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THE CRITIC.

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Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, 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 discerning the merits of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after a candid and careful consideration of what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Eastern Chronicle* in a recent issue says some very unkind things about THE CRITIC and its managers, but keep cool, dear boy, and do not get cross over a little lesson in geography. We appreciate your stupidity and your want of success, and sympathize with you in your remarkable obtuseness, but hammer away, and some day you may do something. Meantime learn to distinguish between abuse and argument.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* strikes the right nail on the head in suggesting that ladies should boycott shops where the saleswomen are not provided with seats or are otherwise ill-treated. Resolute action on the part of customers would soon effect a change in the treatment of female employees, who, no matter how weary they may be, are in some shops never allowed to sit down, whether customers are present or not.

A few days since the *Morning Herald* contained some very sensible remarks as to the customary way of disposing of ashes and refuse matter in Halifax. A resident of the south end said recently that the noxious fumes from these deposits were enough to breed a plague, but the City Fathers do not live about there, otherwise a proper receptacle for such rubbish would soon be provided. Another nuisance which appears to be growing is the fouling of the air by escaping gas. It is small wonder that gas lights are an expensive luxury if the consumers have to pay for gasifying the air for half mile in every direction from the gasometer.

A lady and gentleman, who are engaged to be married, recently took an evening walk in the Mountain Park, Montreal, and while there, thinking themselves unobserved, they permitted themselves a momentary expression of their regard, in other words he kissed her. For this offence they were pounced upon by a guardian of the public morals, by whom they were taken to the police station, and in the morning were hauled before the magistrate. The opportunity for inculcating a proper sense of the eternal fitness of things was not to be lost, and a fine of \$25 was inflicted on the man, while the girl, in virtue of the weakness of her sex, was let off on the payment of \$10. This should insure their future good behaviour in public places. But to bring the lesson nearer home. Would such an act in Point Pleasant Park be considered sufficient cause for arrest? In view of this contingency, spoony couples had better beware.

Organized labor has done much to improve the working men, and who will deny that the condition of these men is not far better than the state of things that existed a quarter of a century since. The daily toiler needs rest, needs recreation, needs opportunities for self improvement, which long hours and poor wages can never place within his reach, but with shortened hours of labors and fair wages he is enabled to live like a man, and enjoy a share of the blessings which heretofore have been the monopoly of the rich. Some day the people will awaken to the fact that even the present distribution of wealth is not based on the idea of even-handed justice, but let the march of reform move forward on its present lines. We are too civilized for revolutionary methods.

At the postal jubilee celebration the staff on duty at the Central Telegraph Office, London, England, numbering upwards of four hundred, were assembled in the central gallery awaiting the signal for cheering the Queen, which was to be received from their postal jubilee celebration at South Kensington. The signal was duly received, but when the superintendent called for three cheers for the Queen, after a few moments silence, the whole staff burst into groans. Again, when cheers were called for by the Postmaster-General, groaning and booing only were heard. It was afterwards explained that the men had no feeling of disloyalty to the Queen, but that they refused to cheer on account of the treatment they are receiving from the head of the department. Cheering to order, however, is never very effective.

Who, when gazing on the Venus of Milo, has not wished to see the lost arms restored, and wondered how they were placed. The question has been an absorbing one to all who take an interest in art. It is stated that M. Ravasson, an ex conservator of the Louvre, has solved the problem. In a plaster group which he has done, and which is now on view in the corridor of the fine arts section of the institute, the Venus stands with her left hand lying lightly on the shoulder of Mars, and the right almost touching his breast. The attitude is almost that of a young lady about to dance a polka before the arm of her partner encircles her waist and he clasps her right hand in his. Mars, however, is evidently not in a dancing mood. He is wearing a helmet, and grasps a short sword in one hand, while his shield is hung on his left arm. The attitude of the goddess is so graceful as to soften her whole aspect, and to divest her face of that severity which made the late M. Eugene Pellatan speak of her as "a lovely virago."

If people go on making discoveries and inventions at the present rate, doubtless the philosopher's stone will come to light before the century is out. The name of the latest reported invention is the electro-phonoscope, which, it is claimed, will solve the question of "visual telegraphy." The sender of a message from a distant station appears in person before his correspondent, and with a telephone it is possible not only to speak to him but also to see him and watch the expression of his features. This would prove pleasant in some cases, and perhaps convenient too, but sometimes it would be otherwise. Imagine the family doctor, aroused from his peaceful slumbers, going to the telephone or the "electro phonoscope" in his night-shirt, and finding one of his most charming young lady patients reflected there. The family doctor would certainly prefer the old kind. The expression of the faces of two people talking through the telephone when neither can hear the other, and "central" keeps threatening to cut off the connection, would also be better unseen. But perhaps the electro phonoscope has a mission to fulfil that will outweigh all minor objections.

The "eight hour system" is making its way in many lines of labor, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as a blessing. It is, however, impossible for all men to knock off work when they have finished their eight hours of labor. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has been inquiring into the state of affairs in the post offices of the United States, with the result that an effort is to be made to adjust the salaries with greater fairness, increase the staff, and fix the hours of work for each employee at eight hours. This is going to be a good thing for postal clerks and officials, and it would be well if the movement could prevail in many other employments where a day's work often means from ten to fifteen hours. An amusing letter from a visitor in Washington, recently read in Boston, stated that the writer had met a senator from the south who was anxious to introduce the eight hour system into the navy. One of his ideas was, that punctually at six o'clock every evening all work should be stopped and the ship hitched up somewhere, as he elegantly expressed it. Whether he was a humorist or not, deponent sayeth no, but the idea would not be likely to gain many adherents in the halls of Congress. Sailors, like editors, are among those whose day's work must be regulated by circumstances.

The best way in which a city can dispose of sewage has long been a problem. The city of Worcester, Mass., is now making an experiment in this direction which is decidedly interesting. In the river valley below the city works have been constructed at a cost of about \$50,000 for the purification of the sewerage. They consist of a series of great open tanks of brick, and a mill to grind and mix the chemicals used in casting down or precipitating the impurities. The capacity of the works is about nine million gallons of sewage daily, which is much more than the present volume of sewage from that city. The annual cost is expected to be about \$20,000 a year, but the result will be the purification of the river so far as the sewage of that city is concerned.

The suggestion has been made that railway passengers should be charged for according to weight, like freight. A short consideration of the proposal is sufficient to convince one of its impracticability. A thin person will occupy a seat just as completely, if not as fully, as a fat person, since no one else can sit in it when the thin person is there. Then the process of weighing everyone who buys a ticket, and multiplying the weight by the distance would be rather exhaustive of time and temper on the part of the railway officials, and would have to be considered in the price charged. Some people, also, are touchy as to their avoirdupois, and would rather pay double fare than have their weight so much as alluded to. The present system has so many advantages over the proposed innovation that there is little fear that it will be changed.

The Royal Crown of Prussia, which dates from the time of King Frederic the First, is lined with velvet, contrary to all heraldic rules. This fact has led to several discrepancies, especially in matters of art. The painter, Professor Hildebrandt, a well-known authority on points of heraldry, some years ago sketched a banner for a veteran association, strictly adhering to the heraldic rule in drawing the royal crown without a lining. On the sketch being sent to the Minister of the Interior, the official objected, insisting upon the royal crown being lined, but finally yielded to the professor. It may be mentioned that the crown of 1701 can no longer be worn now-a-days. It was fitted at the time to be worn over a long ring, and therefore is far too large. The Emperor William, on the occasion of his coronation, had a new crown made for himself. When the court jeweller delivered it he requested the king to try it on, but the monarch declined, saying he could not possibly consent to "try on" a crown which he was first to place on his head on so solemn an occasion as a coronation.

Preservaline is the name given to a preparation recently invented and patented in the States for the purpose of keeping milk and cream fresh and sweet for a week without using ice. *Our Grand Holmes*, published in Boston, in response to inquiries of subscribers, describes Preservaline as "a white powder, having flattened hexahedral crystals, prismatic in form and terminated by the angular pyramids. It possesses a sweetish feebly alkaline taste and an alkaline reaction, dissolving in twelve times its weight of boiling water." The editor strongly recommends this preparation, declaring that it is indisputably all that it claims to be, and that it is not only perfectly harmless, but has also the property of destroying microscopic animal and vegetable organisms, upon which fermentation and putrefaction depend, therefore preventing these processes, and of arresting them if already commenced. If Preservaline is really what it is recommended to be, and we cannot for a moment doubt the testimony of so good an authority, it would certainly be a great boon to city housewives.

Women have little cause to be grateful to Dr. Bridges, who distinguished himself at the recent meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Association, held at Moncton, by reading a paper on "Women as Medical Practitioners," the apparent object of which was to make out that women are unfit to undertake any work requiring a grain of common sense. He quoted instances to prove that women have no originality or inventive power, and stated that the structure of a woman's brain unfits her to a large extent for man's occupation. He spoke of women's clinging tendril natures, sweet powers of sympathy, and such holy maternal longings, from which he concluded that nature had intended woman's sphere to be laid out in a direction other than that of a public professional life. The proven success of women in many walks of life requiring brains and a systematic use of them, ought to be evidence enough to those who would retard her progress, and consequently the progress of the whole race, that her "clinging tendril nature, holy maternal longings," etc., are not very serious obstacles in the way. The chief stumbling block in the way of the feminine advance is the shortsighted obstruction of men like Dr. Bridges and those who concurred with him. That there is not a crying need for women physicians in Canada is true, but Canada is not all the world. India, with its countless Zenemnas, is a fair field for women physicians, and there they will not interfere with the established rights of men as they threaten to do here. Many men have as plentiful a lack of originality as any women could be possessed of, and yet they are able to earn their living and do their duty to themselves and their neighbors, and nothing is said about it. Then again, the balance of power has been so long in the hands of men that in any profession they are able to conceal their mistakes better than women can. The latter are the targets for universal criticism when they undertake to enter any field heretofore considered the exclusive property of the male sex, and in spite of everything by which they are handicapped they are making no mean record in the race for success. It is narrow and ignorant in this age of advance to try and place obstructions in the way of the so called weaker sex. Whatever they can do, they should be allowed to do, and in order to see what they can do they must first have the opportunity given them.

Last year there were published in the United States 942 books of fiction, and 363 books of theology and religion. In England in the same time there were printed 1,040 books of fiction and 630 of theology. Poetry in the United States reached 171 volumes, and in England 133. In both countries theological books have fallen off in number from the previous year and fiction has increased.

