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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 12, 1890.

{ VOL 7
{ No. 37

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THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

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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.

A pamphlet, being a memorial of the late John Robert Willis, the first Nova Scotian conchologist, has just been issued by W. F. Ganong, A M., Professor of Botany at Harvard University, and Mr. Harry Piers, of the Legislative Library, Halifax. The little work comprises an introductory page by Ganong, the life of Willis by Piers, and a bibliographical and critical notice of Willis' published papers, with a list of Nova Scotian shells, by Ganong. It is carefully edited and will prove very interesting to all students of natural history.

The harvest moon is the full moon on or nearest to the autumnal equinox, and is so called because it rises more nearly after sunset for several evenings than any other full moon of the year. The moon, which will be new on the 14th of this month, and fulls about the 27th or 28th, will thus prolong the light to the best of her ability for the benefit of harvesters, but we fancy the idea is more poetical than practical, because farmers now-a-days seem to make a point of getting their garners filled in the day time. Nevertheless, a harvest moon is very delightful, and is duly appreciated by young people who have a fancy for meandering off together under the silvery or rather almost golden rays of our satellite.

In the course of an article on "The Christianity of the Future," in the Forum for September, the eminent and venerable Professor Blackie observes:—"Say what we will, abstinence is the despair of virtue. I abstain because I am too weak to be temperate; I retreat because I dare not face the adversary; I commence my virtuous career by a public confession of the most unmanly of all vices, namely, cowardice. No doubt it is wise in some persons to play the coward; and self-denial in some exceptional style, like the amputation of a limb, may be the only safety to a man for whom a large freedom cannot be claimed. For this we have the highest authority (Matthew v, 29); but neither our Lord nor his apostles ever taught that the abstinence prescribed for the moral diseases of the few was to be laid down as a rule of health for the many. On the contrary even drinking at marriage feasts and elsewhere receives a sympathetic recognition from the same God-man by whom the sour faces, the formal fastings, and the severe sabbatic practice of the pharisaic respectables was condemned; and meals and drinks, according to the great apostle, were to be wisely used and moderately enjoyed, just as we enjoy the universal brightness of the sun and the universal fragrance of the flower."

Our contributor, "P. S. H.," whose letter appears on page 6, asks information on a matter about which we have no knowledge. If any of our readers can tell us anything about the "Reesor Patent Ventilator," we shall be pleased to publish it. It is certainly strange that such a valuable invention as that described by our correspondent should have gone out of use—perhaps passed into oblivion.

Much interest has been taken in the experiments recently made by the military authorities at Ottawa with carrier pigeons. In this connection it is interesting to know that swallows are now being used in France by the military authorities instead of pigeons. A test was recently made at Raubo, and fifteen of the birds were given absolute freedom of wing for the first time. They flew in different directions, and in about twenty minutes one came back and perched on the trainer's out-stretched finger. In half an hour every swallow had returned. If the homing instinct is as strong in the swallows as in the pigeons, there is no reason why they should not be utilized as messengers.

The Grand Jury of St. John, N. B., has made a presentment to the court in reference to level railway crossings. This is not before it is needed. We are constantly hearing of fatal accidents on these crossings, and as there are no gates or watchmen or other protection to warn people of the approach of a train, the work of slaughter goes on. It would be best if there were no such things as level crossings, but at least the government should see to it that ample protection be provided where they already exist, and that in future the highways or streets should be carried over or under the railway by means of bridges or archways. The Grand Jury has done well in making an inquisition into this matter, and it is to be hoped that it will be speedily productive of a change from the present state of affairs.

The Chignecto Ship Railway work is being successfully carried on, and on its successful completion issues of, we may say, world wide importance hang. Not only will it save a voyage of five hundred miles around Nova Scotia to the coasting trade between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, probably increase that trade to double its present proportions and tend to consolidate our great Dominion, but if the scheme is a success it will at once be taken as an example for similar enterprises in many places in Canada, where canals are not feasible, as well as at other important points elsewhere in the world. The possibilities of the ship railway are not yet known, and as this is the first great ship railway of the world, much importance must be attached to the experiment. It is proposed to carry vessels of 2,000 tons displacement on this railway, and there is little doubt that it will have plenty of work to do.

The public schools re-opened after the summer vacation on September 1st, and teachers and pupils ought to be, after their rest, in first rate trim for work. We understand, however, that many of the children have been unfortunate enough to take cold, and on enquiring into the matter we find that the trouble probably lies in the school houses. The month of August was a very damp one, and as the school houses were shut up, they naturally contracted a good deal of it. This could easily have been overcome by having fires lighted and thoroughly airing and drying the class rooms a few days before school opened. This should have been attended to as a necessary precaution for the health of both teachers and pupils. We understand that fires are not used until October, which, if true, should be remedied at once. We are liable to have several days in September when artificial heat is necessary for comfort and well-being, and if the pupils in our schools are to sit still with cold hands and feet, even if not shivering all over, no good work can be expected of them, and they may lay the foundation for a winter's sickness. It is certainly the duty of the School Board to see that matters of this kind are properly looked after, and the health of the teachers and pupils taken care of.

The new iron tube railway tunnel just completed, connecting Canada with the United States, under the St. Clair River, is a notable feat of engineering. It is the longest river tunnel in the world, being 6,050 feet in all, 2,300 feet of which is under the river bed. Its outside diameter is 21 feet. It is only a year since the tunnel proper was commenced, and despite the rapidity of construction, fewer casualties have attended it than any other similar work. It is the first iron tunnel of its kind. The castings which make up the lining are 4 feet 10 inches in length, 18 inches in width, and 1½ inches in thickness. Thirty-two bolts in each segment connect it with its fellows, and the completed tunnel forms an immense iron tube. It has been built for the purpose of accommodating the traffic over the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Chicago and Grand Trunk, the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, and the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon Railways. The steam car ferry, at present in operation at this point, was found inadequate, and a bridge was impossible owing to the low level of both shores and the great amount of shipping traffic of large dimensions. The project was a Canadian idea, and has been carried to a successful issue by Canadian enterprise. The system which was made use of in driving the bore is that invented by Mr. A. E. Beach, of the *Scientific American*. The method of construction, under which the tunnel was completed as the work proceeded, is the invention of the designer of the project, Mr. Joseph Hobson, of Hamilton, the chief engineer of the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway. As soon as this tunnel is in running order, which may be by the end of the year, another will be begun alongside of it, in which the same machinery will be used. One remarkable thing about it is that it did not exceed the original estimated cost of construction, three million dollars. After being cleaned of the clay and silt which is in it, the tunnel is to be treated with a preparation to prevent rusting.

Industrial and agricultural fairs and exhibitions are valuable in promoting competition for the highest degree of excellence, and showing up the progress of the county, province, or country for which they are held. They should not be overdone, however, or they will fail of their object. There are, we believe, sixty fairs to be held in the Province of Ontario this month, and forty or fifty more in October. This is too many to be successful.

Etta Simpson, 17 years of age, whose home is in Moncton, N. B., has astonished the medical faculty and her friends by falling asleep on August 24th, since which time she has not awakened. She is said to have been in the habit of eating brown paper, the appetite being so strong that she could not see a piece without wanting to devour it. Indulgence of this morbid appetite may have something to do with her present rather precarious condition, and should be a lesson to others who are afflicted with a craving for indigestible substances. Slate pencils, paper, beans, leaves of trees, raw vegetables, bits of wood and many other such deleterious things form the chief diet of many school girls. Parents should be watchful, and if they discover their children eating such things administer a prompt corrective in the form of a good spanking, or shutting up in a dark closet, or cutting off a meal or so a day in order to produce a hungry feeling for good food.

Now would be a good time to start a society for the prevention of mis-directed philanthropy in New York, where, according to the *Press*, a home for cats is about to be built. A fine site has been secured on the banks of the Harlem, where accommodation will be provided for a thousand homeless and abandoned specimens of the felis domestica. Kindness to animals is a trait to be admired in any person, but in a case like this it is rather mistaken. The life of one child is of more value than a thousand cats, and the money that is to be expended on the proposed home would go a long way towards supplying the necessaries of life to many of the homeless human beings in the city of New York. The spirit that devotes money to such a cause as the caring for homeless cats is undoubtedly kindly, but the intellect that directs it must be of a very weak nature to allow the pressing needs of humanity to be so overshadowed. It would be far more merciful to poison the cats and use the money which would otherwise be spent on their care in promoting the comfort of homeless human beings.

Society, or at least the feminine portion of it, is occasionally stirred to its depths on the servant-girl question, as it is called. Those who are interested in this matter will find an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for August on "Domestic Service," which will repay perusal. It is written by Mrs. Francis Darwin. She argues from the servant's side of the question, which no one can deny has many grievances. She brands as a relic of feudalism the custom of demanding a formal and written character of a servant when being engaged, and thinks that every mistress should choose a referee, or two, among her servants past or present, who have been with her not less than two years, to whom the servant whom she is inclined to engage may apply for information as to the character of the mistress. Many reforms are needed in the relations of mistresses and servants to each other, but very little would be effected by the system of giving characters which Mrs. Darwin would inaugurate, unless a conscientious appreciation of their mutual duties should rule them. Mrs. Darwin's aim is to place domestic services on a higher level than they have hitherto reached.

The *Sanitary Era* for August, a progressive health journal published in New York, contains mortality, meteorological and other statistics for the first four months of the current year, of the United States and principal cities of the neighboring republic, of the principal cities of the Dominion, and of Europe, and of representative cities of Australia, India, Africa and South America. Comparison of these mortality statistics presented Halifax in very unfavorable contrast with the larger majority of the cities whose death rate is given. Of some 70 cities of the Union, only 11 have a higher death rate, and of 11 Canadian cities only Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg contrast unfavorably with our metropolis. Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin only, of British towns, show a higher mortality rate than Halifax. With few exceptions the great European cities are assigned a very high death rate, and this, as would be expected, is also true of Indian, North African and South American cities. Comparing our city with St. John, which we are fond of doing, we find that the total deaths in the sister city, with a population estimated at 43,336, for the first five months of the current year, is 345, while the number of deaths for the same period in this city, with a population estimated at 42,000, is 425. Ottawa, with a population of 44,000, has a record of 410 deaths. Hamilton, with a population of 45,000, and Toronto, with a population of 178,000, have had respectively 373 and 1332 deaths during the same period. No city could be more healthfully situated than ours, with a splendid water supply, unexcelled drainage, accessible in every part to sea breezes, with a fine harbor in front and the common in the rear, to say nothing of plenty of open spaces and fairly broad streets. Halifax should be the healthiest city in the world. We have not taken pains to compare the statistics given by the *Sanitary Era* with other compilations of a similar description, but if the statement before us is correct we are greatly in need of sanitary reform. The Board of Health and the physicians of the city, who should in all sanitary interests be the coadjutors of the Board, should thoroughly investigate the condition of the city and take such measures as would place Halifax in the position that it should occupy as the healthiest city in the world. It must be admitted, however, and should not be forgotten, that the best efforts of Health Boards and Medical Boards and Commissioners, unaided by the co-operation of the citizens themselves, and by an enlightened and aroused public opinion, will be rewarded with but a scant measure of success.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

GENTILITY.

Long, long ago, when English tongue was young,
And "gentle" meant brave, modest, courteous, true,
Gentility lent native worth a grace,
And o'er its form the charm of manner threw.

Gentility—the word has grown threadbare,
Its beauty and its strength have passed away,
And like a lordly garment cast aside
'Tis worn by beggars on a holiday.

Fred (to Clara at piano)—"Kreutzer's Sonata?" Do you play it?" Clara—
"That's Tolstoi's; and I have none of his music."

Unconscious Truth.—Professor—"The old Cyclops were men who here,"
--touching his forehead—"where most people have nothing, had one large eye."

Judge—"And you say the prisoner came up and assaulted you with malice aforethought?" Witness—"No, sah; he didn't use no seech implement as dat. He jes' hit me wid er club, sah."

It has been observed that the present generation reads little of Walter Scott, that Dickens simply just about holds his own, while Thackeray increases in favor year after year. And yet Thackeray spoke of Scott as "our great master."

