have spoken to you about Beryl, and ventured to remind you that there might be some moral danger in her running about the country without proper protection, you have not considered the matter over for serious attention."

"My dear Martha," said Aunt Laura, setting down her tea cup, "I wish you would be more explicit."

"I wished to prepare you, dear. I cannot tell you how shocked I was when I heard it; it is quite terrible!"

"What is quite terrible?" cried poor Aunt Laura, her placid nature worked into a frenzy by this process of "preparation."

"My dear," said Miss Dinwistle dramatically, "Beryl was seen walking to-day with a strange man."

You might have thought from Miss Laura's little cry of horror as she fell back in her chair and stared at the grim countenance of her friend, that the definition of Beryl's companion applied to his shape; that the man had six legs, or two heads, or was some sort of monstrosity; but old ladies have their own vocabulary, a sort of Volapuk, which they seem to understand by instinct; and in this language, "a strange man" means merely a man who is not the father, brother, or nephew of the female in whose society he is seen.

"A strange man!" gasped Aunt Laura at length. "Martha, I don't believe it."

"Unfortunately, my dear," replied Martha, "there is no room for doubt in the matter. I wish there was. The depravity of modern young men is beyond belief. The information comes from a most trustworthy source. I think you will allow that the baker's young man, Marshall, knows Beryl by sight?"

"Yes," groaned Aunt Laura. "Go on," which Miss Dinwistle was quite ready to do, at her own pace.

"Marshall," she continued, "told this to my maid an hour ago, and she at once, very properly, told me, thinking you ought to know. Marshall,

about two o'clock, was going his rounds, and a mile from Little Marston he saw Beryl and this gentleman standing by a gate. Marshall says he has seen the gentleman before, but does not know his name. He is a very handsome man, my dear, and a London man. My maid says Marshall called him a swell. Now, my dear Laura," said Miss Dinwistle, folding her hands, "what do you say to this? I wonder how often Miss Beryl has met this swell, and walked about the country with him. It must be all over Middle Marston now, and you disgraced!"

Aunt Laura was pale and speechless. The evidence of Beryl's iniquity was overwhelming, and down fell her house of cards with a crash, and Miss Dinwistle grinned triumphantly among the ruins.

"I told you how it would be," said she; "and these London men are the most abominable reprobates. You remember Annie Morris running away to London with a gentleman, forsooth, who came down to spend Christmas at the Byfords. They are never to be trusted."

"Here Aunt Laura rallied a little.

"Annie Morris was a servant," she said in feeble protest. "You cannot put Beryl on a level with her. I shall certainly speak to her at once, and put a stop to such things. Who can the man be?"

"Some friend of Mr. Langholme's, perhaps," suggested Miss Dinwistle. "That comes of trapesing away after tinsel and false doctrine. Beryl was always giddy and thoughtless, Laura, my dear, and of a rebellious and irreverent spirit. She never will go to the lectures at the Institute, and absents herself even from the penny readings. She prefers tearing about the woods without gloves, and flirting with a London 'swell,' which I take to be a slang word for a reprobate.

Aunt Laura was too crushed and dismayed to say anything in her niece's defence; besides, she really did not feel as if there were much to be said. Beryl was revealed to her in a new light, as bold, deceitful, and unmaidenly, and the poor old lady was fairly bewildered by the shock of the discovery.

"You had no suspicion of this?" said Miss Dinwistle.

"Not the least. How should I have? It may have been going on for weeks for all I know, or she may only have met this man to day. The villain!" cried Aunt Laura—"the villain!"

To a country old maid, a young man is, as a rule, either an angel or a monster.

They have a sublime faith in the spotless morality of their own nephews, whose greatest dissipation they believe to be a "social gathering," whence the said nephews return straight home, and retire to rest not later than eleven o'clock. All other young men, if at all fashionable, are profligates of the deepest dye; and that a "London man" could possibly talk to Beryl without the blackest intentions was an idea that did not for an instant occur to her.

"Yes, he is indeed a villain," said Miss Dinwistle; "but Beryl must have been very forward. Men do not address themselves to girls without encouragement." Miss Dinwistle was not behind the majority of her sisters in casting the heaviest stone at her own sex. "When I was her age," added the old lady, "I never dreamed of giving strangers any encouragement to talk to me."