The thought that English peasants could ever be so debased as to murder their children in order to secure the insurance on their lives is one from which we shrink, but that there must be much that is wrong in the present state of affairs is evidenced by the bill introduced in the House of Lords by the Bishop of Peterborough. The bill has for its objects the limiting of the sum for which the life of a child can be insured, and to secure that the money shall not come into the hands of the parents. It is disgraceful that such legislation is needed. If, as seems to be the case, parents cannot be trusted not to murder their children when their lives are insured, it would be better to forbid the insurance by law, but as we understand the Bishop of Peterborough's bill provides that the money shall be paid to the conductor of the funeral, it is scarcely probable that parents will see the advantage of insuring the lives of their children for the benefit of the undertaker. Thus the terrible temptation to murder will be removed from those unnatural parents who are willing to sacrifice their own flesh and blood for the sake of a few pounds.

The *Canadian Presbyterian* will find many people to agree with it when it says:—"The season for short sermons has again come around. It stands to reason that services should not be as long when the mercury is away up in the nineties as when the weather is moderate. No matter how pious a hearer is he cannot keep his attention fixed as long on any subject in hot weather as at other times. In fact there is no question of piety involved. The problem is one of physical endurance. And apart altogether from the convenience of the hearer it may do a preacher good to change his methods a little during the hot season. Getting into ruts is one of the besetting sins of the pulpit. A stern resolution to lop off and condense for a time may be just as useful to the preacher as it is agreeable to the hearer." It is not often that the mercury is up in the nineties with us, but it is often warm enough to make a long service very exhausting. A short, hearty service, after which the congregation will go to their homes in a cheerful and Christian frame of mind, is surely to be preferred to a long harangue which does little good beyond trying the virtue of patience to its utmost endurance.

Dr. David D. Toal, of New York, claims to have discovered a remedy for hydrophobia. Dr. Toal has been practicing for twenty years, and says that he has in that time treated hundreds of cases where people have been bitten by rabid or cross animals, and has never had a death from hydrophobia after the remedy had been properly taken. The prescription used by Dr. Toal is composed of the following ingredients:—Iodide of potassium, four drachms; tincture of Peruvian bark, two ounces; simple syrup, four ounces. For hydrophobia, either before or after the symptoms have appeared, the dose in ordinary cases is a teaspoonful three times a day after each meal. This to be continued one week. In cases where the symptoms are somewhat developed a tablespoonful is to be taken. Should the patient be in such a condition as not to be able to swallow, the medicine can be given by injection, and produces similar results. Instead of cauterising the wounds from dog bites or other animals Dr. Toal prefers to use a salve which, he affirms, acts very powerfully in drawing out the poison, if any has found its way into the system. The salve is composed as follows:—Extract of belladonna, one scruple; resin ointment, 1½ ounces. This is to be applied to the wound every four hours during the period that the former medicine is taken. This sounds much more pleasant than M Pasteur's operations, and if reports may be credited is far more efficacious.

An English exchange states that Mr. Otto Goldschmidt is going to write a life of his late wife, Jenny Lind. "The American chapters in it should be amusing," it says, "and may serve as a corrective to the tales of Mr. Phineas Barnum there ament. But, should Mr. Goldschmidt make known fully all the influences which caused the retirement of Jenny Lind from the operatic stage he will satisfy a great and long expectant curiosity." It is scarcely necessary to correct the tales of Mr. Barnum if his recent words on the subject are correctly reported. A reporter asked Mr. Barnum if it was true, as stated, that Jenny Lind's grave was unmarked and neglected. The great showman replied that there was not a word of truth in it. "Bless my soul," said he, "how do things get into print?" The grave is marked with a simple cross, and is strewn with fresh flowers every day, and the most of them are sent by the Goldschmidt family." The following loving tribute to the Swedish Nightingale needs no comment:—"How could any one say that Jenny Lind's grave is neglected, and how could any one say that she died broken-hearted? Her whole life was a song. Her last days were spent in singing for indigent clergymen. She was the most charitable woman ever lived. I could make her cry in two minutes by telling her a story of poverty, and she always backed her tears with a purse full of money. It is a mistake to say that the fame of Jenny Lind rests solely upon her ability to sing. She was a woman who would have been adored if she had had the voice of a crow. She was guileless, great hearted, and her heart beat for the poor. She would have been known and loved if she had never sung a note. Of all the people with whom I have had relations as showman I became most attached to her. It was in 1850 she came to me. I had never seen her until I met her on the vessel that brought her over. Dear Jenny Lind's name will live forever, and that she was not loved to her last breath and that her grave is not covered daily with flowers is not true. Not true, sir. I hope the contradiction will be emphatic."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

AFTERNOON TEA.

There's no harm in a cup of tea,
But ah, dear me!
When I look above the cup
Two eyes I see.

Within the cup are grounds of tea,
Alas for me;
With the eyes no ground there lies
Of hope for me.

When tea's accomp'ied in this wise,
By siren's eyes,
Accept the cup, but don't look up,
There danger lies.

His FIRST ACHE—"Oh, mammy! I've got such a pain in front of me!"

Warm weather has arrived, and the fizz of the soda fountain and the piziz of the public are face to face.

A COMPLIMENT FROM GUS.—Edith (smelling a rose).—How sweet.
Gus.—People shouldn't talk about themselves.

"Parting is such a sweet sorrow!" she quoted. The young man blushed nervously. "You're right," he replied, "I'll go to the barbers next time."

"I am going to the shore, yes," said Miss Angelina, "and I am not going husband-hunting, but if any nice young man is out wife-hunting I shall be easily found."

Edith—"How does a marriage certificate begin, Mrs. Plusher?" Mrs. Plusher—"I don't remember exactly; but I think the first words are 'Know all men by these presents.'"

She (enthusiastically)—"Oh, George! don't you think the greatest joy in life is the pursuit of the good, the true and the beautiful?" He—"You bet! that's why I'm here to-night."

Teacher—Why, Flossie! Can't you tell what p-r-a-y-e-r spells? What's the last thing your ma says when she retires at night? Flossie—She asks papa if he's wound the clock and put the cat out.

"Are you aware, sir," said the man in the rear, fiercely, "that your umbrella is poking me in the eye?" "It isn't my umbrella," replied the man just in front with equal fierceness. "It's a borrowed one, sir."

NOR SO VERY BAD.—Anxious Young Wife: "Do you really feel too unwell to go out to dinner, dear? You see, I am all ready." The Would-be Invalid: "Well, what is there for dinner if we stay at home?"

Rotation in Remedies.—Robinson—"They say that hiccupping caused by drinking can be stopped by putting a lump of ice in each ear." Wentman—"But then, how do you stop the crache?" Robinson—"Take an other drink."

NOR NECESSARILY.—"Glad to make your acquaintance, Mr. Valentine. I suppose—ha! ha!—you were born on St. Valentine's day."

"That doesn't follow—any more than that you were born the 1st day of April, sir."

Jack Overstroke (who is unwillingly giving Miss Olecrop a swimming lesson)—"Now don't be afraid. Just trust yourself to me, and let me support you." Miss Olecrop—"It's rather an unfair advantage to take in the water; but you may ask p-p-papa."

Said a sweet, charming, lovely young Mrs.
"I really don't know what a kiss!"
A rogue heard her speak,
Kissed her plumb on the cheek,
And said as he did it, "Why, Thers!"

"Your friend seems to be a woman of strong endurance."
"She is, indeed! You know that good-for-nothing husband of hers?"
"Yes."
"Well, she's loved him all his life."

The black crape veil has been pronounced a nuisance, as it weakens the eyes and injures the skin. Rubbing against the nose and forehead, it often produces abrasions, and the dye being absorbed poisons the flesh. To the eye enfeebled by weeping, it is most dangerous, and oculists have protested against its use.

God wants no child of his to be less than a man; nor does God ask any child of his to be more than a man,—in this life. Hence it is that the dying injunction of David to Solomon rings down through the ages, to every young person coming to the throne of influence and action in life: "Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man."

A Waste of Lead.—For fifty years military men clung to the belief that nothing but an ounce ball would do for an army musket. It is only within five years that they have come to see that if the ball does not hit it is wasted. If it does hit it kills no sooner than a bullet from a revolver. All the new arms now call for bullets no larger than a hunter uses.

Would you share the wondrous beauty
Of the golden age benign?
Then be faithful to each duty,
And its gladness shall be thine.
Join the earnest workers' chorus,
Bravely meeting sneer and frown.
Haste the good time that's before us
And its light shall be thy crown.

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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 enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

The summer school of science opened its session at Parisboro' on Monday.

The sale of the late Lieut.-Governor's horses, carriages, etc., took place on Friday last.

Yesterday was election day in Monmorency, Quebec. We have not yet received the returns.

The West Riding regiment is ordered to leave Halifax on August 10th in the troopship *Tamar*.

Mr. F. H. Eaton, M.A., of Truro, has been nominated Alumni Professor of Physics for Acadia College.

There is a commotion among liquor dealers in St. John. Fifteen of them were fined \$20 each on Friday last.

Adam Brown, M.P., of Hamilton, has been appointed honorary commissioner for Canada to the Jamaica Exposition.

The motion to borrow \$40,000 more for the people's ferry in Dartmouth was carried on Tuesday evening by a vote of 86 to 6.

It is stated that Thomas Munro will likely be appointed to succeed the late John Page as chief engineer of government canals.

Peter Day, head blacksmith at the dockyard, was drowned in Bedford Basin on Saturday last. He leaves a widow and children.

The big piano and organ manufactory of W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont., has been sold to a company of English capitalists for \$750,000.

Mrs. E. Scott Siddons and her adopted son, Mr. Waller, the musician, are in Charlottetown, the guests of Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Carvell.

A fire occurred in St. James' billiard hall, Hollis St., Halifax, last Friday morning. About \$500 will cover the damage, which was chiefly by water.

A Gloucester fishing schooner was nearly captured by the cruiser *Stanley* in the vicinity of Bay Chaleur last week. She left her nets behind her.

This is the 302nd anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. To-morrow will be the 132nd anniversary of the taking of Louisbourg by the British.

The Right Rev. C. H. Kingdon, bishop co-adjutor of the diocese of New Brunswick, was married on Tuesday to Mrs. Marsh. The wedding was very quiet.

A girl named Beauchamp, who had been kept in the Longue Pointe Insane Asylum for eight years, has been released, it being proved that she never was insane.

Twenty protests in connection with the recent Ontario elections have now been filed. The last two are against the return of the members elect for Kingston and North Bruce.