Lady—"I would like to see some queensware." New Clerk—"Eh?" "Did you never see queensware?" "No, mum, I never did. The fact is, I have never been out of this town. To tell the truth, I didn't know they swore until you mentioned it."

"I assure you, Judge, that my physician is responsible for my being a thief." "Do you mean to say he hypnotized you and compelled you to commit a crime?" "I won't say that, but I do know that he ordered me to take something before going to bed."

Some Frenchman has discovered that the human mouth is gradually working around to the left ear. Now, if this thing can be fixed so that the young man's mouth shall be on the left side and the young woman's on the right, it will be mighty handy in the sleigh-riding season.

A body servant, newly engaged, presented to his master a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it, Patrick, that these boots are not of the same length?" "I raly don't know, sir; but what bothers me most is that the pair downstairs are in the same fix."

The wisest, most learned, and most intelligent of the medical fraternity do not place the same reliance on drugs that their predecessors did. They are very much more apt to make a patient cure himself by the observance of ordinary and well-settled rules of hygiene than to make his stomach a clearing-house for an apothecary's shop.

A "Railroad in the Holy Land" has rather a jarring sound. "Five minutes for refreshments at the Brook of Kodson," "Dinner in the Valley of Jehoshaphat," "Breakfast at Nazareth." "Tickets good for either Mount Zion or Mount Moriah." These will soon be added to the cries now familiar to pilgrims over the sea.

A REVENUE FRAUD.—"I'm a free-trader myself, Algernon, but I think you should have been compelled to pay an import duty on those detestable English airs you've brought over this trip."

"Haw! Impawt duty—vawy good! But they were in actual personal use when I landed, donchersee?"

Prof. Mahaffy was once examining a man who had put himself down as an "agonistic" on entering college. He was having a hard time at Mahaffy's hands over some "crux" passages in a Greek book. "I believe, thir," said Mahaffy, "that you are—aw—are an agnothic in reliouth matterth." The man feebly acquiesced. "Well, then, thir," said the professor, "I can quite athure you that you are an agnothic in Greek ath well."

A SAFE SKIPPER.—Old lady (at Tampa bay)—"My daughters want to go sailing. Can you swim?"

Yacht skipper—"No, mum."
Old lady—"My goodness! What could you do if anything should happen?"

Yacht skipper—"Please, mum, won the man wot does the sailin' can't swim, he's mighty kereful not to let anything happen."

The Shah became a father of the age of sixteen years, and all his children are well advanced in life. He has eight daughters, all married. His eldest daughter is called the Glory of the Kings, the second the Light of the Empire, No. 3 is the Pride of the Empire, and No. 4 the Purity of the Empire. All these daughters have married rich husbands, and the Shah has promptly seized the possessions of his son-in-law, with one exception. This son-in-law is chief priest of the Teheran, and he holds the avaricious father-in-law in check through religious influences.

A HARD CORNER.—The age of 30 is a hard corner for a woman to turn, and 35 is still harder. She feels that she is fast leaving her youth behind her. But there is no reason why a woman should be faded and *passé* at 35 or even at 45. The chief cause of the early fading of American women is found in the fact that many of them suffer from some form of female weakness or disease which robs the face of its bloom, draws dark circles about the eyes, brings early wrinkles and sallowness, and stamps the face and figure with signs of ill-health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure all these troubles, will bring back the lost bloom, and remove the pains and ailments which make women grow old before their time. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) refunded.

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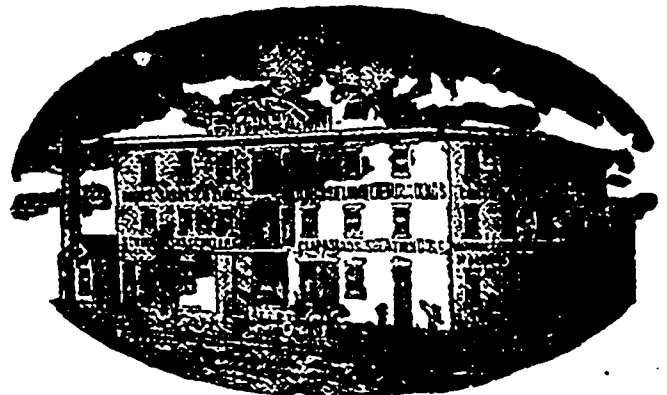
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Another party of Americans are visiting Terminal City. This is Truro's Natal Day. She will celebrate in good style. Pictou celebrates her 117th anniversary on Tuesday next.

Edna Simpson, the Moncton sleeper, is improving. She can talk a little.

The people of Shelburne are agitating for a new steamship line from that place to Boston.

The annual fair of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association was opened on Monday by the Earl of Aberdeen.

An investigation into the loss of the *Ulunda* will be commenced at the County Court House before Captains Smith, R. N. R., and Hunter on Monday.

The preliminary attack on the defences of Halifax by the *Comus* and *Buzzard* took place on Saturday. The land forces were judged to be victorious.

The wreck of the steamer *Ulunda* has been purchased by S. M. Brookfield of Halifax, who will endeavor to get her off and place her in the dry dock here.

The death is announced of Mrs. Hole, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hole, formerly of St. Paul's Church, Halifax. Her death occurred at Bromley, Kent, on the 24th ult.

J. Henniker Heaton, an English member of Parliament and a well known advocate of postal reform, is going to lay his views before the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

Some friends who recently paid a visit to Bridgewater speak enthusiastically of the kindness and attention of Capt. Oakes and Mr. Bates, the steward of the steamer *Bridgewater*.

A pair of carriage horses purchased in Montreal for Lieut-Governor Daly were suffocated by smoke from burning straw in a car on the G. T. R., between Richmond, P. Q., and Arthabask. The price paid for them was \$600.

Diphtheria is again prevalent in the city. Every care should be taken to avoid infection, and the city health authorities should see that the city is kept in a healthy condition. We are glad to see that the sewers have had a dose of lime.

Fire was discovered in the hold of the Allan steamer *Grecian*, which arrived at Quebec on Tuesday, when she was off Newfoundland. The fire was suppressed and but little damage was done. The passengers were unaware of their danger until all was over.

The pupils of a public school in Toronto have had a shindy with the pupils of St. Patrick's separate school. A dispute arose, and the Protestant children pursued the Catholic children to their school, which they fusilladed with stones. This bellicose spirit should be nipped in the bud before something more serious happens.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night to blow up the house of C. W. Lotten, Constable at Londonderry, with dynamite; considerable damage was done. Mr. Lotten was in Truro at the time, and his wife and children were alone in the house. Great indignation prevails, and it is thought the Local Government should offer a reward for the capture of the villain.

It is stated that Cardinal Taschereau declined to attend the ball given at Quebec in honor of Prince George because he was refused precedence over the Admiral of the fleet and the Commander of the forces in Canada, and that these officials refused to give him precedence. Nothing is known definitely, and no one seems inclined to give any information on the subject.

The first annual Exhibition of the Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association will be held at Charlottetown on Sept. 30th and October 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Competition is open to the whole province. The Exhibition building is a very attractive looking and well built edifice 200 feet long by 87 wide. The grand stand is beautifully located by the side of the driving park, and is capable of comfortably seating about 2,500 persons. From it an excellent view may be had of the horses in their contests of speed in trotting or running, and of the grand parade of all the prize animals. The ground floor under the grand stand is conveniently fitted with dining and lunch rooms. The half mile track for showing or testing the speed of horses is conceded by all who have seen it and are capable of judging, to be unequalled in the Dominion and to be equal to any this side of Cleveland, Ohio, being graded on the plan introduced by Falsig in that city. There are stalls for 250 horses. The doors are made in two sections: the upper half may be open all the time and horses viewed by visitors whether the attendants are present or not. The sheds for cattle, sheep and swine are convenient, spacious and arranged so that no animal will be in the least exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The poultry house is constructed so that the fowls will be subject to no inconvenience in receiving food and water, and their admirers will have every opportunity for seeing them which good space and light can afford. Flooring has been put down in the avenues through the centre of the sheds in which animals are exhibited, so that visitors are protected from dampness in case of rain. The owners of this driving park are also the Exhibition Association. They hold the Provincial Exhibition annually and the government contributes \$2,000 for prizes for exhibits, in addition to any prizes for trotting competitions. For the coming Exhibition \$4,000 in prizes are offered. It promises to be the most successful yet held on the Island.

A circular letter is being sent out to the clergymen of the archdiocese of Toronto requesting information concerning mixed marriages. Similar enquiries are being made over the civilized world by order of the Holy See.

The Cornwallis railway is about completed. It runs from Kentville on the Windsor and Annapolis railway down the Cornwallis Valley in Nova Scotia, a distance of 12 miles. The surrounding country is well cultivated and full of resources, and it is expected that the railroad will do a big export trade in apples during the coming season. The road is equipped with 12 box and 10 flat cars built by Messrs. Harris & Co., of St. John, and three additional cars, one first-class, one second-class, and one compartment car for baggage and freight, are now being built for this road by the same firm.

The Victoria B. C. Assembly of Knights of Labor congress, recently in session at Ottawa, protested against the increasing Chinese immigration to Canada, and alleged that the Celestials have a bad effect on the morals of the country. They pointed out that since their advent to the Pacific coast opium smoking and eating in public has ceased to cause abhorrence. The labor congress is urged to ask Parliament to restrict their immigration in justice to white labor apart from the question of morality. Replying to the British Columbia workingmen, who waited upon him to ask that Chinese immigrants be prohibited from landing in Canada, Sir John Macdonald said such a policy could not be adopted, as it would destroy the prospect of building up trade between China and the Dominion.

The United States Tariff Bill was carried in the Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 40 to 29.

A daughter of Gen. Barrundia, whose father was shot to death on the Pacific mail steamship *Acapulco* at San Jose de Guatemala last week, attempted to kill United States Minister Mizner on Sept. 1st. The young woman entered his office with a pistol in her hand, and, accusing him of having been the direct cause of her father's death, aimed the pistol directly at his heart and pulled the trigger. Mizner had picked up a large book, which he held between himself and the girl, and the bullet intended for him imbedded itself in the leaves of the book. Before a second shot could be fired, assistance arrived, and the pistol was taken from the young woman. Mizner says he will not prosecute her. A special from the City of Mexico says the widow and children of Gen. Barrundia have sent a telegram to President Harrison protesting that the General was vilely assassinated on board an American steamer, where he was found under the shelter of the American flag, and that his death, illegally consummated by the government of Guatemala, is due to the officious and criminal co-operation of Minister Mizner, who ordered the captain of the steamer to deliver up the General. The telegram concludes: "We protest before you against this savage deed and expect from your rectitude and justice that you will demand due reparation for the outrage of which we are unconsolable victims." Minister Mizner's friends urge him to flee, as General Barrundia's followers threaten to kill him.

A FEW OF THE LATEST BOOKS.

- How Came He Dead? by Molloy.....25c
- The House on the Scar, by Bertha Thomas.....25
- The Parting of the Ways, by Betham-Edwards, 25
- Master of the Ceremonies, by Fenn.....25
- The Love of a Lady, by Annie Thomas.....25
- What Gold Cannot Buy, by Mrs. Alexander.....25
- The Chief Justice, by Karl Emil Franzos.....30
- The Soul of Pierre, by Georges Ohnet.....25
- The Picture of Dorin Gray, by Oscar Wilde.....25
- Kreutzer Sonata, by Tolstoi.....25
- Three Men in a Boat, by Jerome.....25
- Soldiers Three, by Rudyard Kipling.....25
- The Phantom Rickshaw, by Kipling.....25

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Assets,	-	\$2,894,502.41
Liabilities,	-	2,664,253.75
Surplus,	-	\$230,248.66
1889.		
New Assurance,	\$2,369,500	
Total	"	17,711,404
Premium Income,	561,293	
Total	"	721,973

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.

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

RATES LOW.