"But Beryl is very pretty and charming," said Aunt Laura, with wholly unconscious sarcasm.

"So was I at her age," replied Miss Dinwistle tartly. "At least everyone said so; but I was always brought up to set no store by beauty."

Perhaps poor Aunt Laura was vaguely trying to picture Miss Dinwistle as ever possessing any of Beryl's good looks, for she stared blankly at her friend's remarkably homely features; but probably the poor old lady was only striving to "grasp the situation," and had scarcely noticed Miss Dinwistle's protest.

"I will speak to Beryl when she comes in," she said at length.

"Probably Beryl will tell untruths," said Miss Dinwistle, rising.

Aunt Laura made no reply.

She had never yet known Beryl to do this; but she felt certain of nothing in regard to her niece now.

Pious old ladies of a certain religious school know nothing of casuistry, admit of no distinction between suppressing facts and telling falsehoods.

"Well," said the visitor, "I do trust Marshall will not have talked about this unfortunate affair in the town, but, of course, he will."

With which piece of Job's comfort she took her leave, and, of course, took very good care to tell everyone she met, that day and on the morrow, that Beryl Clavering was in the habit of meeting clandestinely "a strange man," a Londoner, and walking about the country with him.

By noon on the following day Max Deverell had become, severally, a French Count, an Italian Count, a Russian prince, and a German "Grand" Duke, whatever that may be.

CHAPTER VII.

AUNT LAURA IS VANQUISHED.

The moment Beryl entered her aunt's presence she saw that something was wrong. (To be continued.)

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

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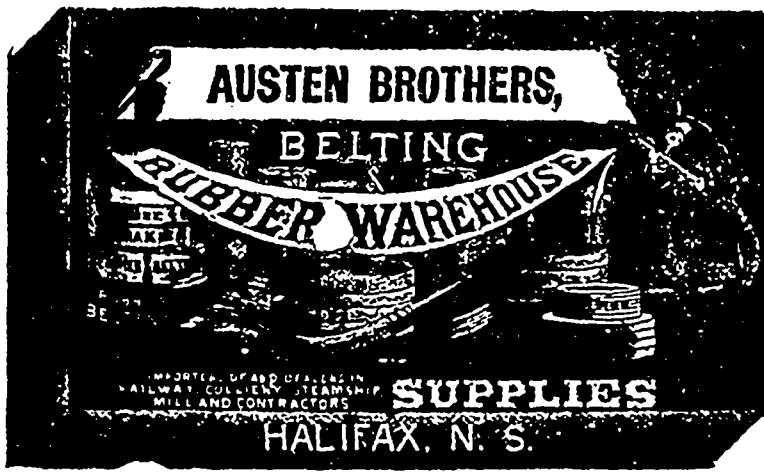
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## MINING.

In spite of all appeals to the contrary it would appear that the geological maps of Nova Scotia are to be published on the reduced scale. Sir Hector Langevin in answer to an enquiry stated that this was the case, and the matter now seems settled beyond appeal. The maps of Cape Breton have been published on the scale of one inch to the mile, and are thus valuable to prospectors and others, and the reduction of the Nova Scotia proper maps to a scale of three miles to an inch, besides producing an inartistic want of uniformity in the maps, makes the scale so small that their usefulness is largely minimized. When it is remembered that all the original maps were drawn to the large scale, and have had to be reduced at considerable expense, the folly of the change becomes doubly apparent. Some pig headed official has blundered, but rather than acknowledge his error is bound to perpetuate it to the great disadvantage of the mining public. There should be an investigation into the affairs of the Department of the Geological Survey.

OLDHAM.—Extensive improvements in the plant and machinery of the Oldham Gold Mining Company, including the first Pelton water wheel put in in the Province, now hoisting gear and new stamp mill, have now been completed under the supervision of Mr. J. E. Hardman, S. B., and work with the new plant has been started up. It is now one of the best equipped properties in the Province, and as the amount of ore ground opened up is very extensive, the future gold returns will be large, and tend very materially to increase the yearly gold yield of the Province. Mr. Hardman's acknowledged talent as a mining engineer has had full scope in the construction of the new works, and as a result the Oldham district will hereafter be singled out by mining men as the best example of the perfection to which gold mining and milling have attained. We hope in a future issue to be able to give more detailed information regarding this property.