A terrible fire occurred at St. Roch's, Quebec, one day last week, by which five persons lost their lives. The fire started in a saloon, and there are more than suspicions of incendiarism.

The Moncton water works and fire service were inspected and tested on Friday last by Engineer Keating, of Halifax, and the board of insurance underwriters of St. John. The test was very satisfactory.

A man of sixty years of age is walking from Halifax to British Columbia. He is now beyond Winnipeg, and it is probable he will know more about the country than if he had gone by train.

Ross Robertson, of Toronto, has been elected Grand Master of Freemasons for Canada, and Hon. J. M. Gibson, of Hamilton, deputy grand master. The grand lodge will meet in Toronto next year.

The *Windsor Tribune* says: "A Windsor syndicate has purchased a piece of land at Blue Beach, Kings, it is rumoured, with the intention of erecting a large summer hotel. We wish the movement success."

The Sisal hemp fibre industry of the Bahama Islands is arousing considerable interest in Halifax. Sir Ambrose Shea, governor of the islands, has been instrumental in starting and bringing this industry up to its present proportions.

Stavelly Hill, M.P., who was sent from England to look into the Behring sea trouble, and who is at present in Winnipeg, says the difficulties will be settled by arbitration, but that England will take a firm stand to see that Canadian rights are maintained.

The customs department at Ottawa are in receipt of information to the effect that the inhabitants of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are again engaged in the smuggling of whiskey to Canada. The officials of the department are on the alert.

A Montreal despatch of the 16th says: There was great jubilation in Canadian Pacific circles this morning, over the announcement that the supreme court of the United States had confirmed their right to terminal facilities in Chicago. This is regarded as a marked victory for the big road.

The Government steamer *Newfield* brought forty five ponies from Sable Island last Saturday. Capt. Guilford found the Island very much changed since his last visit. The western end is being rapidly washed away, and the bar is making to the north. There have been no wrecks during the past twelve months. Captain Guilford is of the opinion that the carrier pigeon service will solve the problem of how news of disasters occurring at the Island can be forwarded to the mainland.

Following close upon the Crowar case comes the accusation of Robert G. Saunders, teller of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Woodstock, N. B., for larceny of \$4,000 of the bank's funds. The case has been remanded until Saturday. It is stated that the bank has got back the money, and do not desire to prosecute.

Many of our country exchanges are laboring under a mistake in thinking that the Halifax Street Railway is about to be abandoned, and a return made to the old-fashioned busses. On the contrary the Street Railway is prospering well, and the service is to be extended before long. Halifax could not possibly do without the street railway.

We have received the regulations and premium list of Canada's International Fair, to be held at St. John, N. B., from September 24th to October 4th. Persons in want of information on the subject should apply to Ira Cornwall, Sec. Exhibition Association. We beg to demur to the statement made in the pamphlet, that St. John "is the only port on the North American continent's eastern coast line between Hatteras and Labrador that is free from ice during the winter months." Halifax harbor has not been troubled with ice for many years.

The latest issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* is in variety of subject and in quality of artistic treatment one of the best yet published. The number is rich in portraits. Old Nor'westers will prize the fine likeness of Sir George Simpson, now thirty years in his grave, but once the ruler of a sovereignty almost as large as Europe. With regret his many friends will recognize the portrait of the late Mr. John Page, C. E., whose sudden death gave a shock to the whole community. The number is largely devoted to yachting on Lake St. Louis, to lumbering, and to the "Monument National" Celebration in Schuer Park, Montreal—a gay scene, made charming by clusters of beauty. One of Hom's pictures serves as frontispiece. Address: *Dominion Illustrated*, 73 St. James St., Montreal.

The *St. John Educational Review* announces that Principal Cameron, of Yarmouth, astronomical editor of the *Review*, was elected a member of the "Astronomical Society of the Pacific" at the meeting of its directors held at the Lick Observatory on May 31st last. At the same meeting other members widely known to the astronomical world were elected, such as Dr. Gill, Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope; Prof. Prichett, of Washington University, St. Louis; and Dr. Khol, of Denmark. The Astronomical Society of the Pacific was founded in February, 1888, stimulated into existence by the great Lick Observatory, perhaps the most remarkable in the world. Those who have assisted in supporting the *Review* must have no small satisfaction in seeing that in their department of science at least it is winning not only a high character for itself, but no mean credit for our country.

North Dakota experienced another destructive cyclone on Tuesday.

The Western Union Telegraph building, New York, was burned down on Friday last. The offices of the Associated Press were wiped out and all telegraph work had to be suspended.

Some places in the United States are suffering from a plague of moth flies, or as they are called, electric light bugs. So dense were they that they covered the pavements and people slipped down on them.

Dr. Peters has left Zanzibar for Europe.

Gottfried Keller, the Swiss poet, is dead.

Canadian riflemen have been doing well at Bisley.

The Queen dowager of Kona died on July 4th. She was 83 years of age.

Wilson (Liberal) has been returned to parliament for Middle Durham by 2,000 majority.

The Bulgarian Government has adopted quarantine measures against arrivals from Spain.

A plot to overthrow the government of the Argentine Republic has been discovered. Buenos Ayres is much agitated in consequence.

The Grand Duchess Xenia, eldest daughter of the Czar, will marry the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, her second cousin. It is a love match.

The Japanese elections took place on July 1st. Returns are not complete, but it is understood that 39 Government, 33 Opposition, 18 Independent and 2 doubtful candidates have been elected. This is the first election under the new constitution.

July 18th, the anniversary of the death of Juarez, was celebrated throughout Mexico. General Diaz and all the ministers visited the grave, reviewed a military procession and listened to speeches. The State of Chiapas has a sufficient number of men who can be marshalled to attack Guatemala in case of necessity without appealing for help but the authorities believe there is no necessity for forces there.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

E. HUMPHREYS, Trenton, Pictou Co.—Your letter and cash received. Your subscription has been paid over and we expect that you have duly received the last issue. We will reply by mail as soon as we can make it convenient.

PROBLEM 173.

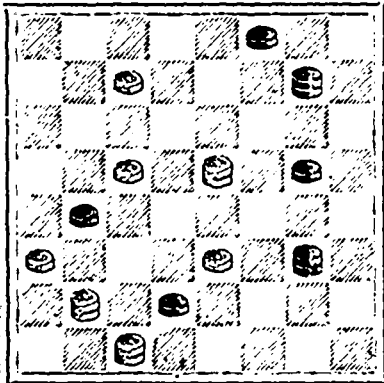
Black men 2 7, 10, 27; white men 9, 26, 30, king 3; white to play. What result? End game between W. Forsyth and Sergt. Muir. This problem is well worthy attention at the hands of students. We have received correct solutions as yet and, therefore, leave it open for two weeks longer to give ample opportunity for further study. We will give a copy of the *American Checker Review* for the best solution.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 175.—The position was: Black men 9, 10, 13, kings 25, 29; white men 17, 18, 22, 26, king 32; white to play and win.
17 14 26 23 18 14 32 21
10-17 17-26 9-27 w. wins

PROBLEM 177.

From the *Northern Leader*, England. Black men 3, 16, 17, 26, kings 8, 24.



White men 6, 14, 21, 23, kings 15, 25, 30.

Black to play and win.

GAME No. 61.

Played between Messrs Lynch and Forsyth in the recent team match of Halifax vs. Shubenacadie.

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

As Mr. Lynch had won the first game Mr. Forsyth tried hard to place the above game to his credit, but without success.

CORRECTION.

On account of several mistakes having occurred in Game 61 as published we reproduce it in a corrected form as below:—

9-14	14-18	2-9	24-27
2 18	23 14	13 6	6 1
5-9	9-18	18-23	27-31
5 22	17 14	25 21	1 6
11-16	10-17	23-26	31-26
4 19	21 14	6 2	6 10

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

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

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

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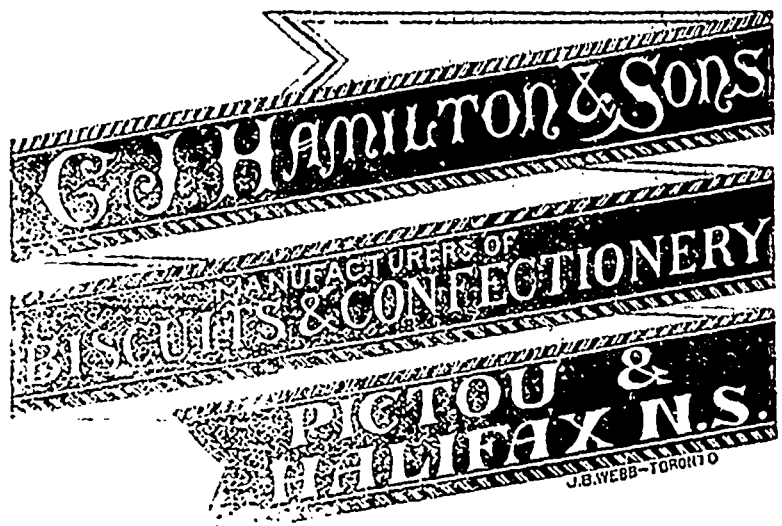
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1 " " 5,000	5,000 00
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1 " " 1,250	1,250 00
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1 " " 250	1,250 00
25 " " 25	1,250 00
100 " " 25	2,500 00
200 " " 10	3,000 00
500 " " 10	5,000 00
100 " " 25	2,500 00
100 " " 15	1,500 00
100 " " 10	1,000 00
300 " " 5	1,500 00
100 " " 5	500 00
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THE DEAD.