PROFITS UNEQUALLED

F. W. GREEN,

Manager for Maritime Provinces,
166 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

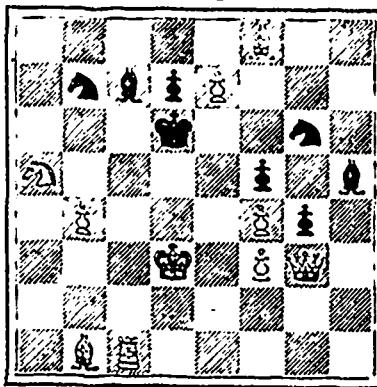
CHESS.

Solution of Problem No. 35.—K to Kt6. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 36.

By G. Cumming.
From Jamaica Gleaner.

BLACK 8 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No 37.

Second game in the match now being played between Blackburne and Leo at the Bradford Chess Club.

GUIOCO PIANO.

WHITE **BLACK.**
Len. Blackburne.

- 1 P to K4
- 2 Kt to KB3
- 3 B to B1
- 4 P to Q3
- 5 B to KKt5
- 6 B to K3
- 7 Kt to B3
- 8 P to QR3 a
- 9 KB takes B
- 10 QKt to R4 c
- 11 Kt takes B
- 12 Kt to Q2 d
- 13 P to QB3
- 14 P to KKt3
- 15 Q to K2
- 16 P to KB3
- 17 Q takes Kt
- 18 P to KR4 f
- 19 R to R3
- 20 Q to K2
- 21 QR to B1 h
- 22 P takes P
- 23 Q to K3
- 24 P to KKt4 h
- 25 P to R5
- 26 K to B2
- 27 K to Kt2
- 28 R to Kt3
- 29 R to KB1 i
- 30 Kt to Kt1
- 31 Kt to B3
- 32 P takes P
- 33 Q to B1
- 34 Kt to K2
- 35 Q takes Q
- 36 R to Q1
- 37 Kt to B1
- 38 K to B2 [Kt1
- 39 R from Kt3 to
- 40 Kt takes Kt
- 41 R to QKt1
- 42 R to K3
- 43 K to K1

And white resigns.

NOTES BY GUNSBURG.

- a The game so far is on ordinary lines. This move does not improve White's development.
- b The right reply to White's inactive move.
- c If Black play now B takes B then Kt will remain badly posted, and is a loss of time in any event.
- d Another inactive move, while Black develops his game.
- e This does not seem profitable.

- f Good introduction to an attack, P to KKt4, etc.
- g White threatened to Castle on Q side followed by R to KKt1. B's advance is just in time.
- h It is difficult to suggest a better move.
- i Black boldly runs the risk of isolated Pawns in case of an end game.
- k P to B4 would lead to interesting complications in which Black could give up the Kt.
- l Black threatened R takes BP, etc.
- m An excellent move by which Black gains a substantial advantage.
- n Safe and sound; Kt takes QP most tempting but less reliable.
- o A neat ending and in harmony with Black's play throughout—*The Week.*

A Great Event

In one's life is the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary source of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the standard alternative,

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Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.
"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Neb.

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890.
From the Month of July.
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 3, November 12, December 10.

FOURTH MONTHLY DRAWING OCT. 3, '90.
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1 Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5 " " 250	1,250 00
25 " " 50	1,250 00
100 " " 25	2,500 00
200 " " 15	3,000 00
500 " " 10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25	2,500 00
100 " " 15	1,500 00
100 " " 10	1,000 00
329 " " 5	4,325 00
929 " " 5	4,325 00

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WILL.

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate,
Can circumvent, can hinder, or control
The firm resolve of a determined soul.
Gifts count for nothing; will alone is great,
All things give way before it, soon or late,
What obstacle can stay the mighty force
Of the sea-seeking river in its course,
Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait.

Each well-born soul must win what it deserves
Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate
Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves,
Whose slightest action or inaction serves
The one great aim. Why even Death stands still
And waits an hour sometimes, for such a will.
Eliza Wheeler Wileor.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—The subject of dress-reform occupies the feminine mind now-a-days to a great extent. Dress ought to be beautiful so far as it can; to please the eye, to gratify the artistic sense, to harmonize with womanhood, which was meant in itself to be beautiful. There is no virtue in ugliness, or any safe guard against vanity in an uncouth, unbecoming garment, and a beautiful woman in a beautiful dress is as pure a source of delight as the exquisite shape and hue and fragrance of the blossoms of June. At the same time it should combine the first principles of dress, *health, comfort, adaptability, beauty and simplicity.*

Some day our women will learn that to be beautiful they must be healthy; that to be healthy they must make a study of rational dress; that the human form as God made it is lovelier than any device of the dressmaker. There will be more individuality in dress, but less violation of fundamental law; just as many beautiful gowns, but a great many more plain, simple, substantial ones to take the place of the flimsy creations of an uneducated taste.

But after all, I say to every woman with brains and common sense, do not go to a dress reformer to be told what you ought to wear outside or underneath. Use your own common sense and your natural sense of modesty, remembering that without health and strength you cannot be of use. The grown woman who has not invention and ingenuity enough to arrange her own clothing had better not try to work on charity committees or even to direct a household.

If we were all ten times more independent of each other in matters of fashion, my dear, we should be better off. Now don't call me strong-minded or other hateful names for that!

You wanted to know about the baby's outfit. Well, when poor Mary's children were left to my care ten years ago I had become quite out of patience with the uncomfortable, unhygienic methods of clothing helpless infancy, and determined to evolve "out of my own head" (as the boy said he made the gate,) something a little more practical and useful. This was the result: 1st, a short shirt; 2nd, a waist; 3rd, one or two skirts; 4th, a dress. The shirt was of worn flannel—frequently made from a soft, partly-worn under vest of my own—short, in preference to the long pattern of the "Gertrude suit," because it thus becomes needless to change it through the day, as it escapes being soiled. The waist, of cotton in summer, (heavier in winter and with sleeves,) and with a row of buttons for attaching the skirt or skirts. These may be one or more according to the season, more or less elaborate according to the occasion, and usually moderately short; for riding out on a cold day, however, a longer, heavier one may be added, which will wrap the little feet more securely than any other garment.

The dress may be a simple slip, or a gored dress, trimmed much or little according to the mother's taste; for myself I think the simpler the better, as being the more appropriate to the innocent little being it is to cover.

After babyhood up to the age of nine, Mary's children have worn nothing next the skin but flannel, and for this purpose I have found the well-known "Shaker" flannel most satisfactory. Of course the "Sanitary all-wool" is the ideal in its various grades, but is much more expensive and far less durable. Of the "Shaker" there are several grades, and we may find for summer wear one quite light, which, made with short sleeves, keeps the little wearer comfortable, while guarding against sudden chill. The heavier qualities are excellent for the colder season, made with sleeves down to the wrist.

I have found this mode of dress entirely satisfactory; and you cannot find two healthier, happier children than Bess and Mollie.

I was in town the other day and happened to be going by Stearns' during a sale of fancy work. You know they have the very prettiest things there, as well as the newest. I thought of your bare marble-top parlor table. I went in and saw the table spreads, and "when seen made a note on." Among them a spread for a small table is made of mahogany colored velours, bound with silk braid, which has a row of tassels in the middle. When finished it forms a fringe; either side is right side, as they are both alike. A lovely table scarf for an antique oak stand measures thirty-seven inches in length, is of olive green plush with a stripe in centre of old gold figured silk. The scarf is lined with canton flannel to match. Where the silk and plush are sewed together cover with old gold silk cord.

I think the spread would be prettier for your parlor, don't you, as you want to hide that cold-looking marble? I got ever so many new ideas that day.

White China silk scarfs are very pretty to throw over easels or pictures, and are easily and simply made. There can be either hem-stitched, fringed, or trimmed with lace. Sometimes they are painted. One has a spray of field daisies on one end and some yellow roses on the other. Another has

wild roses on one end and pansies on the other. Trailing arbutus, buttercups, apple blossoms, violets, ferns, grasses and autumn leaves are all pretty designs.

Yours affectionately,
Boston. ELEANOR WYNNIE.

THE REESOR VENTILATOR.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sm,—There is an "editorial note" in your last issue upon "a new method for ventilating railway carriages," which calls to my mind an enquiry which you, or some of your correspondents, may be able to answer. As long ago as in 1858, I, in travelling through the (now) Province of Ontario, found myself in a train, the passenger cars of which were provided with what was then known as the "Reesor Patent Ventilator," it having been invented by one Mr. Reesor, Sheriff—if I mistake not—of one of the Midland Counties. In its effects this ventilator seemed to me to be perfect. Where used there was not a particle of dust perceptible, and the car was continuously swept over by a delicious breeze, the level of the current being raised or lowered at pleasure. The more thoroughly the car windows and doors were kept closed, the stronger and steadier was this fresh air current. It seemed to me a delightful arrangement. I would have naturally supposed that no passenger car would be launched upon the rails without this ventilator—that it would be considered by the travelling public as utterly indispensable. Thirty-two years have since passed, but, strange to say, I have never seen, I have never to my recollection heard of, a "Reesor Ventilator" since that one occasion. Can you, or any reader of THE CRITIC, inform me why this is thus—why the "Reesor Patent Ventilator" is not now used. P. S. H.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A Press reporter who visited the scene of the late disastrous fire at Messrs. Robb & Sons foundry was surprised to find the boiler shop humming and full of activity. The steam hammer has been got in place, forges have been put up and the cupola has been taken down ready for removing to its place in the new foundry. The contract for the new temporary foundry and machine shop was let on Monday forenoon, and the timber and lumber is being put on the ground and the work of framing being gone forward with, as the work of clearing away has been already done. The Messrs. Robb will be casting and have all their machine tools running within a week or two.

The work of picking over the stoves is being actively and carefully done, so that with what can be got out unbroken, together with those that can be completed with new pieces, the firm hope to be able to fill all orders that are sent in. Although a number of complete sets of patterns have been destroyed, the firm have been able to get together the sets of some of their most valuable stoves, which, with patterns that can be easily replaced, and put in sand in a very short time, will enable them to give their customers a variety of stoves as large and attractive as many of the stove foundries now running. The firm have not decided as yet whether they will rebuild on the same lot as before or not, as they have in view the building of most of their works without an upper flat, this being the latest approved style.

It is very cheering to the firm to be getting inquiries from different parts of the provinces for boilers, and they say that they can handle all orders for engines and boilers without delay, also that they feel encouraged as they remember that they can supply all orders for steel furnaces, and some sizes, possibly all, of the coal furnaces. The firm have just received the sample of a new special steam pump which they are offering the trade. They state that they have made arrangements to supply promptly all kinds of planers and band saw, as well as the barber turbine wheels, the sample of which was saved from the fire, also church, fire and school bells of all sizes. The firm has now commenced making the diamond crossing for the Ship Railway where it crosses the I. C. R.

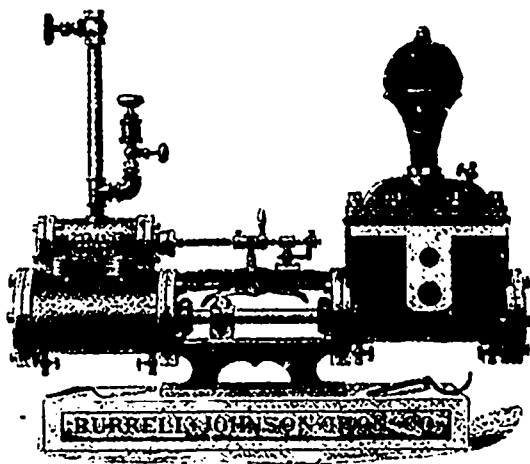
The Burrell-Johnston Iron Co, Yarmouth, N. S. are employing their usual force of workmen, and have just completed 4 turn tables for the Digby and Annapolis Railway, and have during the past year made for the same road 200 tons or more of castings, as well as supplying the contractors, Messrs. O'Neil and Campbell, with a large amount of machinery, rock breakers, steam engines, etc. They busy chiefly with their specialties, marine machinery, mill and mining machinery and steam pumps of all kinds. In the steam pump line they are prepared to compete with the world and are constantly turning out large number of pumps, comprising air and circulating pumps for steam boats, electric light stations etc., as well as steam pumps for all kinds of use. They are the owners of the celebrated "Patten" valve motion for Canada, a valve motion that has always given satisfaction on all the steam pumps it has been applied to. They also make a large line of crank and fly wheel steam pumps. They are always busy, and always ready to undertake any thing in their line and guarantee prompt delivery.