The *Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review* for June has an excellent portrait and interesting biographical sketch of Mr. John Rutherford, of Stellarton, N. S., the first government inspector of mines for this province, and well known as one of our most prominent mining engineers.

The *Mining Review* is a credit to the Dominion, and in all respects but one deserves to rank with the best mining journals on this continent.

Its weak point is the spleen evident in its editorials, and its refusal to make the *amende honorable* when proved in the wrong. Want of deserved pecuniary support may account for this, and we trust a generous public will come to its aid, and liberal subscriptions restore its editor to good humor.

COXHEATH COPPER MINES, C. B.—My business called me the other day to a section of this country which is well known to travellers on account of the hospitality of its inhabitants and its picturesque scenery. Within an eye glance one can see fine farms, well tilled, surrounding a beautiful sheet of water known as Gillis' Lake. This lake is about a mile each way, and is sheltered on all sides by high lands which gently slope from its waters. The soil is fertile. The principle products are vegetables, potatoes, grains and Gillises. I arrived at the residence of J. J. Gillis, son of the late lamented James Gillis, Esq., where I passed a very pleasant night. There were several young gentlemen on the premises besides the occupants of the house. A motion was made by some one that we should take a "trip to the Copper Mines." The motion was unanimously carried. We harnessed our teams and drove to the remote mountain of Coxheath. One gentleman who took the lead drove at a pace which I considered to be rather fast for the good of our horses or for the benefit of our eyes, which were getting filled with the flying dust. We had not gone far ere it occurred to me that there was some other object ahead which the "leading man" would wish to call mine, and which was more attractive than a copper or brass mine. We had to ascend the side of a precipice formed partly by Nature, and partly by debris which was heaped there from the crusher. There were but few men working there that day, which gave us a better chance of seeing the work. I should be very well pleased at this moment if I could borrow the ability of some of your correspondents and thereby give a proper description of the gigantic machinery which has been, by some mysterious power, dragged and placed here. It must be that *Vulcan* and *Hercules* have lent a helping hand in the matter. There are immense masses of copper crushed to powder at this shaft. There are four or five buildings on the premises, and I am told that the manager intends to build a first-class dwelling house. We next proceeded some hundreds of yards up the mountain. On our way we had to cross a chasm which the workmen have spanned over by a temporary trestle. One's head could be none too level while crossing it. One of our young men declined to venture over it, but would rather "undergo" the "downs and ups" of the chasm underneath. Arriving at the place which they call the new shaft we found lots of copper ore which was taken up from a depth of some scores of feet. The copper ore seemed to us like lumps of gold glittering in the rocks. By all appearance Nature has placed a vast hidden treasure in this place. It is true it takes a big capital to work it up.—*Antigonish Casket.*

RAWDON.—The Central Rawdon Mining Co. are about opening a new lead, which at present looks very favorable. It is to be hoped that this Company will have their usual good luck.

There is talk of more Windsorians prospecting in the vicinity.

The Withrow Mining Company have several men employed prospecting. Messrs. Keith and Rodden daily expect a new roller mill, the first ever introduced here, when they intend opening up the conglomerate ore, which was tested a few weeks ago, and proved of value. If this new process proves satisfactory others will probably follow.

Gould Northup, Esq., has started a rotary saw mill, and has moved his large boarding house to the corner, and will fit it up as a store. He is also about erecting a set of hay scales.—*Windsor Tribune.*

**A MINERAL FIND.**—Edward Jack has returned to Fredericton from the Nepisiguit, Gloucester County, taking with him a twenty-pound block of almost pure copper from a mine discovered by him in that locality. Mr. Jack also discovered a rich vein of silver with traces of gold in places. The discovery has caused much excitement in that section. Mr. Jack says it is the best prospect for mineral in the province.—*The Chatham World.*

Another rich strike was made Thursday night at the Annand Mine, Montague. Mr. McQuarrie brought to town on Friday \$1,500 worth of gold nuggets from a depth of 215 feet, 40 feet west of No. 4 shaft.