Beneath the sunshine and the clouds they sleep away the hours,
Beneath the sweet and tender grass, the trees and blooming flowers,
The soft, warm rain of summer, the winter's frost and snow,
The scarlet leaves of autumn and the spring's returning glow;
But ah! they do not heed these things, a sweeter dream is theirs,
Eternal silence seals their lips—no shadow of dark cares
Can throw their pall upon these hearts forever now at rest;
For safe for aye from sorrow's dart is every silent breast.
The eye that sparkled once so bright, entranced at beauty's forms,
Is shadowed in that dreamy land where calms no'er break in storm;
The glory of man's vigorous prime, sweet woman's loveliness,
Rest 'neath the shade oblivion wears the garb of nothingness.
The swallows may return again with a kiss of early spring,
And flowers may bloom, and o'er the land a fragrant perfume flung;
Uncoloured suns may rise and set in floods of golden light,
And Cynthia's beams again may make the vault of heaven bright
Bright stars may shine and silver cast o'er sky and land and sea,
And autumn's vintage gathered be in joyous revelry.
Chill winter's pure white snow may fall like Hawthorne blossoms laid,
And wako the merry sleigh bell's chime upon the crisp, cold air.
Sweet birds may sing, and crystal streams may ripple o'er their bed,
And sigh when flowers are withered a requiem to their dead:
Daylight may weep itself to gloom and night fly from the day,
The sunbeam dim the moon's pale face and her bright company.
The evening zephyrs wander forth to kiss the flowers "Good night,"
And breathe in mystic cadence a farewell to the light.
The rosy moon with incensed breath, which nature's censor gave,
Shall wake to more the slumbering eyes now curtained by the grave.
They in that silent city dwell where naught jars their repose,
They ne'er shall know these things again, nor joys, nor fears, nor woes.
Haply they dwell in some bright land where sickness never comes,
Nor death our enemy as here—despoiler of our homes.
Where joy is rife and sadness finds no place to wind his shroud,
Nor throw his wormwood in the soul, upon the brow his cloud.
'Tis but a guess. Ah! could we tell for certainty that they
We dearly loved and still do love, who now are passed away,
Dwell in some better world than this and live to die no more.
And wait our coming longingly upon a golden shore,
'T would dry the tears that often flow from out our eyes in vain,
'T would soothe the bitter, aching heart and drive away its pain.

John Clouston.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Vancouver, British Columbia, 7th July, 1890.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—I have never received a bill from your office, and do not know exactly what my indebtedness is, but think it is for a little over a year and a half. I shall send you a P. O. Order for \$4, and shall feel obliged if you will continue the paper until the first of the year, when I will subscribe in advance. I enjoy the paper so much. *Everything* in it is good, and a scholarly refined tone pervades it from first to last page, and from year's end to year's end.

Yours truly,
JENNIE C. ATKINS

To the Editor of the Critic.—

Redding, Cal., July 8, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of June 27th, in the editorial notes, you state that "Mount Shasta has collapsed, and the top has fallen into its own crater." I live in the valley below, and where I am writing this, can most plainly see the 14,442 feet hill looming above me just the same as ever.

There was a slight slide of snow on the top, which, together with the state of the atmosphere at the time, caused an associated press despatch to that effect, calling attention to the change of appearance of the mountain.

The despatch must have therefore received quite a mangling on its journey from ocean to ocean.

I receive your paper very regularly, and consider it one of the brightest gems of Canadian journalism.

Though some years have rolled by since I left good old Nova Scotia, still news from home is always first read. Long may your journal flourish and continue to impress on the minds of your readers the fact that to be known as a Nova Scotian is a title to be justly proud of on any spot of this globe, and that their land to-day has none other to compare with it, according to area, in its undeveloped resources.

Yours very truly,
G. W. ARCHIBALD.

BOOK REVIEW.

Throckmorton—a novel, by Mollie Elliot Seawell, D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A pretty Virginian story, told in a captivating manner. The characters are few, but they are clear cut and distinctive. The hero of the story, Major Throckmorton, was by birth a Virginian, but, having been a soldier in the Federal army, he remained there through the war and fought against his own people, out of principle. Afterwards, on returning to his native place, he was received with coldness by all his former friends, who could not understand the motives which actuated him. A tender romance claims the sympathy of the reader, and it must be a hard hearted person who can read of the sorrows of poor, misguided little Jacqueline and not have a lump rise in the throat and tears in the eyes. Judith Temple, although nothing notable in her career arrests the attention, wins the love of all by the power of her sweet nobility of character, and the reader rests satisfied, when Throckmorton and she come to an understanding, that they will both be supremely happy. With a woman like Judith, Throckmorton's age would prove no barrier to happiness, as it would certainly have done with Jacqueline. The story is lightened with touches of great humor all through. The villain is not a very bad villain, and he is so fascinating that the reader as well as Judith Temple has to forgive him.

IS EDUCATION OPPOSED TO MOTHERHOOD?

* * If, now, we review the discussion to this point, it may be summed up as follows: 1. Decrease of marriage results from a transition state in the condition of woman, also from unjust laws and false social customs which discourage matrimony. 2. Able woman generally are not dissatisfied with womanhood, and do not advocate celibacy. It is not evident that women of any class are becoming unfitted for motherhood, but women of the "cultivated classes" are not the best possible mothers. Independent and highly educated women are only a fraction among these, and can not be substituted for the whole. 3. The higher education of woman teaches her reverence for nature; the development and control, not the suppression of natural instinct, therefore tends to make her the best wife and mother. The "spiritless epicene automaton" is mythical. The spinster is an eternal verity. The woman movement has not created her, but changed her condition from dependence to self support. 4. The education and independence of woman is a step in emancipation even from Mrs. Grundy, but it can not be made responsible for the present infertility among women, for these reasons: First. It is too recent in effect, having barely reached the second generation. Second. There are more potent causes—heredity, race deterioration, and false marriage. Third. It actually produces healthy wives and mothers in the fullest sense. There is no denial of the fact that too large a percentage of educated women, as well as of the cultivated classes generally, remain unmarried. However, it has been shown, in regard to the former, that "dulled instinct" is not a tenable cause. Some have attributed it more wisely to increased "nicety of choice." This may prove beneficial in the end, when man shall have become a more importunate suitor. Women can no longer be coerced into marriage, nor will they marry from a sense of duty to humanity. But for these reasons there need be no fear that the race will perish. There is as much prospect that roses will refuse to bloom in June as that women will ever become invincible to love. This force, and this alone, can make of them light-hearted mothers in place of the weary wrecks whose perverted motherhood has been anything but a boom to humanity. As long as it is taught that motherhood oppresses woman physically and restricts her intellectually, so long the average woman may dread or rebel against it. When she studies it in all its conditioning, she finds it does not impose such a fate upon her. She learns to discriminate between the ordering of nature and the blunders of mankind, and recognizes that normal physical development cannot be antagonistic to mental growth. If, as is known among the lower forms of life, there should be such evil fate in store for women as *parthenogenesis* or *polyembryony*, or any other change of function or structure, it would be quite useless to rebel. Even such highly imaginary metamorphosis would not imply extinction of species. The causes of this calamity have not been fathomed by Darwin nor Weissman; and, if such disintegrating forces were at work among us, who would be wise enough to recognize them? Study of nature leads us to believe that, if the individual be free and supplied with the means of life, there is great probability of the survival of his kind. However, we have seen that the human race decreases under artificial conditioning, and, if we are concerned lest man should become extinct, let us strive to live simply, naturally; neither separate nor antagonize the sexes; then there may be more need of Mr. Malthus than of any pessimistic prophecy on the danger of developing a woman's mind.—*Alice B. Treedy, in Popular Science Monthly.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.—This is the name of a new iron industry established in Amherst, which is soliciting a share of the business of the Province. The proprietors are A. S. Palmor, J. A. Crossman and J. A. Laws. Mr. Palmer has been for the past 7 years engaged at mill work chiefly in the employ of A. Robb & Sons, and has set up over 100 mills, while the two latter have had large experience in the moulding trade in the United States and Canada, one for 20 years, the other for over 15 years. So that these men bring with them into the business that knowledge which is only acquired by practice.

Their moulding room is 30x40, with a furnace capable of melting four tons of iron at once, and they are about erecting a swinging crane to expedite the handling of the molten iron. They have also a 20 h. p. engine and boiler, and use a No. 4 Sturdevant blower. Amongst the work now on hand is a mill for Captain Altdred Gould, of Londonderry, and the columns for the new Treen block in Amherst. They have also just completed a pattern for a large band saw of 40 inch wheel, for which they have two orders, this saw is principally used in ship yards for sawing knees and other heavy work. They use the best Londonderry iron, and have facilities for doing good work, and we think with the enterprise and ability thus far shown, they will merit a good share of patronage.—*Amherst Sentinel.*

Lowie & McDonald are doing good work in their quarry at Pugwash. They have built quite an extensive breakwater, and are now shipping large quantities of stone to the ship railway. Their pay roll for the first pay will amount to \$3,000.—*Springhill News.*

A. Robb & Sons are extending their trade in woodworking machinery, and now claim to give the best value in a planer, matcher and moulder, which they say they can sell for \$325. They also make a planer that planes as thick as 9 inches and can sell it either as a surface planer or as a planer and matcher. They are also doing more in line of band saws, having sent one a few days ago to Liverpool. Planers have been sold lately by Messrs. Robb to go to Apple River, Thompson Station and Greenville.



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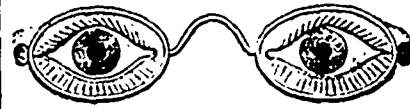
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S ROWLAND HILL, Commander, sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 8 o'clock, a. m., and from Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at noon.

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

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

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

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

TENDERS

—FOR—
Manganese Mine.

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

MANGANESE MINING PROPERTY

owned by him, situate at

Tennycupe, in Hants County,

Nova Scotia, and known as the "Tennycupe Manganese Mine"

The property consists of a lot of land containing about 27 acres, with the buildings thereon and machinery and plant as follows:

No. 1. Building—Mill 25 ft. x 30 ft., 22 ft. posts, with Ell 15 ft. x 27 ft., containing on the first floor one engine and boiler 12 ft in diameter, 14 ft. long, about 40 h. power. One Crusher, two gigs for separating ore. One Shingle Machine, capacity 10 M per day. Hoisting gear for working in the shaft under the mill, together with Steam Pump (Knowles' make,) in the shaft. The shaft is 160 ft. deep. There are 25 feet of main shafting for working purposes.

2nd floor—One rotary saw mill with Edger and 1 runner complete, capacity 1000 ft per hour. One Elevator for hoisting and lowering Manganese. In this floor the Manganese is cleaned and barreled for shipment.

No. 2. Building—A stable 20 ft. x 24 ft. shingled and complete.

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

No. 4. Building—A 20 ft. x 24 ft., two stories. The first flat is a store, the 2nd flat is used as a schoolroom, and the 3rd flat is finished as a dwelling with three rooms.

No. 5. Building—A dwelling 16 ft. x 24 ft., with ell of 25 ft., 13 rooms in the main building all finished. There is a good cellar.

No. 6. Building—A dwelling 20 ft. x 24 ft., 1 1/2 stories, containing 6 rooms.

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

No. 8. Building—An outhouse, 12 ft. x 12 ft.

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

No. 10. Building—A dwelling 18 ft. x 20 ft.

These buildings are all substantially built and in good repair.

Mining and Carpenter's tools, a heavy waggon and truck, one set scales, and other plant and property.

There is a good Harbor, having 25 ft. of water, one and a half miles from the mill.