This is really the best season of the year for the exterior painting of houses, and although Halifax is fast improving in this respect, it would liven the city up immensely were more citizens to have their premises made neat and attractive by paint artistically applied. We are led to make these remarks in calling attention to the advertisement of Mr. David Roche, the well known house, ship and ornamental painter, as if any one can by magic change delapidated ruins into handsome stores and residences it is he. He has also a large stock of English and American paper hangings and decorations and skilled mechanics to put them up. Mr. Roche's main business stand is at 234 and 236 Argyle Street, but he also has a branch establishment at 15 Barrington Street.

Burrell-Johnson Iron Co., Ltd.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

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PATTEEN'S
PATENT STEAM PUMPS,



For Mining Purposes, Mills,
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Wrecking Pumps, Steam Fire Engines,
Inside and Outside Crank and Fly Wheel Pumps.

We have a special department for the manufacture of

STEAM PUMPS,

which puts us in a position to compete with anyone in the country, and shall test carefully every Pump before leaving our works, and will guarantee everyone to be in perfect working order.

Every Pump has Water Cylinder Brass Lined, Brass Stuffing Boxes, Brass Valve Seat and Bolts, Brass Connecting and Eccentric Rods, Brass Main Boxes.

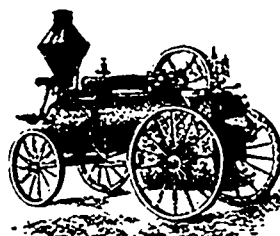
We are prepared to furnish STEAM PUMPS of any size or description not mentioned in Price List.

COMBINED AIR AND CIRCULATING PUMPS A SPECIALTY.
MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY. Correspondence Solicited.

Branch Warehouse, 209 Lower Water St., Halifax, N. S.

JOHN WHITE & CO.

E. LEONARD & SONS



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BEFORE BUYING
ENGINES, BOILERS,
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Write GEO. H. EVANS,
62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
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Best and Safest!



Is said by Government Analyst to be composed of ingredients the best and safest for manufacturing Baking Powder.

THE BRAS d'OR
STEAM NAVIGATION COM'Y,
(LIMITED.)
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after JUNE 9th the
Large and well furnished
STEAMER

MARION

will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney and intermediate ports in the Bras d'Or Lakes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY on arrival of I. C. R. train, due at 2.2, Railway time. RETURNING, will leave Sydney on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 2 p.m., connecting with Express Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 10.20 Railway time.

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

The beautiful Steamer MAGNOLIA will run on the Lake between WHYCOMBAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR, via BADDECK, as usual. Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of

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

THE DOMINION PAINT CO.

Are prepared to supply the Trade with
MARINE PAINTS

AS BELOW
ATLANTIC ANTIPOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships.
MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.
LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT.
GREEN SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rust. Also, Black and Bright Varnish, Roofing Pitch, Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything manufactured.

Office & Works, Dartmouth.
PHONE 920.

The finest and largest range of

TAILORS' CLOTHS
to be seen in the city is at
STANFORD'S
THE TAILOR,
156 HOLLIS STREET.

CITY CHIMES.

The 66th Band played in the Provincial Building square on Monday evening. An immense throng of people promenaded around the square until the end of the programme. The music was highly appreciated.

The present style of feminine dress is exceedingly pretty and sensible, the only feature of it that does not seem to commend itself to masculine eyes being the puffed sleeves. Let all who dissent from a belief in their appropriations, however, hold their peace. A dreadful rumour is afloat in that mysterious quarter from which the wind of fashion blows, that the fullness in the sleeves is soon to be transferred to skirts, and that hoops will again be worn. Horrible thought! Can the woman of to-day, with a capital W please, allow herself to be "put upon" in this manner? Far better for her to cling to the sheath skirt, which certainly clings to her, and looks decidedly well if she is moderately slight, than return to the monstrosity called a hoop skirt. The sheath skirt is decidedly stylish, more especially when there is not much wind blowing. The wearer has to be very careful how she goes around a corner, for the gentle zephyr is very apt to wrap this same skirt so closely around her limbs that it makes her feel quite badly. With two tailor-made gowns and a few blouses or blazers, a woman can always appear well dressed and stylish. Frills and frivols have such a dowdy appearance in contrast with the neatness of the plain gowns, that no one wants to see them "come in" again. As for the puffed sleeves they will certainly be modified before long, and "just a little" you know is pretty.

The new granolithic sidewalk which has just been laid around the Post Office building appears to be a first-class piece of work, and is unanimously admitted to be the smoothest and best laid piece of pavement in town. It is very easy to walk on, and it is to be hoped that many of our more important sidewalks will soon be laid in a similar manner, instead of with bricks, which are nearly as expensive in the first place, and require a large outlay to keep them in good order, and even then they fail to give satisfaction, owing to their different degrees of hardness, some wearing out before others, and leaving holes to trip up the unwary. While speaking of this it would be a good idea if the pigeons could be prevented from alighting on the east end of the building, and making the sidewalk at that end very unpleasant to walk on; and the crowd of loafers who congregate about on all sides of the building and expectorate tobacco juice on the sidewalk, to the great disgust and discomfort of ladies who have to drag their skirts through the filth, might, with credit to the Post Office authorities, also be summarily dispensed with.

The ladies who are working for the Nautical Fair are progressing very satisfactorily with their arrangements. Scores of assistants are forthcoming, and the practices for the Grand March have begun. This will be a feature of the fair which no one ought to miss. All the ladies are to be in sailor costume, and the march will be a very attractive spectacle. The fair is to open on the 29th of the month.

The famous Balmoral Choir will appear at the Academy of Music next month. They appear under the auspices of the North British Society. Such an array of musical talent as is combined in the Balmoral Choir cannot fail to draw good audiences.

The dance given by the XIX Club at Maplewood on Monday evening was a great success. About one hundred and fifty guests were present, and the Italian harpers furnished music for six dances. The party broke up at half past one o'clock. The six young men, who were the hosts of the occasion, are to be congratulated on the delightful entertainment they gave their friends.

The Royal British Veterans' Society paraded through the city on Tuesday, presenting a fine appearance. They marched to the cemetery on Pleasant Street when President Jackson placed a silvered shield surmounted with a wreath of laurels on the top step of the Welsford and Parker monument. The shield bore the inscription "Royal British Veteran Society, sacred to the memory of our departed comrades, 1890." The procession was headed by the West Riding band. After the march the band were treated to refreshments in the drill shed. Next year they will decorate the graves of veterans who have died since the formation of the society as well as the Welsford and Parker monument. In the evening the Veterans had a social at their hall.

An event of great interest to the fair ones of the city took place in St. Andrew's Church on Wednesday afternoon. Long before the hour appointed for the marriage of Miss Kate Macdonald to the Rev. L. H. Jordan, the church was filled with an expectant crowd. The church was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and plants, and the congregation passed the time in admiring the taste with which they were arranged until the arrival of the wedding party. The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, Chief Justice Macdonald, and attended by Miss Lucy Macdonald, her sister, and Miss Nettie Shannon, daughter of Judge Shannon, arrived at twenty minutes to five. She was attired in a beautiful wedding costume of white silk and wore a veil. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream cashmere and heliotrope silk with hats to match. Both bride and bridesmaids carried bouquets. The groom was assisted by Mr. Wallace Macdonald, brother of the bride, and J. Arthur Fairie, of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. M. Gordon, assisted by Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of London, and Rev. Dr. Burns. The organ under the skilful hands of Mr. Payne pealed out the wedding march, and Mr. and Mrs. Jordan were driven from the church to

"Blinkbonnie," the residence of the bride's father, followed by the good wishes of hosts of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan left in the evening train for Boston, and will spend several weeks in the United States, after which they proceed to Vancouver via Montreal, and will spend the winter in Japan, China and India, thence they proceed to Germany, and then Mr. Jordan will resume his studies. We wish them all happiness.

COMMERCIAL.

The branches of trade generally present indications for a good average turn-over this fall, and the general impression is that the outlook is favorable. In dry goods, iron, leather and lines of groceries the preparations are for a good business, and it seems now that it is likely that the expectations will be fulfilled. During the week the regular fall opening of millinery has created considerable activity in dry goods.

It was hoped that the advent of the month would have ushered in an easier money market, but so far the stringency has been as marked as it was at the close of August, the rates for call loans being quoted at 6 to 7 per cent., with some round amounts placed at the latter figure. Men of good commercial rating, who formerly got their discounting done at 6 per cent., have had to pay 7 per cent. within the past few days. Sterling exchange is quiet and easy.

Farmers continue to be very busy with crops; much of what has been already harvested remains in first hands, but the receipts in this market are in gradually increasing volume. The crops generally throughout this Province are satisfactory. The hay yield is enormous. Potatoes, though in quantity somewhat below the average, are of excellent quality and of fair size. On the whole, farmers have reason to look with gratification at the result of this season's labors.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.			
	Sept. 5, week.	1890	1889	1888	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	111	134	143	137	119	6935	7746	6878
Canada.....	25	36	25	22	31	1105	1101	1178
								6531
								878

DRY GOODS.—Considerable activity has characterized the dry goods market this week, as the regular fall millinery openings have attracted a large influx of country buyers, and this has benefited the general trade as well. Stocks of fall goods are nearly all here now, so that business is for prompt shipment, and buyers are reported to be in a very favorable humor. It therefore seems that the expectations which have been held of a good business this fall are likely to be fulfilled. The city retail trade has also been good, so that the week has been quite an active one.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market remains quite as firm as when last reported and a fair movement has transpired during this week, although some buyers are still holding off. The outlook, however, is that present prices will be maintained for some time to come at least. Pig iron rules firm, and the inclination is in favor of higher prices. Cable advices report continued excitement in the speculative branch of the English market with an irregular movement of prices. But the tendency of that market is upward, and 5s. to 10s. more at least is asked for manufactured iron than a week ago. In other lines the market does not show any particular change, but the feeling is generally steady here with a good outlook for a successful fall business. The tinplate market continues firm with very little offering on spot. The tremendous demand in Great Britain, and purchases have been numerous and made without any hesitation on best terms possible. The consequence is that but little stock can be had for prompt shipment, and also that all such articles as Canada plate and very thin sheets have advanced in the same proportion, Canada plate now costing fully 30c. more per box at primary points than it did ten days ago. The copper market is firm and a fair business is reported.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market shows no change, and business rules quiet on the whole. As previously stated, buyers stocked up pretty well during the recent turn, and there is, consequently, not so much trade doing now. Beer-bohm cables—"wheat steady, corn quiet; French country markets firm." Wheat has been easy at Chicago, having declined ½c. to 1½c. as to options. Corn was weaker but quiet there. At New York wheat further declined 1½c. to 1½c. At St. Louis the later options of wheat were weaker, showing a decline of ½c. to 1½c. The earlier options were steady and unchanged. At Toledo wheat declined ½c. to 1½c., and at Duluth 1½c.

PROVISIONS.—The local market continues to rule quiet, and no change towards activity is probable for some weeks. Fresh beef, mutton, poultry, etc., show an easier disposition, and figures are more reasonable than they have been for some weeks. The victuallers' combine to keep up, or rather, to advance retail prices, seems to have met with an early collapse. The *vis inertia* exercised by the public soon broke it down. The attempt was made at the wrong season of the year, when the public demand for meat foods is at its minimum, and the public showed that it was easier to part with meat as an article of diet than with their money in the shape of exorbitant prices. In Liverpool lard and bacon were stronger, and advanced 3d. and 6d. respectively. At Chicago pork was easier, and declined 22½c. Lard was steady; hogs firm; cattle weak; sheep steady.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter market is characterized by the same features, but the position is purely nominal, and confined to purchasing operations. On the whole there is nothing new to note. It is simply a matter of repetition to describe the cheese market. Spot business continues dull under an absence of encouragement from the other side. There has been a boom in New York on July make, which has been a surprise to both buyers and holders. The reason for this is hard to understand, but it is suggested that the August holders want to get July off the market so that they may hold August with a firmer grip.