**MINING.**—Several mining experts have been in town during the last day or two. They are en route for Nova Scotia to examine the products of some of the mines there.—*St. John Sun.*

The following letter from the *Colonial Standard* is of interest to coal shippers and shows that some Insurance companies have been unjustly discriminating against Pictou coal on the ground of its liability to spontaneous combustion:—

"In reference to the liability of the Nova Scotia coal to spontaneous combustion noted by Mr. Lovering, and the practice of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Herald inquirer called on the president of the company, Mr. Edward Atkinson

'We came to the conclusion some time ago,' said Mr. Atkinson, to decline insurance on Nova Scotia coal stored in mass, owing to the risk of spontaneous combustion. The tendency to such combustion is due entirely to the presence of sulphur in the ordinary market coal—not a clean coal—which comes from Pictou. This objection does not lie against the Sydney coal, which is free from sulphur, I am informed, but no considerable quantity of this is marketed here. It is entirely possible, of course, that further coal deposits may be developed which will be free from sulphur.

If the market Nova Scotia coal was stored for lack of room in the basement of a mill, a practice rare and infrequent, we would not wish to insure the mill, but if the coal was stored in a brick building at some little distance from the mill, we would not object to insure the mill itself. The damage from fire in such case would be a hot and dirty mess, but would be no real risk of the extension of the fire.'

Mr. Atkinson in the above article has done 'the Pictou coal and coal owners' great injustice in stating that the Pictou coal is spontaneously combustible. He cannot produce a case where spontaneous combustion took place in Pictou coal, as the gas works in Boston for a number of years took a large quantity of their gas coal from Pictou and stored it, and no combustion ever took place with the coal. Large quantities went to Portland from Pictou; also for several years Montreal has taken Pictou coal and no complaint. I have sent several cars to Aspinwall, and in that hot climate there was no spontaneous combustion. A large quantity was shipped from Pictou to Havana for gas purposes, and no complaint. Several cargoes went to South America and East Indies, and captains of vessels found it a safe and first class cargo to carry.

Pictou coal is allowed to be the best produced in the Dominion, and commands a higher price. Acadia coal sells for \$2.50 per ton at the loading wharf, Intercolonial \$2.25 and the demand is so great that vessels have to lay considerable time to load. Cape Breton coal can be bought at a much less rate, and if Pictou coal is what Mr. Atkinson represents it to be, it would not be in the demand that it is; and I think Mr. Atkinson is in duty bound to make an apology to the owners of Pictou coal mines for what he has stated in regard to their coal. **MALCOLM CAMPBELL.**"

The following is an extract from a letter received at the New York Office of the Edison General Electric Company, from the engineer in charge of the "Last Chance" mine, located at Wardner, Idaho.

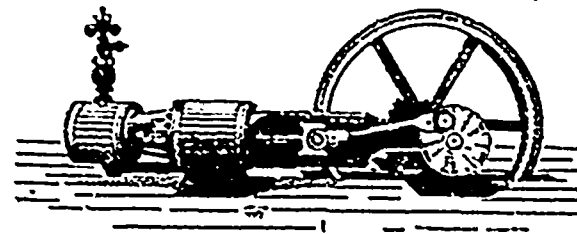
"Operating two air drills for twenty-four hours required five cords of wood, while for running four electric percussion drills for the same length of time, each drill doing more work than the air drills, it required only one and one-half cords of wood.

The electric percussion drills have been found to do more work than the air drills, and in consequence the air drills have been replaced by the electric drills.

The air plant was situated 1,000 feet higher up the mountain than was required with the electric drills, and the fuel had to be carried to the air plant this increased distance over that necessary for the electric percussion drills." E. T. Freeman is the Halifax agent.

If in the next three years the sale of K. D. C. increases in the same ratio as in the past year, the sale for 1893 will amount to over \$1,000,000 worth a convincing proof of its great merit.

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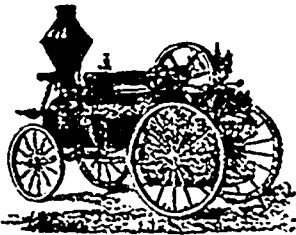
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## MINING.

### GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

(Concluded.)

All the Colar companies have met with gold, but not in any quantity until they got down to between 200 and 300 feet, for the reason that to this depth the ancient miners have gone before them and removed all the quartz as deep as that of any value, the probabilities are that most, if not all, the companies that sink to 500 or 600 feet will be amply rewarded with rich lodes.

Turn to what the Mysore Mine has done; as long as it worked at shallow depths it did nothing; now it is a giant amongst mines, probably producing its quarter of a million sterling and over annually in the future. No mining company in this district, with such an example before it, need in future despair. It will not be surprising, if, when promoters of mining companies become aware of the splendid returns that the Colar field has made for 1890, that they are found to be busy again in this field; and, should this happen, then the Gold Fields of Mysore Company, with about 8,000 acres of auriferous land, will probably be able to dispose of many more blocks of its land at enhanced prices. It is credibly rumored that sales of blocks of its land are immediately taking place to the Ooregum, Nundydroog, and Balaghat Companies on equally advantageous terms as have been recently made to the Mysore Company. We shall then see the prices of its shares round about the figures reached by them in 1886.

It will be noted by the table appended that the average yield of gold per ton from this field has been very high, reaching nearly 1 1/2 ounces. The basis of the various properties in this field are now on a satisfactory basis; the financial position of all the companies is sound, with perhaps the exception of one or two, and the shareholders of these have only to be approached in a proper spirit, in order that they may shortly become sound again. The Colar field possesses great advantages over other gold fields on account of the cheapness of its labor, its ample water supply (there never being any draught) its excellent climate, and lastly its easy accessibility, having a railway only some 2 or 3 miles away from it. The gold mining industry in Colar field now gives employment to 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives on the field. Sir Charles Lawson speaking of Colar says: "Its temperature is mild during nine months of the year, the circulation of air is excellent, and there is comparatively little sickness among any class. Bangalore, the base of domestic supplies—one of the most favorite military stations in India—is but forty miles by railway, and Madras, the chief port of Southern India, is only a night's journey from the field. Colar is consequently in the enjoyment of many advantages that are denied to better known and more remote seats of the gold mining industry." Altogether gold mining in this favored spot, it is thought, points to very great things in the not far off future.

#### TABLE OF RETURNS.

For Year.	1884	1885	1886	1887	
Tons.....	849	2,180	7,181	13,910 1/2	Grand total from
Ounces.....	1,140	6,177	16,039	15,358	1884 to February
Value.....	£4,431	23,938	62,308	58,217	28,189 1/2.
For Year.	1888	1889	1890	1891	
Tons.....	32,061	55,734	70,650	12,106	194,725 1/2
Ounces.....	34,831	78,352 1/2	106,458	20,532	278,937 1/2
Value.....	133,923	308,612	413,502	79,594	1,079,538

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DR.

All should Editor

Ne has hupodes his ne iant visito. with t check

Pro bl men play 26- 15 31- a-22 a-If tion.

This James J. A. 11-1 22-1 15-1 24-1 10-1 23-1 12-1 25-1 8-1 30-1 4-

Black



White

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125

The Buff o criptic

-MINE

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

News.—"The Heir Laddie," who has had a lengthened tour in the antipodes, has returned to Great Britain, his nearly uninterrupted series of brilliant victories in every place that he visited caused his course to be watched with the greatest interest by the whole checker world.

**SOLUTION.**

PROBLEM 231.—The position was:—black men 13, 14, 18, 26; white men 21, 23, 27, king 15; black to play and win.

26—31 24—27 13—17 17—22  
15 22 23 19 16 11 25 30  
31—24 27—23 23—18 18—15  
a—22 25 19 16 11 7 B. wins.  
a—If 22 18 black wins by first position.