The Cartage on the Ore from the mine to the harbor is 25 cents per ton. Road in good condition.

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

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

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

JOSEPH W. STEPHENS,
Tennycupe Mines, July 9th 1890.

CITY CHIMES.

Sir Ambrose Shea was entertained at dinner at the Halifax Club last Saturday evening. A number of leading merchants were present and a delightful evening was spent.

A city contemporary suggests in view of the horse car line being extended to Point Pleasant Park, that "the city should build a concrete sea wall at low water mark along the entire front of Steele's Pond to the high ground at each end, some three feet higher than the present road. All the filling required would be deposited free of cost to the city, as at present oven ashes have to be carted from the extreme south to the north common. In a short time trees could be planted, and in a few years we would have one of the finest promenades in the world—and at small expense. Then there would be a good opening for a summer hotel on the land to the west, which would overlook the promenade as well as our beautiful harbor. Now that the city hall is finished and furnished our city fathers might turn their attention to the above matter with profit."

This is a good idea and should be carried out, but if ashes are used for filling in, they should be clean ashes, and not mixed with garbage. Ashes by themselves are quite inoffensive to the olfactory organ, but the mixture that is usually deposited at the dumps is anything but pleasant.

The Japs concluded their stay in Halifax on Saturday last. During their stay here about 71,000 admissions were taken. Manager Somerby said that he liked Halifax so much that he regretted having to leave. The village has gone to Charlottetown.

We have been enjoying very pleasant, fine weather so far this summer. True, it has not been warm, and muslin gowns are not greatly in favor, but this matters little. So long as the weather is favorable to tennis and other out-of-door sports, there will be little complaint from those who have leisure to indulge in them, and those who have to work usually prefer it cool too. The rain, what there has been of it, has come most conveniently at night, and the days have been fine. The afternoon concert at the public gardens attracted a great many visitors on Saturday, and on Sunday Point Pleasant Park, Camp Hill Cemetery and the Public Gardens had probably the largest attendance of the season.

The next attraction booked for the Academy of Music is D. J. Sprague in "A Social Session." This will be early in September, and by that time Halifax theatre-goers should be ready to turn out in force again. Mr. Sprague is a very popular actor and will probably draw large audiences.

The South End Lawn Tennis Club held an at home on Thursday afternoon, when their grounds were formally opened. A large number of guests were present and the occasion was very enjoyable. No doubt this tennis club will be a great boon to the lovers of the game, and it is probable that many and many a pleasant game will be played there.

Alexander Salvini closed a most successful season at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. "Don Cesar de Bazan," the play which was presented this week, is a most attractive comedy, and in it Mr. Salvini appears to even greater advantage than in the other plays given during his stay in Halifax. A grand complimentary benefit is to be tendered to Mr. Salvini this evening. "The Three Guardsmen" will be produced with Mr. Salvini as D'Artagnan. This will positively be the last performance by the company.

The weather on Labor Day was splendid, which rejoiced the hearts of those for whose especial benefit the holiday was proclaimed, and also of all those who take an interest in the advancement and well-being of the work ingmen of the city. The street parade was one of the most orderly and interesting we have ever seen. We have not space to particularize, and it would be invidious to praise any one feature of the procession where all were so good. The truckmen, mounted on their horses, looked splendidly and made an attractive part of the spectacle. Five bands enlivened the route with music, and crowds of spectators lined the streets. The best of order was preserved and Halifax has reason to feel much satisfaction in the pleasant relations between employers and employes. The procession took half an hour to pass a given point, and it must have measured nearly two miles in length. The picnic at MacNabs Island was attended by about 4,000 people, and dancing, other amusements and sports were indulged in until five o'clock, when the steamer *Dartmouth* began to bring the people home again. The best of order prevailed in spite of the throng present. It is very satisfactory to everybody that our workingmen have made such a good showing and that they were enabled to enjoy a long fine holiday. The concert in the Public Gardens in the evening was most enjoyable, but the small attendance should be a warning to the commissioners that the time for a new departure has arrived. The price of admission, twenty-five cents, is excessive for merely a band concert, whereas a popular price, say ten cents, would be taken advantage of by the people. The dancing platform, which in past years has been a strong attraction both for dancers and on lookers, should be renewed.

The ladies who are interested in the well-being of the sailor's home have arranged to give a concert for the benefit of that excellent institution in the Academy of Music early in August. It will be under most distinguished patronage.

The popularity of Bedford as a summer resort is rapidly growing. Many people take houses for the season and the hotels are well patronized. A lovelier spot could scarcely be found for a few months' sojourn.

COMMERCIAL.

While the week has shown no great change in any particular line, a prominent feature has been the generally steady feeling in most branches. Though there has been no marked activity a quite good movement has been in progress, especially in lines of heavy goods—as iron for instance. Discriminating and cautious buyers do not care to wait till the fall rush comes in, when advancing freights and other natural causes will stiffen figures. Some enquiry has also developed which is based on legitimate and immediate wants more especially in lines of daily consumption, which has had its effect, but it is nothing more than was to be expected with the advance of the season. However, business generally is conducted on a cautious basis, and the slightly increased activity must be attributed to the expanding wants, as old supplies are worked down. One feature that is regarded with favor is the comparative easiness of the money market. Although conflicting reports as to returns are in circulation, it may be assumed from the easy feeling that plenty of money is offering, while some firms assert that they have had fully 75 per cent. of the notes redeemed. Though there are unfavorable reports from some sections, still, it may be allowed that, on the whole, payments are better than most people expected.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* makes the following observations *in re* young men who evince an ambition to rush into business on their own account, which are appropriate everywhere, at least on this continent:—A great deal of the undue competition at present existing in mostly all lines of business is occasioned by the ambition of employes in too many instances to become masters, wholly regardless of whether or not the respective localities in which they reside can support two concerns in place of one. It is quite sufficient for these aspirants for doing business on their own account, to be encouraged by promises of support from a few of their more intimate acquaintances and employers' customers, and they at once launch out for themselves, although too frequently with insufficient capital, and in a number of instances a start is made on borrowed money. But when the many facilities which young beginners have actually thrust in their way is considered, the wonder is that the mushroom traders do not spring up in still greater numbers. In illustration of this we will cite the case of a young counter jumper in a retail general store who resided not 50 miles from Kingston, and being on very friendly terms with the representative of a Montreal house he was promised all the goods he needed on credit, although the only capital he possessed just enabled him to pay for the fixtures in his new store. He was no sooner stocked up with the goods supplied by the Montreal concern above mentioned, than travellers from other houses were pressing him for orders, and the consequence was he found himself suddenly possessed of all the credit he wanted. Making the best of his opportunity he at once commenced to sell cheaper than his neighbors, in order to meet his first notes at maturity. By dextrous financing he contrived to float along, to the astonishment of his competitors, who were puzzled to understand how he could undersell them and keep up the fine style of living which he adopted from the first. It was not long, however, before the sequel came, when Toronto and Montreal houses were victimized in sums ranging from \$300 to \$1,500, respectively, and it is doubtful if they will get 15c. on the dollar. Here then we have an illustration standing out in bold relief, of the two evils which characterize business in the present day, namely, the too great anxiety on the part of employes to become their own masters, and the many facilities afforded them for doing so, by the indiscriminate credit which some firms give in their haste to extend connections."

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

	Week		Prev. Weeks			Corresponding to				Failures for the year to date.			
	July 18.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	181	134	170	141	152	5883	6425	5494	5511				
Canada.....	21	32	16	18	24	926	925	969	708				

Dry Goods.—The sorting trade has continued to be fair considering the general quietness that usually characterizes the wholesale trade about this season of the year. Remittances are fair, though some houses of the old conservative type claim that they might have been better. City collections show some improvement, though but slight. Some travellers are out with samples of fall goods. A fair sorting trade has been transacted in Canadian cloths and tweeds. Wholesale houses are preparing to send out samples of spring goods, but it will doubtless be a month at least before anything will be done in this line.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—We noted last week an improvement in the feeling in this market, and the same applies now. Though there is no special activity to note a nice, quiet movement has been in progress, more particularly in pig iron, the feeling in which is firm in sympathy with advices from abroad. In other lines nothing particular is spoken of, but the feeling is firm on the whole. Warrants at time of writing are firmer on the other side, being up to 45s 6d again after taking a dip under. The speculative nature of the Middlesboro market is again to the fore, No. 3 iron having gone 2s above Scotch warrants, although on a legitimate basis of relative values it should be 2s to 3s below them. The feature in Middlesboro iron is a sharp advance of 1s 9d in a single day.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues without material change, the same general features prevailing as at our last report. On the whole prices are steady with great firmness and a tendency to advance, owing to a reported partial failure in the western portions of both Canada and the United States. Beerholm's cable reports wheat steadier and firmer. Corn quiet. Weather in England fair with showers. French country markets stiff. At New York wheat has been steady—some options being at former figures, while others show a slight advance. In Chicago wheat has been firm on the estimate of the *Price Current* that the total crop would not exceed 420,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 5,000,000 bushels since the

latest previous report. There was little outside trade, and the market fell back for want of support, and was rather dull and heavy towards the close. At St. Louis wheat was easier and showed a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. At Toledo wheat, corn and oats were quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Outside of a small movement to supply actual consumptive demands there is practically nothing doing in provisions here, business being made up of a very few jobbing sales. In Liverpool lard declined 3d., and light bacon advanced 6d. Heavy bacon, pork and tallow were unchanged. The Chicago hog market continued to rule easy, prices showing a decline of 5c. to 10c. The cattle market there was also slow.

BUTTER.—There is little new to note regarding butter in this market. The general features of the trade are unchanged, and business is confined to supplying the small local demand. Most of the creamery make is being held at the factories for higher prices. It is reported that contracts have been made for the whole season's make of several Ontario creameries at 20c. A few sample lots of creamery have been shipped from Montreal to Glasgow, but shippers are not anxious to take hold at the prices demanded by some of the makers.

CHEESE.—The market has ruled on the whole about the same. Still an easier feeling undoubtedly prevails. But we do not think that the cable, which stands at a further decline of 61. to 42., represents matters correctly. If it does, and it stays right where it is, recent purchases made in the country on the basis that prevailed stand to lose a nice little bit if holders submit to it—which is altogether unlikely. Perhaps the gentleman who claim that the cheese offering on the basis represented by the cable is not strictly the finest, are not far wrong. At any rate, however, it may be.