FRUIT.—The fruit market has shown no change since our review last week, trade being rather quiet on the whole, pending the arrival of new goods. In dried fruit a prominent feature is the enquiry for currants, which are very scarce. In green fruit there is nothing particular to note. Lemons and oranges move quietly at unchanged prices. The *Alpha* brought from Bermuda so large a quantity of bananas as to threaten to glut the market, but this was averted by shipping several carloads to Montreal. Now apples have been received sparingly, but those that have so far come to hand were mostly windfalls and otherwise inferior fruit, furnishing no indication from the figures that they brought of what sound apples will be worth later on. The crop is small throughout the world, and big prices for winter apples are expected.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market has been quite active and prices have advanced ¼c. to 1c. during the week, and there is no special disposition to sell even at this advance. Refined has advanced on all grades at New York owing to the strength of raws. The report of stock held in four parts of the United Kingdom show a decrease of 36,000 tons as compared with the same time last year. Molasses is steady to firm with no movement to note. A letter recently received from a firm in Martinique says that Martinique was paying the highest price for Trinidad molasses for the purpose of making rum, and that 1,400 puncheons of Trinidad molasses had been shipped from Boston back to Martinique. In consequence prices have advanced in Boston and New York ¼c. to 5c. per gallon.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market has been very active during the week, and considerable quantities are reported to have changed hands. An advance of 1c. to 1½c. on most grades has been achieved. Agents representing Japan houses in Montreal have been cabled to withdraw all teas except at an advance of 1c. to 1½c. over last week's quotations. The advance in blacks there has been even more marked, and orders for 500 and 1,000 package lots sold at the limits given the agents per last mail (subject to market changes,) are being refused, an advance of 1c. to 2c. being asked in all cases. Coffees are in better demand, buyers beginning to realize that they must meet the holders' views as regards prices. The New York market is firm on all grades.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal report is as follows:—"There have been sales of 500 to 700 bbls. of Newfoundland cod oil at 37c. to 38c., with latest business at 39c. for round lots. We quote 38c. to 39c., although some holders are asking 40c. The recent purchases have gone into leather men's bands, showing that the demand is for consumptive purposes. Seal oil is also firm with an upward tendency, and we quote 51c. to 52½c. for steam refined. The outsiders who hold the bulk of the steam refined seal oil in this city, it is thought, will come out all right on their deal after all. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 45c. to 50c. Norway oil is quoted at 80c. to 85c."

FISH.—The local fish market is fairly active all round. There is a good demand for codfish, herring and mackerel, but the supply has, so far, been ample to meet all calls. The catch of codfish on the banks, from present indications, will probably be below the average. Of course the next few weeks may pull up. The bay codfishing has been fair. The vessels that started early did pretty well, but those that set out later have not nearly come up to their records of last year. The shore codfishing has been, on the whole, somewhat better than last year, though there are indications at present of a little falling off. Nothing is doing either on our own shores or in the bay in mackereling. What is now coming to market is small mackerel, taken in July, which meet a ready market at good prices. The catch of fat herring along our shores has, so far, been very small, in fact not sufficient to fill country consumptive orders. The Labrador herring fisheries have been very discouraging up to the last reports, dated August 25th, which state that nothing had been done yet. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, September 9.—"Dry cod is very scarce, and values have an upward tendency. Orders have been sent in for lots of 50 to 100 bundles at \$5 25 f.o. b. Halifax orders for Gaspe fish have been refused, owing to the poor catch. The Newfoundland and Labrador catch is large, but it is expected that it will all be wanted for the Mediterranean trade. Cape Breton herrings are scarce, and would command \$5 50 to \$6 readily. About 400 or 500 bbls. of shore herrings have been sold at \$4.50, and some look for higher prices, owing to the short catch everywhere. Yarmouth bloaters of good quality are selling \$1 to \$1.25 per box of 60; boneless codfish is quoted 6c. to 6½c. per lb.; and boneless fish 1c. to 5c." Gloucester, Mass., September 9.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$5.25 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4 50; Bank \$4.75 to \$5 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$5 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5 50, medium \$4.75. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2 62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2 25, and English cured do. \$2.87 per qtl. Labrador herring \$4.50 bbl.; med. split \$4; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3 50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$22; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, August 21.—"The cargo per *Arict* from Lockport we sold outright at \$24 drums, \$23 tierces, \$5.40 boxes and \$15 haddock. The only other import has been 94 tierces Halifax cure per S.S. *Trinidad*, which was disposed of in lots at \$23. Dealers are only moderately supplied, and with a fair consumption going on there ought to be room for further supplies shortly. There have been no recent landings of pickled fish, and good mackerel and herring would sell readily." Boston, September 9.—"The mackerel market has been very firm all this week. Small mackerel have advanced to \$11 per bbl. N. S. plain large 3's have sold at \$17.50. All good lots of P. E. Island mackerel have been sold at about \$21. The week closes with a good demand. We quote the market on Island mackerel as follows:—No. 3 \$19, No. 2 \$21 to \$22, No. 1 \$23 to \$24, extra No. 1 \$25 to \$27." Havana, August 29.—"The demand for codfish has been unusually good, and all the marketable fish left over from last week, together with new landings, have been

sold at \$7 to \$7.25. Since last Thursday a splendid opportunity to push sweated and poor condition fish has been presented, and has been taken advantage of. There should be but little codfish of any kind on the wharf when the next receipts come to hand. Haddock, on the other hand, was never duller, and there have been very few drums sold. We quote \$5 37½ to \$5.50 with downward tendency, unless shipments are decreased. Hake has moved so well at \$5.25, and sales have been so large, that we have decided to put our price at \$5.37½ to \$5.50. We hope to see these prices rule the coming week. The market for Norwegian codfish is dull at \$8.75." Demerara, August 13.—"The market for fish is in a most unsatisfactory state. The imports of last month, in addition to the heavy balances carried from July, are equal to supply all requirements until the end of October, while the high prices have to a large extent checked consumption."

SOUTH-END
Door, Sash & Moulding Factory & Planing Mills,
 81 & 83 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.
E. GIBSON & SONS, - - - Proprietors.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Band Sawing, Etc., Etc.,
 And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

R. MARTIN & CO.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Harness and Collars.
 CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.
 Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
 Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.
 Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8½
Granulated.....	6½ to 7
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5½ to 5½
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5½
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5½
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 25
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 37
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	34 to 36
Demerara.....	32 to 34
Diamond N.....	34
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	32
Trinidad.....	32 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
DISCURTS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.
 Wheat has gone off in Chicago, also in New York, though the English markets are steadier in face firmer. For a few days near the first of September the Canadians raised the markets above export basis either to the Old Country or Newfoundland. Now prices have gone off so that the mills are willing to accept to-day \$5.20 for flour that they asked \$5.45 for fifteen days ago. Corn is also off in Chicago, but it declined very little. Cornmeal is not off more than five cents on the highest price asked. Oats are also a little easier.

Flour.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.50
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 5.45
Straight Grade.....	6.10 to 6.15
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.50
Oatmeal.....	4.70 to 5.00
" Rolled.....	5.00 to 5.15
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.00 to 3.20
Roller Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00 to 18.50
Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn including bags.....	32.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	28.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	65 to 60
P. E. I. Oats.....	61 to 61
Hay per ton.....	10.50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl. N. S.....	2.00 to 3.00
" Greensteins.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	7.50
Lemons, per case.....	1.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia.....	8½ to 9
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.60 to 2.60

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	11.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1 August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
ALWIVES, per bb.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE.....	2.00 to 2.25
ASK.....	2.00 to 2.5
POLLOCK.....	1½
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	1.25
COD OIL A.....	25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	20 to 22
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18
" " old.....	10 to 15
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18
" " old.....	8 to 10
" Western.....	16 to 17
" " old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10½

THE AMBER DEMON.

(Continued.)

"Else, misery will come of this as sure as there is a sky above us. Karl is quite changed from what he used to be. It is not fair to him."

"Did he ask you to be his champion?"

"No."

"I thought not. He would not thank you any more than Ole for your silly interference. And remember this, I will not stand any lecturing from a nobody like you. Ta, ta, I am off out of this lugubrious place. By the way, shall I send you information the next time I intend to have a tender meeting with—Karl? You might like to witness it."

As she went off her mocking laughter came back to the ears of the girl who had once more thrown herself down on the mound of earth that was her mother's grave.

She did not know that Else was speaking out of mere bravado.

"I have done no good, only made it worse," she moaned.

"Ah! Ole, what will the future hold for you? What will you do when you find out the true nature of the woman you worship? I—I would have died for you and I cannot save you pain."

Her head sank upon her arms as the hot tears welled up in her eyes and slowly fell over.

She remained there silent for some time alone with the grief that swelled her heart nearly to bursting.

Overhead the seabirds flew shrieking along the dunes, the wind was rising and moaned and wailed eerily, lashing the salt spray up from the sea like down, as it rolled along over the beach with a hoarse murmur.

Out in the bay the fleet of boats was slowly returning laden with the rich spoils of the day.

And from the tortured soul of the lonely girl, there in the neglected churchyard, went up a wail of despair, "Why was I born? there is no happiness in this world for me. Oh! mother, take me to you."

But there was no answer to her frenzied appeal. Only the wind sighed through the rank grasses on the deserted graves, and the birds overhead wheeled and circled, uttering mournful cries that seemed in unison with her sad thoughts.

As she raised her tear-wet face her eyes caught sight of the returning boats, among the occupants of which was the man she loved with the whole force of her simple soul.

"Ole, my love," she whispered brokenly, afraid lest the wind might waft the words to his ears, "may you be happy in your future life, but I fear, I fear."

And it seemed to her as at length she moved slowly away, that mocking laughter and voices greeted her on every side, and chanted again and again the futility of anything she might do or attempt for him.

"Useless, useless," moaned the wind, "you, puny mortal, cannot alter—fate."

CHAPTER V.

The small fleet of boats lay off the great amber-reef securely riding at anchor on the gray-green water while the divers worked at their arduous calling underneath.

Each boat had four or five men on board besides those who were working below.

The air pumps had to be kept going without a moment's stoppage and the supply of air was regulated by a little dial-plate placed amidships in each boat. The pumpers fixed their gaze steadily on this dial, watching the air pressure gauge and never letting their eyes wander from it while the divers were under water, for too much air would prove as fatal as too little to their companions below.

Occasionally strange looking sea-monsters were drawn to the surface and hauled into the boats.

These were the divers who came up for a short rest and to breathe the upper air before resuming their work of dislodging the amber from the masses of stone and weed that encumbered the reef.

In one of these boats the young men Karl Malen and Ole Bertel worked apparently on the best of terms and as firm friends as they had been before their rivalry for Else's hand.

The friendship was sincere on Bertel's part, but a jealous fiend had taken possession of Malen's soul and was continually whispering to him: "Were Ole but out of the way, then Else would openly declare her love for you and become yours in the sight of all men. It is *you* she loves, not this confiding fool who believes in *her* affection and *your* friendship."

Each stolen meeting with Else, for, woman-like, after that scene with Joanna in the churchyard she was more determined than ever to have her own way, and though she had made the resolution of not seeing Karl again, she continually broke it; each stolen meeting but fanned the fire of his love into a fiercer flame, a more consuming passion that threatened to overwhelm them in its vortex.

Sometimes, so infatuated was Karl with the siren who held him in her toils, he would let the boats go out to the reef without him, though of course in this way he lost many opportunities of gathering valuable pieces of amber.

But what did he care for this if some of those moments stolen from legitimate toil could be passed in her presence, and Else was only too ready to fan the flame of his passion with her false smiles and love-words, that were far from having the ring of true metal, though the unfortunate young man could not discern their baseness.

Else Preben was selfish to the core. Hers was but the beautiful casket, fair in outward seeming, but instead of enclosing a jewel, holding but a worthless stone.

Not satisfied with having secured the handsomest and now richest of all young men of the village for herself, she must also keep Karl dangling after her to the exclusion of the other marriageable maidens.

It pleased her pride and flattered her vanity to know that neither Ole Bertel nor Karl Malen would care for or lavish their affection on any other woman, no matter how worthy or amiable she might be.