**GAME No 111.**

This game was played by Champion James P. Reed (blind-fold) against R. J. A. Muhlbacher;

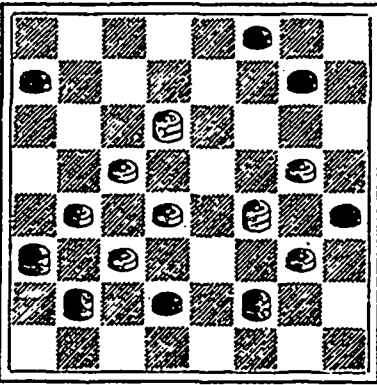
11—15 22 18 16—20 14 10  
22 17 9—13 23 16 6—15  
15—19 18 14 12—19 18 11  
24 15 13—22 27 24 9—14  
10—19 25 18 20—27 22 17  
23 16 8—12 31 15 14—18  
12—19 29 25 1—6 17 14  
25 22 11—16 15 11 2—6  
8—11 27 23 7—16 21 17  
30 25 6—9 25 22 18—22  
4—8 32 27 16—19 b. wins.

**PROBLEM 233.**

By Robert Lyons.

A very fine problem.

Black men 3, 5, 8, 20, 26; kings 21, 25, 27.



White men 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24; kings 10, 19.  
White to play and win.

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JOHN ERVIN, Secretary.



## CITY CHIMES.

We expected this week to have lots to tell of the gayeties of Tuesday. Much was planned for this holiday, but as the gentle rain, which began at daybreak, poured incessantly till well into the afternoon, simply nipping in the bud all the Labor day festivities, it brought to mind the oft-quoted lines of Burns: "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-gley." The business portion of the city presented a most melancholy appearance, for many of the stores being closed while others went on as usual made the effect neither holiday or business-like. Crowds of men roamed about, hands in pockets, not knowing how to fill in the time; while others strove to drown their disappointment in the jovial glass, and evidently many succeeded in so doing. Nearly all the arrangements for celebrating were postponed. The trotting races at the Riding Grounds took place and were well attended. About five hundred took advantage of the Oddfellows' excursion on the S. S. *Halifax* in the evening, and those who were proof against the playful motions of the waves, doubtless enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The 63rd band and a vocal quartette furnished music and the whole affair was pronounced a success. On Wednesday the weather was all that could be desired, and all went merry as a marriage bell. About 8.30 the grand procession left the north common and proceeded through the principal streets, where all available windows, doorways, etc., were blocked with eager spectators. *A la* Newspaper reports generally, we might say, "where all looked so well, it would be invidious to particularize," and truly it was a creditable demonstration. The mounted truckmen deserve special notice, almost all their horses appearing to be in splendid condition. McDougall's Distillery had two well-gotten-up waggons, and the N. S. Telephone Company with their practical demonstration of their wonderful working gear attracted much attention. The Halifax Illuminating and Motor Company's display was excellent, their waggon containing an engine, dynamo, switchboards, etc., all running; in fact a miniature station on wheels. The march, which was enlivened by good music from St. Patrick's, the Fife and Drum, the 66th and 63rd bands, was about two miles long and was very representative of the numerous flourishing industries of the city.

The Tennis tournament which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, is now announced for to-morrow afternoon, when we trust the elements may be propitious, and the pretty grounds of the South End Lawn Tennis Club in good condition for a first class contest. It will be an exceedingly interesting affair, and we can safely prophesy a large crowd of spectators. We note that in addition to the club prizes, Lieutenant-Governor Daly has kindly presented one to be contested for to-morrow.

Our popular musical friends, Herr Dearing and Mrs. Dearing, are winning laurels in the Western States, the Chicago papers speaking very highly of their performances in that city.

"Bradley's Players" have been drawing fair-sized audiences at the Academy this week. Monday and Tuesday they appeared in "My Partner," but to speak mildly, the play did not take well. There is really nothing in it to commend, and the actors have no opportunities whatever to show any ability. Edmund Collier as Joe Saunders, and F. W. Kendrick as Wing Lee, a Chinese servant, acted their parts well, and Miss Grace Huntingdon almost overdid her part as Mary Brandon. The rest of the company did what they had to do very well, but as we before stated, the play itself gives little opportunity for good acting. As a striking instance of a smiling face oft covering an aching heart, we must mention the case of Mr. Kendrick, who kept the audience convulsed with laughter all Tuesday evening, though two hours before going on the stage a telegram reached him announcing the death of his wife. Wednesday and Thursday evenings "Aunt Jack" was on, and to-morrow evening they will give "Mr. Barnes of New York."