FRUIT.—The fruit market has shown the usual degree of activity during the week, especially in the lines of green fruit which, owing to the hot weather, have met with a brisk enquiry. In fact stocks of oranges and lemons are in a very few hands, and what there is remaining is firmly held at sellers' figures. Owing to heavy arrivals and wide diversity in quality there is a wide range in bananas. In dried stock the feature is firmness in raisins. Currants in sympathy with recent manipulations and great strength in New York are very firm and slow, an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. on previous quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A fairly good demand for sugars has occurred during the week under review. Still refiners are refusing to sell large lots in anticipation of a further rise in the price of raws, which are ruling very firm at present. The strengthening factors are the growing probabilities for consumption, no apparent weakness at West India points that would seem to warrant hope of further reduction in cost, and a considerable display of stiffness in the English market of late. Molasses is quiet for new crop with no sales reported, and none offering to arrive.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market has been rather more active during the week. Advices from Yokohama under date of June 24th, say: Settlements are without important features, owing, doubtless, to the irregular character of the remnant of first-crop teas. It is worthy of note that the figures in our last report, representing excess of settlements over the previous season, have been reduced 3,000 piculs in the short interim. Second crop teas are being shown, but not in sufficient quantity to form a safe basis on which to pass an opinion on the crop as a whole. Hiogo—"A good demand has existed throughout the interval at steady prices." The market for Japan teas, although firm, is remarkably quiet, caused no doubt by the waiting game played by buyers in their attempts to force holders. Still the market holds firm in New York and strong in Japan. The kinds of teas wanted are mediums, showing good drawing qualities. At Shanghai a few chops of Pingsuey teas (green) have been shown, but no business has been done. The quality is rather better than that of last season, and the make up and style of the teas are quite up to the average. The coffee market continues quiet and without feature.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent reports—"Steam refined seal oil remains quiet at 49c. to 51c. per gallon. For single barrels higher prices are asked. In cod oil the market is quiet after the little speculative flurry of two weeks ago, and Newfoundland oil is quoted at 33c. to 35c, single barrels being quoted higher. Cod liver oil dull at 45c. to 55c."

FISH.—There is little or nothing new to note as regards the position of the fish trade here. Reports from along the shore—both eastward and westward—are to the effect that plenty of fish of all kinds are about, but that the scarcity of bait makes it impossible to take them except in small quantities. The West Indian and other foreign markets continue to rule very low, so that no profit is to be made in the exportation. There was a time when our merchants could afford to send out cargoes of fish to the West Indian Islands and sell them even at a loss, relying on the profits derivable from their return cargoes of sugar, molasses, rum, etc., to make up the loss and give a working profit. But the telegraph and steamers have very successfully knocked that trade to the four winds, and former shippers are gradually abandoning ventures in that line. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, July 12—"The codfish season is late, and now dry to arrive is nominally quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Old stock \$3.25 to \$3.50. A lot of 50 packages of pickled salmon and trout has been shipped to Burlington Vt." Gloucester, Mass., July 22nd—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.25 a quintal for large, and small at \$4.62; bank \$4.87 for large and \$4.37 for small; shore \$5.25 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry bank \$5.25; cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hako \$2.62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.87 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 bbl.; med. split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; allowives \$4; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do \$16."

Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others. One Pill in Every Child's hand makes them really the most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills. One box sent post-paid for 25 cts., or five boxes for \$1 in stamps. 30 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.



The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 23 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.
Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Cor. Aryle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.		American markets improving.	
Cut Leaf	8	Wheat and corn advancing.	
Granulated	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	We look for an improvement in our	
Circle A	6 1/2	markets right away.	
White Extra C	6 1/2		
Standard	5 1/2 to 5 3/4		
Extra Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4		
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4		
TEA.		FLOUR.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.40 to 6.50	
" Fair	20 to 23	High Grade Patents	
" Good	25 to 29	Good 90 per cent. Patents	
" Choice	31 to 33	Straight Grade	
" Extra Choice	35 to 36	Superior Extras	
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39	Good Seconds	
MOLASSES.		Graham Flour	
Barbadoes	34 to 36	American Supr. Extras, in bond. 4.35 to 4.40	
Demerara	32 to 36	American 90 per cent. in bond. 4.90 to 5.00	
Diamond N.	47	Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls. 3.30	
Porto Rico	33 to 35	Oatmeal	
Cienfuegos	32	" Rolled	
Trinidad	32 to 33	Kiln Dried Cornmeal	
Antigua	32 to 33	Rolled Wheat	
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44	Wheat Bran, per ton	
" Bright	42 to 58	Shorts	
Biscuits.		Middlings	
Pilot Bread	3.15	Cracked Corn including bags	
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2	Ground Oil Cake, per ton	
Soda	6 1/2	Moulce	
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2	Split Peas	
Fancy	8 to 15	White Beans, per bushel	
PROVISIONS.		Pot Barley, per barrel	
No change in value, but the proposed duty is not yet established.		Canadian Oats, choice quality	
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00	P. E. I. Oats	
" Am. Plate	13.00 to 14.00	Hay per ton	
" Ex. Plate	15.50 to 16.00		
Pork, Mess, American	16.50 to 17.00		
" American, clear	18.00 to 19.00		
" P. E. I. Mess	16.50 to 17.00		
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	14.00		
" Prime Mess	12.50 to 13.00		
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	12		
" American	11 to 12		
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9		
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.			

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	14.00
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 bbl.	3.00 to 3.25

BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" in Small Tubs	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs, new	16
" old	10 to 15
" Store Packed & oversalted	10
Canadian Township, new	18
" old	8 to 10
" Western	15 to 17
" old	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new	10 1/2
" Antagonish	10 1/2
COURMIS.	
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
HANK	2.00 to 2.25
USK	2.00 to 2.25
POLLOCK	1.75
HANK SOUNDS, per lb.	1 1/2
COD OIL A	25

WANTED—A COMPANION.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER V. A LOVER.

A glorious July day in Brussels. Out under the trees of the Parc white-capped *bonnes* were sitting or sauntering with exquisitely dressed white babies; bigger babies with the daintiest of high-heeled *chaussures* played at ball or chased butterflies. Belgian soldiers off duty lounged and ogled the *bonnes*; foreign people, mostly English, looked about them, sat awhile, and would walk off briskly, having, as they must say, "seen the Parc," and so must "see" something else. Carriages were heard rolling along outside the Parc railings, the royal palace rose grand and majestic, and the sentinels by their little boxes paced on guard.

Miss Scott and her companion were some of the English, but they were not restless like most of them. They sat on and talked, and the girl Ellen Travers made merry over some flirtation on the bench close by the one on which she and Miss Scott sat.

They had been in Brussels a week, and they would stay one week more.

Whether the lesser gaiety of the city caused it, or whether she pined for home, Ellen Travers had been dull and sad. In her own room she had had fits of crying, passionately controlled and yet as passionately indulged in when the next hour of solitude let her relax her self-control.

Miss Scott, kindly old body, asked a question or two, but the girl gave no explanation, and indeed became so odd that Miss Scott held aloof.

Ellen showed herself so coolly dignified that she was unlike a girl, and then a moment after throw herself into the most appreciating manner possible. Two such opposite styles of behaving could not be natural. At least, if natural, Miss Scott judged that a little severity would be a tonic.

So Miss Scott held aloof.

However, these vagaries had worn off and the girl was her charming self again.

"I hope there will be letters for me when we get back to the hotel," Miss Scott said musingly.

"Yes; you love your letters." Ellen was making figures in the gravel with the tip of her sunshade; she gave one the idea of being a girl wholly at ease and free.

"I should think I did. I should fly home at once if my people neglected me as yours do."

"And I am so phlegmatic, I care not at all. But how lucky! I could not fly home if I wished to do so."

"I am not a slave-holder."

"Indeed no! But I am your servant in honor, dear. How stilted that sounds! When in reality I wish I were your servant forever, and could keep away from those people forever and aye."

This was given with a burst.

"My dear child!" Miss Scott had her lips open to ask all sorts of questions as to the seemingly disjointed condition of the Travers family affection. She stopped herself and closed her lips tightly.

"My, don't tell me, child; I don't want to know anything."

Ellen was rosy-red.

"There is nothing I can tell you," she said with decision. "I tried once before to cut myself adrift, I can't do it. Aunt holds me. Talk of tyranny! I hate the very sight of the postman; only that is foolish now, because when I wrote to aunt I forgot—forgot," she accented, "to give any address. And I wrote you know from Paris."

"How wrong of you!"

"How right of me!" Ellen was gay.

"Not at all. But I am glad to say that your fault is repaired," said Miss Scott reprovingly, "for you distressed me so when we first came here that I wrote a few lines to your aunt asking if you were subject to fits of depression."

"You did not!" Suddenly Ellen's rosy face paled and her eyes were full of terror. "Fits of depression—ha, ha!" She got up from the iron garden seat and walked swiftly and irritably across the sward and back. "I am to have no chance!" she said as she came up to Miss Scott.

"What did you say? I did not—"

"Nothing; I did not know what I said. I do not suppose it was anything worth repeating. Let us forget," she went on more quietly. "We cannot mend matters—alter matters, I mean. It would have been kinder to have let aunt lose me."

"It is very strange. Your aunt seems to arrange for you, she seemed a most capable woman," Miss Scott began.

"Most capable woman!" Ellen repeated under her breath. "She is." By this time all impulse and fire had gone from the girl, and she seated herself by Miss Scott, inert. The lady wondered.

As she wondered, and the silence continued between them, each one entirely absorbed with her own thoughts, a gentleman passing on the opposite side of the centre fountain caught sight of them.

He smiled. Then his tanned face—he had been holiday making in the open air for a fortnight—colored red, and his grey eyes lightened.

He was evidently sure that his momentary recognition was a just one. He walked away, turned down a side path, and presently reappeared within sight of the two ladies.

They did not see him. They were rising and evidently making for the gate of exit.

The gentleman followed them at a moderate distance, and saw them enter the new Hotel de la Regence. It was his hotel also. He was satisfied, he would see them an hour hence at dinner. He had only arrived in Brussels that day.

He was the young Englishman who had been assisted by Ellen Travers at the Poste Restante in Paris.

Without any bearing about the bush, or any descriptive scenes of love-making till our readers come to the conclusion that this same John Everett Newsom, son of the Newsom, who was second partner in the well-known firm of Baillie, Newsom and Grant, engineers, shall inevitably be the hero of the play, we set him before them now distinctly in that character.

Lover he certainly was. He knew he had fallen in love at first sight that morning at the Paris Poste Restante. He had seen no reason to combat his passion, and sought for Ellen, but when he found her at the hotel it was on the day when Miss Scott and she were starting for Brussels.