She did not give a thought to the harm or suffering she might inflict upon either or both her lovers; it rather gave a zest to her amusement to think of the storm she could raise if she chose, by informing her betrothed of the stolen meetings with Karl, of his fierce love-making, and the kisses bestowed upon her perfect lips by the man Bertel honored as his friend.

Once or twice, indeed, she felt a vague fear of the two-edged sword with which she was playing so recklessly.

It was when the demon she had raised to life in Karl Malen's soul nearly overmastered him, and his pent-up fury broke forth and almost wreaked itself upon his temptress.

Karl's soul was not all evil, but Else did her best to crush out what good remained in it, and—with fatal results.

He had been passionate and self-willed ere his unhappy love for Else dominated every other thing, but it had been left for her to turn a high-spirited man into a morose and furious creature with the brand of Cain upon his brow and the feelings of the lost in his soul.

Women like Else Preben have much to answer for.

They rouse the demon that is said to lurk in every human being's nature, lay waste men's lives and go through life with a serene conviction of having done no wrong, only amused themselves a little. Occasionally, it is true, the evil they do recoils on them, and Else very nearly found this to be the case.

One day, knowing that Karl had gone out that morning to the amber-reef with the other divers, she was preparing to leave the cottage, which now in her eyes bore so mean and sordid an appearance.

"Are you going out, Else?" asked Joanna, who, out of pity for the poor, feeble old woman, used to come every day to do the work that she was incapable of doing, and that her granddaughter flatly refused to soil her hands by performing.

"Yes," the beauty answered, shortly, not very well pleased at being interrogated by one she looked upon as so very much her inferior.

"May I come, too?" she asked, eagerly. She had seen Malen go up past the sand hills only a little while before, and she feared Else was going to meet him. She thought if she were with her Ole's betrothed would not for shame's sake allow another man's fierce caresses, and in her loyalty to the man she secretly and hopelessly loved, she would try and keep Else from harm. Latterly, Malen had looked so fierce and wild eyed, that Joanna had been living in fear of some tragedy occurring.

Else would never love Ole as *she* loved him; but Joanna knew even were her rival married to another, or dead, Bertel would never love again. His affection once given, was given for ever.

"When I want your company I will ask for it," said Else, rudely, in response to her appeal. "Do you think I care to be going with a puny creature like you, who is always crying? No, stay here and scrub the pots and pans, that is all *you* are fit for," and with a scornful gesture Else turned away from the cottage door.

With a sigh, Joanna watched her. She knew how useless it would be to follow her and try to shake her resolution.

"She is going after Karl," she thought sadly, as she saw the direction Else took. "How can she play with a good man's love in such reckless fashion? She has everything, and yet she is not satisfied. She leads Malen on; well for her if he does not turn upon her one day. She is goading him to madness."

Joanna's fears were not altogether unfounded.

Else walked slowly while she was in view of the hut, as though she were only taking a stroll, but once she got behind the range of sand-hills, and she knew she could be no longer seen, she hurried her pace.

The wind was rather keen, it blew small particles of sand into her face, and among her hair, but she did not heed it, it only brought a richer color to her cheeks, a greater brilliance to her eyes.

As she rounded one of the sand-hills she saw Karl with a brooding expression on his dark, handsome face.

She gave a little affected start of surprise. "You here?" she said.

"Of course I am," he responded. "Do I not wait for you here always?"

"Oh! Karl," she continued shooting him a glance from her magnificent eyes that made all his nerves quiver. "I think I must give up meeting you."

"Why?" the monosyllable fell fierce and hoarse from his strained throat.

"That little fool Joanna suspects, she will tell Ole."

"What do I care for fifty Joannas or fifty Oles?" he cried wrathfully, "you are mine by the right of our love. I will not give up seeing you though all the powers of Heaven and earth bade me do so."

"Karl, dear Karl, be reasonable!" she exclaimed, that half defined feeling of fear coming over her again at his wild looks and still wilder words. "When I am married—"

"You never shall be," he hissed in her ear, "unless it is to me. Do you hear? I would lay you a corpse at my feet sooner. What is to prevent me strangling the life out of you here where you stand? Yes," as his long, nervous fingers twitched in a way she did not like, and made her put up her hands as if to guard her white throat from the clutch she almost imagined she felt already. "I know that other tragedy that took place some years ago. Ha! ha! this may be different. It will be before marri-

age, unless you consent to change the bridegroom. Never shall you sleep in Ole Bertel's arms, never shall your head rest on his breast. Tho' very thought maddens me. Sooner will I kill you both, and myself afterwards."

Never had Else seen Karl so wildly excited. Never before had she felt such a cold chill of fear come over her.

He looked capable of doing what he said, and murdering her there where she stood. She regretted now that she had not allowed Joanna to accompany her. She firmly resolved that if she escaped from him this time, she would never put herself in his power again.

This playing with a human love was dear to her, but life was dearer still, life now which had such possibilities opening before her. She had no wish to give it all up and go down to the darkness of the grave—a grave in that lonely, desolate churchyard, where the only requiem of the sleepers was the sad moaning of the sea, the wail of the wind as it passed over the rank grass that covered the mounds, and the mournful shrieks of the sea-birds in unison with the other sounds. No it would be horrible to lie there in the cold and gloom, away from the warmth and light and sunshine. And yet never had she felt so near it as now, with Karl's bloodshot eyes glaring into hers with maniacal fury and his hot breath almost scorching her cheek as he hissed out the words in a tone of low, deadly menace.

At any cost she must conciliate this maddened creature before her if she would hope to escape from him now. She lifted those glorious eyes of hers to his while her soft arms stole round his neck. "Karl, my Karl," she said in loving accents, "you will not harm me?"

"Do not be too sure," he answered, though she felt with a thrill of secret delight that his tone was less fierce, "you have played with me long enough.

"You will not," she repeated softly, "because you love me and—I love you."

With a sudden force ecstasy the man caught her in his arms, crushing her so tightly as to cause her pain. He covered her face, her neck, even her bare arms with kisses. "Mine, mine," he gasped, "not his."

"Yes, yours." No thought of Ole disturbed her as she uttered the lie. What did it matter? he would never know; at any cost she must pacify Karl, or one day she would find that he would carry out his threat in earnest.

She let him kiss and caress her as he would, but when he implored her to break with Ole at once and acknowledge him as her betrothed, she returned some evasive answer which yet at the time satisfied him.

Ole, perfectly unconscious of this, went on his cheery way building castles in the air, and nearly maddening Karl by praising the beauty of his betrothed and narrating all the plans he had formed for their future life, when they should be married and Else installed as mistress in the pretty little house among the wind-raised sand-hills, that he had built and filled with bright copper and tin utensils and delft jugs and plates, besides stores of hams and dried beef, to say nothing of the rows of fishes hung upon lines one above the other to dry in the wind; stores for the winter in plenty, and riches such as were to be found in very few of the huts scattered among the dunes, and certainly not in the tumble-down dwelling with an overturned boat for a roof and put together with pieces of wreck, which was all Malen could boast of as a home.

This all rankled in Karl's mind and fanned the smouldering fire within.

What was Bertel better than he, that he should have everything?

If he were but out of the way?

So the black thought grew and grew, till sleeping or waking it never left Malen. It haunted his dreams. It was by his side or perched on his shoulder like a bird of ill-omen, croaking the same burden in his ear as he went to his daily task at the amber-reef, and caused him to strike viciously at the mass with his crowbar as though he fancied it was Ole he was grinding to powder.

So the days went on; and little Joanna from being one of the brightest and merriest of the fisher-maidens, became heavy-eyed, pale and spiritless.

"What ails you, Joanna, you are so altered?" said Ole kindly to her one day, as he met her going across the dunes.

"There is nothing the matter," she said rather brusquely, and was going to pass on, when he stopped her and continued: "You are always in a hurry now, you never stay to talk, as you used."

To his surprise and distress, for he was tender hearted, she broke into a flood of tears.

"Joanna, what is it?" he cried, "has anyone been annoying you?"

"No, no," she sobbed. "It is foolish of me, but there is really nothing the matter."

"There must be to change you so," he said gravely, then added in a lighter tone: "But perhaps you have something on your mind, if so, telling it may ease you. Will you not confess to me, your old friend?"

For a moment the thought flashed through her, should she tell Ole of what she had witnessed and heard, but the next moment the thought had died as quickly as it had arisen. Not hers should be the hand to arouse Bertel from his false dream of happiness.

"I have nothing to confess," she said slowly.

"Not even that you have had a quarrel with your sweetheart?" he asked laughingly. "So pretty a girl as you must have lovers in plenty."

But she looked up at him, indignantly dashing away the tear-drops which hung on her lashes. "I have no lover and am never likely to have one," she said, as she turned away from him and sped quickly over the sand-hills, before he could assure her that he was only joking and had not meant to offend her.

(To be Concluded.)

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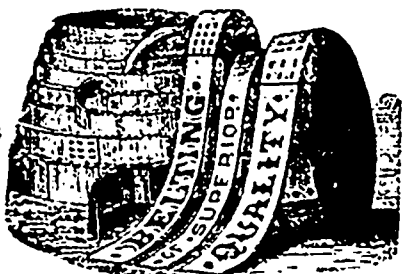
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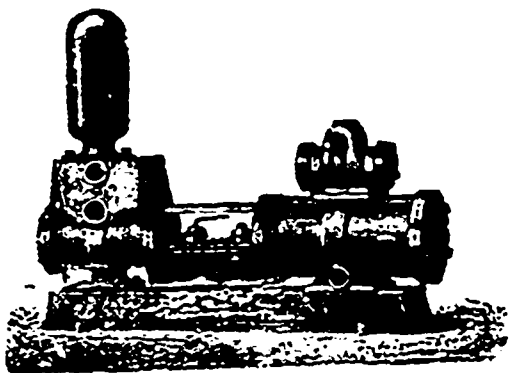
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MINING.

Advices from the Coxheath Copper Mines up to Sept. 2nd have been received at the Boston office of the Eastern Development Co.

The vein from the 184 feet level of vein B is in high grade ore and is down 40 feet; in sinking the last 10 feet the vein has widened over 3 feet, making this vein, at that depth, 13 feet wide. Vein B is so powerful a fissure that it is more than likely it will maintain its width at this point for a considerable depth and length. The cross-cut at 260 feet from the shaft towards vein B is looking promising, and has cut several narrow stringers of good ore. The pipe line for air drills is completed up to the new vein on the mountain, also down to No. 1 shaft and is connected with the tunnel into the hill, which is half way between shafts Nos. 1 and 2. The two shafts being 1,000 feet apart this tunnel is designed to cut veins C and D and prove their continuance eastward. A tunnel to be driven south into the mountain will soon be started 2,000 feet to the west of shaft No. 2 to prove the strength of the western extension of the parallel veins that have been cut underground by the main cross-cut from shaft No. 2 and which have been traced by promising surface croppings westward. When this work is completed and the south cross-cut from No. 1 shaft driven into the mountain, as recommended by Messrs. Francis and Humbert in their recent reports, the strength of the four parallel veins A, B, C and D will be thoroughly demonstrated for 3,500 feet in length. The new vein opened up on the surface for nearly 1,000 feet is in addition to the above; and is also a powerful fissure, showing ore on surface at several points from 6 to 13 feet in width, so that the prospects of the Coxheath becoming a very large producer in time is exceedingly bright.

N. B. MINING NOTES.—It is so long since I have contributed any items to your columns that you will think I have deserted you, but not so. Moving about considerably and pressure of other matters has prevented.

There are many rumors of mining affairs in New Brunswick, but the boom is slow in coming as it has to you in N. S., nevertheless those who watch the signs of the times carefully see a bright future for the mining industries of N. B.

To commence with I may say that the production and shipment of manganese from the well known Markhamville mines continues regularly.

The deposit of manganese recently purchased for the Crimora manganese Co. of the U. S. in Albert County, is expected to turn out a bonanza for the owners.