The concert in the Gardens, announced for Labor Day, was postponed until this evening, on account of the wet weather.

This evening the Academy of Music will in all probability be the attraction for a fashionable and brilliant audience, the Carl Peirce Concert Company being booked for one evening only, and all musical members of our community being anxious to hear this famous combination. Miss M. Josephine Gaul, who is a Halifax lady, and who a few years ago distinguished herself in her musical studies at the New England Conservatory, graduating at an early age, is with the Company, and will doubtless receive a hearty reception in her native city. The performance will be under the distinguished patronage of Admiral Watson and the officers of the army and navy.

Halifax has been favored (?) with a queer travelling musical combination parading the streets for the past week or two. Truly, a good deal of ingenuity has been exercised in this strange monstrosity, and though the music is doubtful, the noise is unmistakable. However, we did recognize, after quite a while, the soothingly dulcet strains of "Annie Rooney," and of course felt well repaid for the time we had spent in gazing upon this fascinating trio. The chief minstrel seems to be almost laden down, as he carries the huge drum on his back, which he beats with a stick fastened to his elbow, and on top of this a smaller drum which he manipulates by a strap fastened to his right heel, the drumsticks being inside the drum and fastened to the other end of the strap. Another strap from his right toe connects with a cymbal, or something of like nature, on top of the drums, while across his chest he bears the good old bagpipes, so dear to our hearts. Each of the other of these wandering minstrels toots a bugle, and they form a grotesque picture, with their odd uniforms surmounted by hats covered

with feathers. Doubtless they pick up a good many stray coppers, but we fear there are not millions in this business.

The trotting races at the Riding Ground on Tuesday afternoon were well attended, considering the uncertainty of the weather, but the track was heavy and slippery from the rain, rendering fast time almost an impossibility. There were a large number of entries in the 2.40 class, and it proved a very exciting contest, Nelly Bashaw winning the first two heats, Gladstone the third and fourth. The fifth heat was a tie between the above two horses, while Gladstone won the sixth and the race. The two other races on the programme were very closely contested, but the sport was marred somewhat by the number of false starts, and in one instance the judges acted wisely in fining three of the drivers.

We are glad to hear that Halifax is to be again favored with a season of opera. The Adelaide Randall Opera Company opens at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, and our music lovers are looking anxiously forward to next week, expecting a genuine treat. This company has been delighting St. John audiences, and the press of that city speaks very highly of their performances there. They intend giving us *The Princess of Trobri-zonde* and *The Grand Duchesse*, both of which are new to Halifax theatre-goers.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery made a very creditable parade on Sunday morning last, the Protestants attending St. George's Church, and the Catholics St. Patrick's. Notwithstanding the dull weather, many visitors in our city were out to view the march, and their remarks were highly complimentary.

A large and very fashionable gathering of the youth and beauty of our city witnessed the Ladies' Rowing Races on the North West Arm last Friday afternoon. The General's and Admiral's steam launches were present, and two from the French ship, besides several yachts and small boats in abundance. The day was a glorious one, and the fair competitors looked exceedingly jaunty in their sailor costumes. The victors well deserved the applause which greeted them at the conclusion, the race throughout being a well-contested one and speaking volumes in favor of the Rowing Club, which is certainly providing a tonic for our Halifax ladies, making their cheeks glow with health, not to mention the genuine pleasure to be derived from their merry meetings.

The Board of Managers of the Halifax Industrial School entertained their friends on the occasion of their annual meeting last Friday. Refreshments were served and the yearly report read by Mr. Maynell. Speeches were made by Rev. Dyson Hague, Ald. Sweet, J. C. Mackintosh, Rev. H. F. Adams and Rev. E. B. Moore, and all present spent a very pleasant afternoon. Not nearly enough interest is taken by our citizens in this estimable institution, which is really doing good work. Visitors to the home are always welcome, and all who can do so should find time for a call to see for themselves what is being done.

Mr. James Shand, the well-known Auctioneer, says: "Had considerable expectation and disagreeable cough. Physician recommended *Pattner's Emulsion*. Took six bottles—cough vanished. Am convinced your preparation brought about my speedy convalescence."

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