He made no sign then, but as he had occupied a week in sight-seeing he filled a second week in the same way, going about the Belgian towns and country places in a happy untroubled way of his own.

This was not the action of an impulsive lover. No. But John Newsom, aged twenty-eight, was not impulsive. He was none the less sure, however, of his love—surer than ever when he found himself in Brussels.

At dinner he would speak to her.

She was not there.

In the middle of dinner Miss Scott appeared. To the waiter, who seemed to expect a second lady, she said:

"Mademoiselle does not dine; she is ill."

Henceforth the dinner was an inane weariness to Newsom—he, too, a healthy man who appreciated dinner.

A look of excitement flashed in Miss Scott's eyes, as after a visit to her invalid she returned to the *salon*.

"I hope mademoiselle is not seriously ill," Newsom asked—asked reservedly.

"She is not ill—she is hysterical," with resentment. "I know of nothing to upset her; do you?"

"I?"

"Well—no," with a change to deprecation. "I see you are not an acquaintance, as I fancied. I am sorry."

"She's a dear girl, but something strange has come over her." Miss Scott began to knit with vigor. She could not bear to offend anyone.

"I am sorry," came without thought from Newsom. "Your friend did me so kind a service in Paris, I would like to thank her. I was nearly losing an important letter."

"You do not speak French?"

"Only very bad French."

So talk began, and it continued sufficiently to establish a friendship.

Meanwhile Ellen Travers had locked her door—it faced Miss Scott's door on the opposite side of a long corridor—locked it so deftly that not a sound could be heard. One may do this with even a rusty lock if one is careful, but Ellen had a habit of always oiling the lock of her room door. Odd! Well, she did it, perhaps because she had lived with people who did it; nervous people dislike the creak of door-handles and locks.

Ellen closed her door; her face was white. She had in her hand a letter; there had been one for her and three for Miss Scott in the letter-rack as they entered the hotel.

Ellen's letter was on foreign paper—from England. Before she read a word she caught the address given at the top of the paper, and with a little gasp took up the torn envelope. It had been posted in Brussels. And she had been sure in her belief that she alone of all her home belongings—she alone was across the silver streak, and free of English ties.

The little gasp steadied her nerves. Even a patch of color mastered the whiteness of her cheeks, and she was self-controlled when she read her letter.

She read it a second time, a third time. Then, with an expression of self-will and a flash of light in her eyes, she said half aloud:

"No I will not do it. I obey no more."

But even in saying this she obeyed, for she held her letter to a lighted candle and watched the paper burn away. It was obedience to the writer of the letter.

CHAPTER VI. LES TROIS SIRENES.

Les Trois Sirenes was a place of evening entertainment in Brussels affected by men. Music, smoke, coffee—other liquids too. The female element was present, but the ladies who composed it were scarcely ladies "in society."

John Newsom was taken to Les Trois Sirenes by two men he had made friends with in his hotel.

They smoked and they sipped their coffee at a little table, and they listened to music—first-rate music. But smoke was the feature of the place—smoke that blurred the over-brilliant gas and everything.

Later on a party of two ladies and two men took the table next to Newsom's. They were English, or at least spoke the English tongue. One might be a foreigner, not a Frenchman or a Belgian. But the one attractive personage was a lady, a lady of perfect grace and bearing, who wore much rich black lace about her head and shoulders. A momentary glance at this lady's face thrilled Newsom. Was there not a likeness! But no, the idea was absurd.

The lady returned Newsom's glance, returned it uncompromisingly.

Then Newsom called himself a fool—disloyal to fancy such a brazen face like the face of the woman he could love!

The fair-haired teutonic-looking man spoke.

"I like not Brussels," he said.

"And I do," the lady in black lace said, your huge London and Paris does not suit my health."

"The taste of Madam Gavill is just." The second man shrugged his shoulders ironically.

Beneath the shrouding lace the lady's white hair made her noticeable as well as the striking voice.

Her companions laughed uproariously.

"And I love the cosy great city," said the Teuton. "One is free in one's apartment one day and free in the environs the next."

"Don't talk foolery, Herr Christian. Hear my plan. I travel. I travel as chaperon to a rich young lady," the woman waved her hand gracefully—her grace was wonderful—towards the younger woman opposite her, "your rich daughter."

"Ha! can Olga act the part?"

"Olga is a dear, silent girl; she can learn from her chaperon in the quiet hours they will pass together."

Here the music burst into a louder strain, and the overture to "Masaniello" hid all conversation.

On the following morning this lady, transformed from vulgarity into a lady of taste and fashion—was she an actress?—was strolling along the Montagne de la Cour, looking at the shops.

Miss Scott was doing the same, but Miss Scott seemed irritated. After looking up and down and waiting, she exclaimed to herself, "She must seek me," then she entered a shop.

The lady in black lace saw and heard, the other was a personage quite apart from her. But she strolled on; by-and-by she looked about as if seeking someone.

Next a girl came down the street. She started, turned white, and cried "No!"

"You look as if you'd faint," the lady said with good nature. "Scream, it'll relieve you."

"Oh, I thought——" gasped the girl.

"You thought a farce. Pull yourself together."

"But——"

"Do as I tell you!" with command.

The girl was Ellen Travers. Did she think that lady a friend?

CHAPTER VII. YOUR DISGRACE! YOUR LOATHING.

Miss Scott was posting her packet of lace just purchased, and a girl in front of her said in broken English:

"Let me drop it in for you."

"*Merci—Merci!*" was the answer.

"Where, now, would you find an English girl do that?" Miss Scott asked of Ellen.

But Ellen was absent and cold, she said not a word.

The same day a party was made up for going to Waterloo. Newsom was one, he had joined the folks at luncheon.

Lower down the table sat his two friends of the night before, into the midst of Waterloo talk one said to him as he passed out of the *salle-a-manger*:

"You've heard the news?"

"No. What news?"

"Les Trois Sirenes was robbed last night."

"No!"

"It was. And robbed to a big extent."

Well. The expedition to Waterloo was what all the world knows nowadays.

There were in the party people of varied nationalities, and the number was large enough to allow of any two pairing off easily without any notice being attracted.

Miss Scott had an old French gentleman as her guide to the wonders. Ellen Travers had John Newsom.

Ellen's bright gaiety had all gone, and she was grave—even sad.

She and Newsom were alone.

Then Newsom's face changed, his words of love suddenly poured forth.

"No, no!" was the cry. "No; please stop! I must not listen."

He seized her hands. She tried to drag them from his grasp.

"No, no, no!" Ellen fought for the freedom of her hands.

"Is it that you hate me?" he cried.

"No, no."

"You love me?" The strength of his own love made him a merciless tyrant.

"Yes," she said, "I love you." The words came with intense stillness.

Then at once it was succeeded by fire. The girl's face flamed scarlet; in the wild strength of what had the show of madness she had her hands free, and she stood apart. No sign of slight did she make. "I have said it," she spoke with strange clearness. "But my love is my ruin. Honest marriage is no end of my love. Do you know what I should be to you?"

"My loved wife," he said readily.

She heard not.

"Your disgrace! your loathing! I should make your fellow-men scorn you. I should stop an honest man from touching you in the street. Nay!" She gave a little laugh fearful to hear. "Ay! they'd point the finger at you, and cry, 'There goes the husband of the——'"

"Ellen!" Newsom's hand would have been on her lips had not his stern look silenced her.

And again she laughed, but with as rapid a change as any that had gone before she next clung to him with both hands on his arm.

"Why did you come? Why did I see you? Why—oh, why do I love you?" Then she sprang back from him.

"Why?" and Newsom fastened a stern, but, none the less, a loving gaze upon her and said: "Why? Because I am to save you. I do not ask what from. I will not have you to tell me now what from. I do not dishonor you by saying I do not believe what you say in this your despair. I believe all you say. I do not imagine any real wickedness, any crime touching you."

(To be Continued.)

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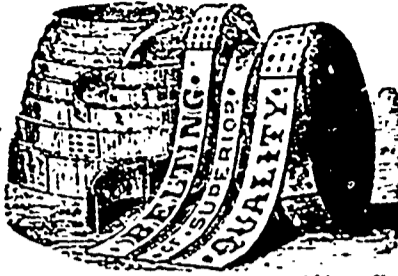
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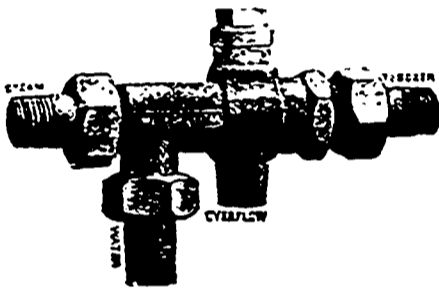
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The test of the bottom part of the Ford pit seam as coking coal has resulted successfully. The coal makes bright, clean, close coke.

Complaints are made that the bridge near the Cigo pit is in an unsafe condition. Part of the railing is gone and fears are expressed that accidents may occur.

The president of the Acadia Coal Co. is of the opinion that the Ford pit will be fully recovered, and that coal will be mined in it and shipped from it in a comparatively short period of time. This is grand news for Stellarton.—*The Journal, St. John's.*

OLDHAM.—Messrs D. Brewster and S. C. Hyde have had two trial crushings of the quartz from their property at Oldham. In June 3 tons, 18 hundred weight, yielded 3 cwt. and 4 dwt., and in July 9 tons yielded 8 ozs.

PORTER'S LAKE.—There has been some little excitement over a reported gold discovery near Porter's Lake, and quite a number of areas have already been covered in the Mines Office.

BIG GLACE BAY.—A good deal of coal has been shipped from the Ontario mine up to date. The Messrs. Routledge are putting the mine in good shape. The output is now up to 120 tons per day. There being plenty of pit room the output can at short notice be doubled. A tug has been secured for the use of the port. There are twelve feet of water at high tide. The character of the coal has greatly improved of late, that is, greater care is being taken in the mining of it. For steam and domestic purposes the coal is said to be superior.

GOLD.—Reports are afloat of a find of gold in the McKay settlement, Newport, good samples of quartz have been secured, and it is expected that if the results come any way near expectations, the property will be a valuable one.

The *Toronto Globe* of July 19th has an interesting illustrated article on the Montague Gold Mine. The illustrations are, "miners returning from work," "The Rawdon Gold Mine, Wentworth N. S." "Hoisting quartz at the pit mouth," and the "quartz crusher."

CENTRAL RAWDON.—Reports of the phenomenal richness of the Central Rawdon Mine continue to be received. Great as was the result of the first clean up, it is confidently predicted that the yield at the coming one will be much greater.