This deposit is in the form of a powder or sand said to contain a paying percentage of manganese, and work is now going on preparatory to shipping it in large quantities. Drying kilns are being erected and a branch of the Albert Railway is being constructed to the deposit. It is said there are hundreds of thousands of tons. In some places the deposit is fully 30 feet thick.

Dr. Chandler and some Moncton friends are engaged in developing a property near Elgin, in Albert Co. It is said the indications are very promising.

At Quasco American capitalists are engaged in mining manganese, and it is said to exist in good quantity. Recently some new machinery has been placed on this property.

At Woodstock the stockholders of the Britton Silver Mine are developing their property and are determined to see what the final result will be. A good lot of machinery is on the mine and it is being energetically and systematically developed.

Near St. Stephen a valuable and large deposit of iron and copper pyrites is reported. It is said the ore runs high in sulphur for purposes of sulphuric acid and also yields 4 per cent copper.

When the Tobique Valley railway is completed the immense deposits of plaster on the Tobique will be vigorously worked, and will prove a formidable competitor with Windsor and the Albert plaster mines.

Prospecting for gold is being carried on in several places in N. B. I am informed that on a branch of the Tobique some parties, who have for some years past been prospecting, have put up a small crushing plant. What results are is not known so far. I am in receipt of facts and information of a well defined vein in a certain section of the Province which is between 6 and 7 feet wide. Assays of the same show from 36 ozs. of silver and 1 oz. 15 dwts gold to 57 ozs. silver and 1 oz. 19 dwts. gold. This ought to attract the attention of capitalists. If you know of any person, or any of your readers do, who would like to go into this, I mean genuine bona fide business promptly, I think matters might be put in reasonable shape with the owners for business.

I think I am occupying too much of your valuable space and so will close.

There is great activity in mining, and the prospects are that several large sales of mining properties will soon be completed. Mining engineers, promoters and capitalists by the score have been stopping at the leading hotels in the city, and are making frequent trips to and inspections of the numerous gold properties so easily accessible from here. Mr. Gilbert Parker, Capt. O. B. Brown and Mr. R. R. McLeod of the Coldstream Mining Company were here in the beginning of the week, all as busy as bees.

John McGuire, Mr. Caldwell, W. J. Nelson and others whose names are so intimately associated with the development of the gold mines in the western section of the Province, were also here examining into the merits of several properties in Halifax and Colchester Counties. Geo. Stuart, of Truro, John Anderson, of Miramichi Harbor, Mr. J. E. Hardman, of Oldham, Mr. H. Milton, of the same district, Mr. Wadsworth, of Cariboo, Mr. Reid, of the Oxford mine, and Mr. Willis of Rawdon, all well known gold miners, were interviewed by us while in the city, and all were of the opinion that gold mining in Nova Scotia was advancing with rapid strides.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy spent a few days in the city this week. He had his usual monthly gold brick with him, the result of the August crushing, weighing in this instance 63 ozs. 11 dwts.

GAY'S RIVER.—The conglomerates in this district are still the subject of a great deal of speculation, and areas have been secured in all directions. The Coldstream Mining Company are actively at work, and their 50 stamp mill will before many months be at work.

BROOKFIELD, Colchester County.—The conglomerates here have proved rich in gold and of great extent, and the country for miles has been covered with gold leases and prospecting licences. The mine near Brookfield has been prospected and it is reported that the bed of conglomerate here is over a thousand feet in width. Similar deposits exist at Middle Sewiscke, near Smithfield, and the district is pronounced by an expert lately from South Africa as giving every indication of being much richer in gold than the famed reefs of the dark Continent.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—This district still continues to be the centre of excitement, and miles upon miles of territory have been covered with leases. In many instances these have been selected without discrimination, and can only result in loss and disappointment to their owners. The district is undoubtedly very rich, but it is too much to expect that gold will be found everywhere.

TANGIER.—To-morrow at 12 o'clock noon the sheriff of Halifax County will sell at public auction at the Court House the lands, mining leases and rights, plant and machinery of the Brunswick Gold Mining Company, at the suit of Washington I. Snyder. The particulars may be found in the adjacent columns.

Mr. Jas. A. Fraser brought with him to New Glasgow last Saturday from Fifteen Mile Stream, 200 ounces of gold, the result of one month's crushing. Not so bad is it? May the number of ounces increase monthly.

It is rumored that the "Iron Works" are hung up for a time. The high dividend paid the shareholders in the Steel Works for the past year will have the effect, surely, of giving confidence in the project to investors—*Enterprise*.

Mr. R. R. McLeod left Thursday morning to examine some gold properties at Brookfield, Colchester Co., for Boston parties—*Gold Hunter*.

Several Springhill men claim to have struck a zinc mine near Pugwash. They have taken out the necessary right of search and are now prospecting. The property will be very valuable if there is a paying lead discovered. The lucky men are Dr. Cove, Wesley Herritt and Hibbert and J. W. Smith. As assay made in Halifax has proved highly satisfactory.—*Exchange*.

THE BROKEN HILL MINES, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Many of your readers have heard of the Broken Hill mines, but few know much about them. Silver lead ores were found and worked in the neighborhood for some months before the present center of attraction was much thought of. Now the old places are forgotten, and if worked at all are worked in a very deplorable fashion. The great mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company. It was first taken up by a boundary rider who thought he had found a mountain of tin. He secured seven blocks, each 20 chains square. They were numbered blocks 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. The company now holds blocks 11, 12 and 13. Block 14 was first floated in the colonies, then 15 and 16 were placed in England and called the British Broken Hill Proprietary Company and last block 10 was put on the market. An original share in the Broken Hill Proprietary Company has received to date £148 10s. in dividends and bonuses, and shares of the nominal value of £100. The price at which they were first put on the market was £9 10s. These shares have been divided into 60, which are now saleable at £13 each, or £780 for an original share. The first owners of the mine were not very well pleased with their property at the beginning, and, it is said, two who owned one fourteenth each played a game of euchre to see who would take the other's share and pay up the calls which were being regularly made, the money being spent in sinking a shaft on the immenso manganese iron outcrop. The assays made of stuff from this mine were poor until one day chloride of silver was found and then carbonate of lead. From that time on every development has been good, until now the output of the furnaces is 400 to 500 tons of lead and 150,000 ounces of silver per week. At the half-yearly meeting held in Melbourne, on July 25, the chairman stated that the total yield to date had been 17,913,518 ounces of silver (545 tons of 2,250 lbs. each), and 71,656 tons of lead. This is the result of about five years' work.—*F. M. Drake, in Engineering and Mining Journal*.

The Nova Scotian correspondent of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* states that "Messrs. Gilbert Parker, H. B. Prindle and R. R. McLeod have become interested in the following new companies: The Mining and Development Company of North America, The Queen's County Mining Company, The Coldstream Mining Company and The Rossignol Mining Company, under the laws of the State of Maine.

The Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company is stated to have found the Carrol seam underlying several square miles of its territory. Further details as to its size, quality, etc., are not yet available."

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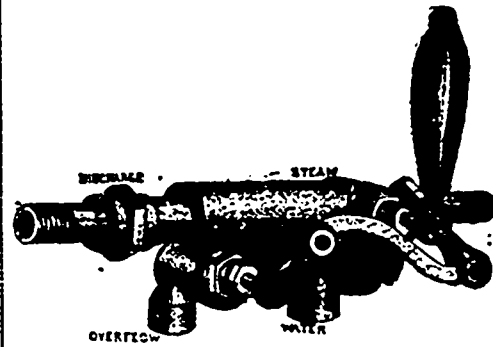
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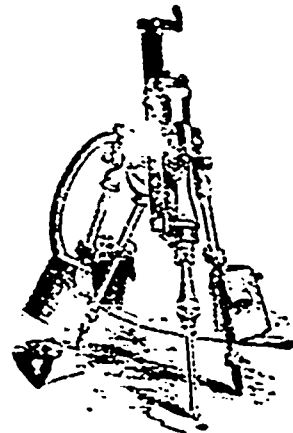
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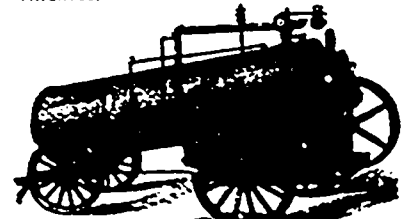
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All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price 25 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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- 250 " Claret.
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- 40 " Sauterne Liqueurs.
- 300 Dozen Pale and Brown Sherry.
- 250 " Fine Port, Extra.
- 150 Cases Holland and Old Tom Gin.
- 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, *, **, ***.
- 150 " Scotch and Irish Whisky.
- 100 " Old Rye, Walker's.
- 20 Thousand Choice Havana Cigars.
- 300 Bbls. Bass & Younger's Ale, Pils. and Qts.

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Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street. **T. C. ALLEN & CO.**
HALIFAX, N. S.

LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

Dear Dick,—We have been expecting the pleasure of a visit from you for the past three or four weeks. Certainly your last letter warranted the anticipation. Miss Ruth, whom her father left with us when he went to Boston, is, I am happy to say, improving rapidly. The bacillus tuberculosis, about which, if you read at all, you must have read more or less, cannot be working much harm to her now, if indeed the microbe had found favoring nidus and physical conditions for its existence, development and increase. I am greatly obliged to you, as also is Miss Ruth, for the sure cures for Consumption which you sent. Seriously, Dick, don't you know that "sure cures" or any other kind of "cures" are illusions—in plain terms, humbugs. The physical ills we suffer are the result of disregard of physical laws, and our will depend upon strict conformity to those laws. There is no curative virtue in anything outside of the living system, all healing power residing in the vital organism. There is no law of cure, and the conditions essential to cure are the conditions essential for the preservation of health. With reference to medicated inhalations, a certain patented variety of which you strongly recommend, I am of the opinion that the atmosphere just as the all wise creator compounded it, or the purest and least vitiated air obtainable, is the very best medicine for the lung and all diseases of the lungs. Oxygen in excess, or nitrogen in excess, or anything in excess of or in addition to the normal atmosphere is injurious.

It is not I alone, or I as the representative of a heterodox or "irregular" school of medicine, who am opposed to drug medication, or who place reliance entirely upon the remedial power of Nature. The venerable Joseph M. Smith M. D., a professor in the New York College of physicians and surgeons, says "drugs do not cure disease, disease is always cured by the vis medicatrix nature. Another professor of the same college, Dr. Alex. Stevens, says "The older physicians grow the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicines, and the more they are disposed to trust to the powers of Nature." Professor Alouza Clarke M. D. says "all of our curative agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality," and again, "Many different remedies have been tried for the cure of consumption. We must rely on hygiene."

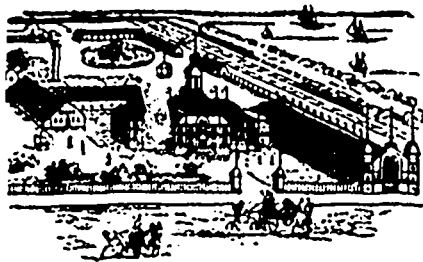
Unfortunately for myself as a caterer for my correspondents, and for the few friends to whom I write, on my hobbies I am not entertaining, and off of them am scarcely any good at all. The papers are full of news of every description which you get as fresh almost as your breakfast rolls.

What most delights me here in the city is music, of which one can have their fill, if indeed it is possible for one who loves music to get enough of it. The bands are all good, and all dispense their goodness literally; but, while I have neither desire nor ability for critical comparisons, I am particularly pleased with the proficiency of the band of the 63rd Volunteer Rifles, which has, I think, greatly improved since last December, when I first heard it. This improvement is, I believe, generally attributed to the new bandmaster. I had the pleasure of listening to a choico selection of pieces played by the band in the Province Building ground, and thought that the rendering of these pieces could scarcely be improved. Of course every note was not perfectly rendered by every instrument, I have yet to hear this done, but my ear was delighted and the few imperfect notes scarce marred the general effect.

The singing in the city churches is in every respect different from what it was in my early days. I can well remember when the singing was largely congregational, when "the good old times," so admirably suited to the utterance of praise to the Deity, were the favorites. Choirs soon took the place everywhere of precentors, and gradually, as the choirs improved in execution, the congregations gave up singing, and were content to listen, and if they minded at all the injunction. "Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord," they obeyed it elsewhere than at the Sabbath Services. Certainly what has been lost in power has been gained in speed; and if there has been loss in devotional effect, there has been great gain in musical effect, in cultured execution, and in harmony.

Our friend H—learned while in Boston that an infant boy had been brought to an orphan asylum in that city by its father, who stated that his wife, the mother of the child, had just died after but a few days' illness, that he intended to spend a year or two in California, and that he wished to have his son taken good care of until his return. The father left a sum of money to defray expenses of the child's care, also his wife's marriage and burial certificates, and some other papers, and a stock of clothing. A little more than a year afterwards intelligence of the father's death was received. About the same time a young woman, also said to have come from Halifax, died at one of the city hospitals, leaving an infant boy which was taken to the same orphanage, but alas, there was no marriage certificate. Five years afterwards both of these children were legally adopted, one by a lady and gentleman from this city—H—'s foster parents; the other by a lady residing in the neighborhood of the Hub, but H— could not learn whether he was the first or last mentioned child. You may imagine our friend's feelings. He returned home baffled. I suggested a thorough search among his guardian's effects, which resulted, just as despair was about to take the place of uncertainty, in finding the certificates above mentioned, and a memorandum giving certain birth marks by which H— was with certainty identified with the legitimate child. A few days afterwards H— received a letter from a Boston law firm, which has resulted in his establishing a legal claim to a small fortune, being money and accumulated interest left for his benefit by his father some twenty-five years ago. H— wrote that he has yielded to the importunities of an English gentleman, to whom he has sold his farm at a good advance on cost, and will probably return to this city. You could not do better than follow his example; then, instead of long letters we should have long talks

Good bye. From your cousin, S. C.



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**SAINT JOHN, N. B.
SEPT. 24 TO OCT. 4, 1890**

\$12,000 in Premiums,
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In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia "Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield to its curative effects.

Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS, Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Flush, Leather, &c.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

We have to announce the departure from this city for Liverpool in the S. S. *Nova Scotian* of Sergt. Muir, who has sojourned here for some months in the hope of benefiting his health. He gained many friends while here by his quiet, unassuming manner and genial disposition. The game which we give below was played on the eve of his departure between him and Mr. A. J. Grant of Halifax, and may be termed his farewell game in Nova Scotia.

GAME 70 - "DYKE"
Muir vs. Grant.

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

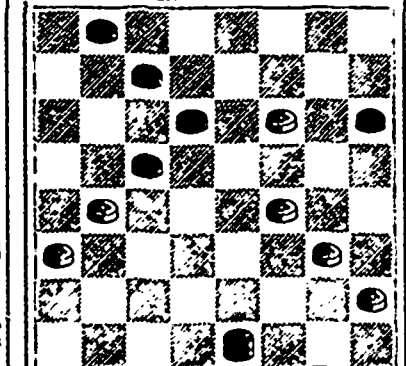
a 22-26 here would have drawn.
b This forms problem 181. Solution as follows by Sergt Muir:—
19 15 15 19 18 22 19 23
9-6 9-5 12-16 14-10
15 11 10 6 6 10 23 27
6-2 3-7 5-9 10-15
24 19 6 2 10 15 28 24
2-6 7-10 9-14 white
19 15 2 6 15 11 wins.
6-9 10-14 16-20
13 10 19 23 11 16
9-5 14-17 14-10
c-11 15 23 18 16 19
5-9 17-21 10-14

Mr. A. S. McKay sends us the following play on game 69, saying that on re-examining the game he finds that white's last chance to draw is at the thirteenth move, which is five moves earlier than his play in our last issue. The position is:—black men 1, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14; white men 17, 20, 21, 23, 31, 32; white to play.

31-27	20-16	7-2	15-18
8-11	a-14-18	26-31	31-27
27-24	16-11	2-7	18-25
11-15	10-15	18-23	27-20
32-28	19-10	7-11	drawn.
15-18	6-15	15-18	
23-19	11-7	11-15	
18-22	22-26	18-22	

a If 22-26, 16 11, 26-31 we have the following position which we offer as

PROBLEM No. 184.
By Mr. A. S. McKay.
Black men 1, 6, 10, 12, 14, king 31



White men 11, 17, 19, 21, 24, 28.
White to play and win.

**Stop that
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!**

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophulous, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

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EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
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Of Lime and Soda.

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is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c and \$1.00.
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**For Coughs and Colds,
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Bronchitis, Asthma,
Consumption, Scrophulous
and all Wasting Diseases,**
USE

**PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of COD LIVER OIL,**

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

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

1886. A. No. 1287.
**IN THE SUPREME COURT,
HALIFAX, S.S.**

BETWEEN WASHINGTON I. SNYDER,
AND Plaintiff,
THE BRUNSWICK GOLD MINING
COMPANY, absent or absconding
debtors, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the County Court House in Halifax, in said County, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand, which the above named defendant company had, at the time of registering the attachments and the judgment in the above cause, or at any time since, of, in, to and upon all and singular, that certain lot of LAND situate at Pepee Harbor, in the County of Halifax, beginning at a birch tree at the head of Pepee's Harbor, aforesaid, thence running north two hundred and sixty-nine chains, thence east sixteen chains, thence south three hundred and nine chains, thence by the shore of Pepee's Harbor to place of beginning, being lot No. one on the plan of the late John Creighton's land at Pepee's Harbor, containing five hundred acres, more or less, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, with all mill machinery, plant and tools, mining gear, and effects thereon situate.

Also—All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand, which the above named defendant company had at the time aforesaid, or at any time since, of, in, to and upon the following Gold Mining Leases of areas in the Tanguer Gold District, in the County of Halifax, viz: Leave No. 113, bearing date July 17th, 1892, registered at page 83 of the Register Book of said District, in the office of the Commissioner of Mines and Minerals at Halifax, and containing seventy-nine acres; and Leave No. 141, bearing date July 17th, 1892, registered at page 84 of said Register Book, and containing thirty-nine acres.

Also—The following buildings, mill-machinery, mining plant and tools, gear and effects, with the other articles of personal property hereinafter mentioned, and which are situate upon the premises of the said defendant Company at Tangier, in the said County of Halifax, viz:—

- 1 Crusher.
- 4 Dwelling Houses.
- 1 Dwelling House and Office.
- 1 Barn and stable.
- 1 Blacksmith and Carpenter Shop.
- 2 Sheds.
- 1 Magazine.
- 3 Engines and Shaft-houses.
- 5 Shaft-houses and Derricks.
- 5 Hoisting Pulleys.
- 2 Whims.
- 2 Whim-haws.
- In Crutcher:—Boiler and Engine, Batteries, Plates, Belts, Scale, vice and all the Mill Gear and Fittings.
- Blacksmith Tools, as per inventory.
- Carpenter's
- Lot of Harness, Barn and Stable Fittings.
- 1 Double Waggon, 1 Box Cart, 1 Truck Body, 2 Bob Sleds, 1 Wool Sled, 1 Hay Cutter, 1 Light Waggon, 725 lb. Drill Steel.
- Lot of Mining Tools, as per inventory.
- In Engine House:—One 10 Horse Engine and Boiler, with Pumping and Hoisting Gear and Fittings, as per inventory.
- In Engine House:—One 16 Horse Engine and Boiler, with Pumping and Hoisting Gear and Fittings, as per inventory.

Also—All other property and effects of the said Company, in the said buildings, or on the said property, as above described, a full inventory of which can be inspected at the office of the said Sheriff at the County Court House, Halifax, or on application to Joseph Townshend, Esq., at Tangier. The said real estate and personal property have been levied on under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded for upwards of three years.

All the foregoing property, real and personal, will be put up for sale together.
TERMS of SALE:—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; balance on delivery of the deed, or transfer of possession.

DONALD ARCHIBALD,
W. F. PARKER, } High Sheriff
Solicitor of Plaintiff. } County of Halifax
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Halifax, 12th Aug., 1890.

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Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes.
Iron Ships Repaired.

SHIP TANKS, GIRDERS, SHORE PIPES, and all kinds SHEET IRON WORK.
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MANUFACTURER OF
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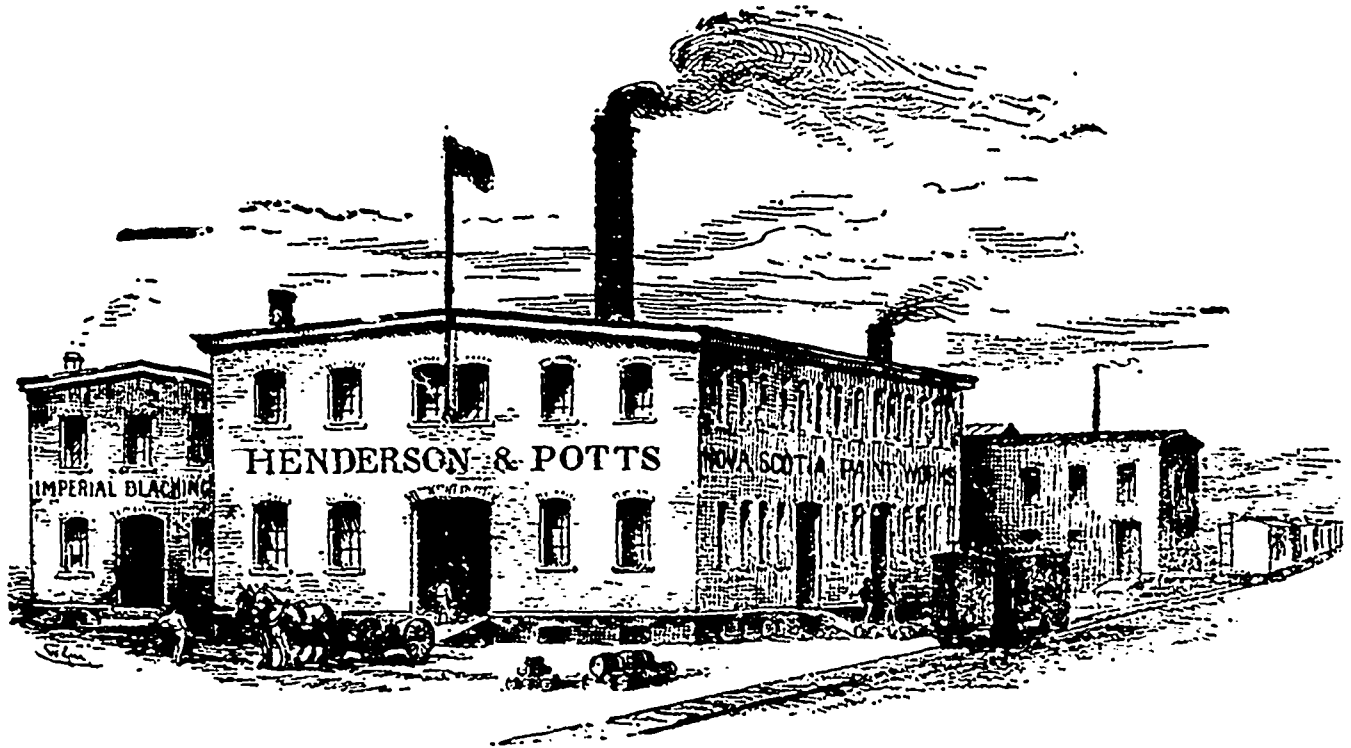
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Putty, Pure Liquid House Paints, Handy Colors in Small Tins.

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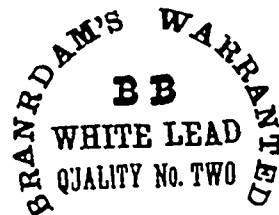
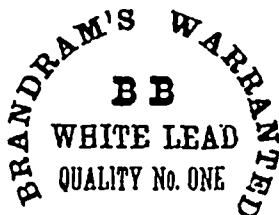
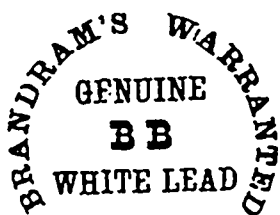
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FOR ENAMELLING ART FURNITURE, WICKERWORK, BATHS, Etc.

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