15 MILE STREAM.—There is nothing particularly new to report from this district beyond the fact that the prospects continue good.

CARIBOO.—An interest has been purchased in the Dixon et al area, and work will be pushed to greater advantage with new and more powerful machinery.

A company of English capitalists has been organized to work phosphate mines in Ottawa county. The list of shareholders is headed by the Duke of Westminster, followed by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales.

WHITEBURN.—The new building for a Wiswell gold mill is getting ready for business on the old Parker & Douglass property. A large dwelling house is nearly completed on same property.

The Queens County Co. is adding an addition to the old mill, and have new machinery on the ground.

The Evans & Parker people are getting things in readiness for a large business. J. C. Pattner is the manager at this mine, as also the Queens Co. Mine. Mr. P. understands his business, and we are glad to have him with us.

Mr Gilbert Parker has returned from the Eastern Gold Mines brown and hearty. He is a "rustler," and don't you forget it. Some say his Gay's River properties are the richest in the world. At Whiteburn things are looking like a city, the wayhouses and barns are springing up. New gold mills at Queens County and Evans and Parker Mines are looming up fast. Mr. Parker intends to have the best mills the world can produce, and when one looks at his Molega mill, and sees the vast improvement there, you then can fully understand why it takes so much time and money to open up such mines with air drills and concentrators to save every particle of the precious stuff. You will soon hear of fine bricks being turned out monthly at all these properties, and then you will say it was "bread cast upon the waters" returning. Mr. Parker says he believes Nova Scotia is the coming gold producing field of the world, and Gay's River will set the ball rolling towards us.

The last clean up at the Molega Mining Co., yielded a handsome brick weighing 100 ounces from 50 tons quartz.

Supt. Ba'ou, of the Boston Gold Mining Co., was a pleased man the other day when he got a brick that weighed 215 ounces gold from 115 tons of quartz.

MOLKOA.—At the Parker-Douglas Mine one may see a beautiful and powerful air compressor plant, to furnish the power for seven drills. The machinery was made by the Rand Drill Co., of New York, and has been placed in position at a cost of \$9,000. It occupies a central position in a new and commodious building. These seven drills driven by the compressor will do the work of forty men by hand power, and will greatly cheapen the cost of mining. Much credit is due to the energy and foresight of Manager Parker, and in the intelligent apprehension of affairs by the company that provides the money for such labor-saving machinery. In the same room with the compressor is a fine Golden Gate concentrator, almost ready for operation. In the course of a few days all the tailings from the batteries will pass through this machine, when all the base metal sulphides will be separated from the sand. These sulphides assay in gold from \$90 to \$130, and the percentage in all the ore will be somewhere from six to ten. At the present time one may safely say that for every 100 tons crushed, five tons with a clear value of \$300 are thrown away. These concentrates can either be shipped at a good profit to Wales, or with a small inexpensive plant they could be treated hereabouts. No such plant for chlorinating this class of ore exists in the Province, a matter much to be regretted.

On the Parker Douglas there is in operation a diamond drill, boring southward through the rock from the 100 feet level. By this means all the leads to the southward will be cheaply and accurately located. The Parker-Douglas will soon be a very complete plant, and calculated to mine and mill its ore at low rates, and considering the whole outlook, it certainly appears to have a brilliant future, after having passed through many discouraging vicissitudes.

At the Caledonia Mine several improvements have been made, notably a fine hoisting gear, actuated by a well set wire cable. We saw some fine specimens from the South lead, and from a new one very to the southward there is coming in some fine looking ore. — *Gold Hunter*

At the annual meeting the Western of Canada Oil, Lands and Works Company, Limited, accounts were presented showing a deficit on the year ended March last of £231, here set the debit balance to £1,131. The directors in their report ascribe this deficiency to the abandonment of fine old wells during the year. Thirteen new wells have been drilled, and the production of oil has been increased to over 1,800 barrels per month from the 100 wells that are now being pumped.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—A strike exists at the Wellington collieries at Victoria, owing chiefly to the demand of the workmen that the time of going in and out of the mine shall be considered as part of the working hours.

Dr. Campbell, manager of the new reduction works at Red Lake, states that the smelter, which combines the excellencies of several of the best smelters in Colorado, is now ready for operation. The furnaces have been tested and found to be in excellent working order. The company is now prepared to buy at the current value and pay cash for all the ore which may be sent to it.

THE AURIFEROUS DEPOSITS OF PERU—Sir C. Mansfield, in his report to the British Foreign Office, writes: In the mountain ranges of Peru, in the vicinity of the seaboard, whenever the rocks are of a crystalline character, gold is found in veins of quartz, which have been intruded into the granite and syenite. In this belt almost all of the spurs of the Andes are of the above formations, and the auriferous quartz is almost invariably accompanied by oxide of iron and mica. The proportion of oxide of iron associated with the auriferous quartz presents considerable variations. Every possible form is met with, from white quartz, permeated with small ferruginous spots, to a reddish rock so charged with oxide of iron that the latter forms almost the entirety of the auriferous mineral, the quartz appearing, as it were, in an accidental manner. The quartz in the auriferous minerals of the coast varies considerably in appearance, being found crystallized in prisms, in semi-crystallized grains, agglomerated with and united by oxide of iron, or in amorphous masses more or less compact or friable, with the appearance of scoria. In this district the auriferous quartz is often associated with other minerals, such as a white talcose substance, smooth to the touch, with a silky, almost silvery polish, with flakes of carbonate of lime for a laminar structure, and limonite of a resinous appearance. Lastly, on the coast of Peru, gold may sometimes be discerned in copper minerals, as well as in those mixed with chalk, copper pyrites, malachite, azurite, and silicate of copper. In the upland districts, where the formations exhibit the character of aqueous deposits, veins of gold are not only found in crystalline earths, but also in metamorphic rocks, such as quartzites and slaty schist, intruding themselves into the sedimentary and eruptive formations. In these veins the gold is sometimes in a pure state, as well as in pyrites, sulphuret of iron, or accompanied by other metallic sulphurets more or less auriferous, copper pyrites, panabase, bourbonite, galena, jamesonite, etc. Gold in the mountain ranges is found in veins and threads, and in the alluvial districts of the same in flakes and grains—auriferous deposits, which are known to the country people by the names of "reboaderos" and "aventaderos," also as "lavaderos"; the above, however, do not occur on the seaboard. In the Cordillera Oriental, in the district called the Montana, gold is usually found in quartz veins injected into talc and clay slate by upheaval of crystalline rocks. The quartz which accompanies the gold in this district is white, and occasionally exhibits marks of oxide of iron, but the latter is never found in the same abundance as in the auriferous minerals of the seaboard. The above-mentioned quartz, more especially in the province of Suquia, sometimes exhibits stains of muspikel or arsenical pyrites. In this part of Peru there are important beds of auriferous soil, and it is from hence that the greater number of nuggets have been extracted.

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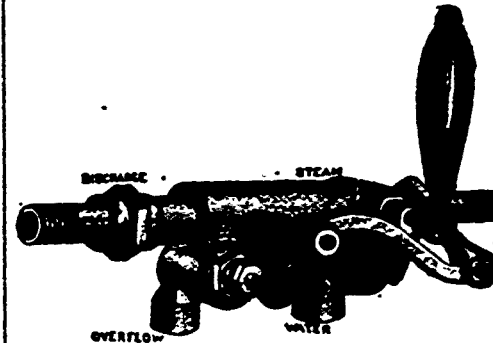
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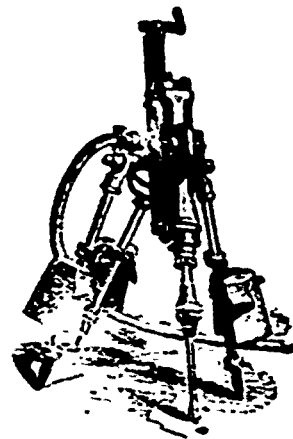
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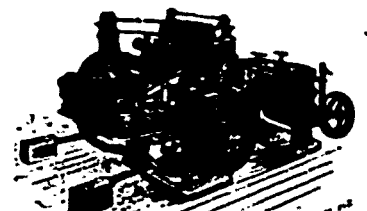
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

Dear Friend,— Among the many thoughts that present themselves at the mind gate for exit and utterance, which shall come first, which shall find utterance at all in this letter, and which shall await another epistle, is very difficult to decide. Your ladies must take a great deal of interest in dress reform, (I have chosen to commence with this subject because it is the most prominent one in your last letter,) to judge from your frequent mention of it, and the requests for my opinion concerning it which your letters contain. Twenty five years ago no second invitation, or even hint, would have been required to get from me a long dissertation on this subject. Indeed, I made occasional attempts to treat out this hobby in season, and probably out of season as well. Since then I have found that while every one will readily admit the importance of unimpeded circulation, respiration and muscular action, and that women dress in ways that interfere with the circulation, with the free action of the lungs, and with physical exercise, a great deal of explaining and persuasion would probably be wasted in efforts to get any one to adopt any unfashionable reform in dress.

Indeed, I am convinced that any noticeable disregard of the decrees of Fashion would be resented by her devotees in such a way as to render compliance with the tyrant's mandates productive of less harm than would be occasioned by the wearing of an unfashionable style of dress, however sensible or hygienic.

While engaged in professional studies in New York, I became acquainted with, and had among my most intimate friends, ladies who had adopted what was known as the Reform Dress. Some of these ladies wore it only as a working dress, or while engaged in calisthenic exercises. Others of my lady friends wore the dress exclusively. All agreed that this costume, which consisted externally of a tunic, or loose waist and skirt reaching a little below the knees, and pantaloons, such as are now worn as part of a lady's evening apparel, was very comfortable, permitted of the greatest freedom of motion, and that the same amount of work could be done while wearing it with much less fatigue than while wearing several long skirts.

The ladies who wore the Reform Dress on the street were martyrs to the cause of dress reform. They were followed by hooting abusive crowds. They were taken before police magistrates. They were stared at and laughed at by the strata of society above the mob and crowd element. Their acquaintances and even friends shunned them, and would not be seen with them on the street.

Even the ladies who wore the Reform Dress only while engaged in household work at home were the subjects of banalings and ridicule. The result was what might have been expected. The sensitive women could not endure the punishment for being singular. All but a very few, who were martyrs to the bitter end, compromised for a time by wearing one long skirt, hiding the obnoxious neither garments, and gradually yielded until there was little, if anything, to distinguish their apparel from that of others of their sex who are under the thralldom of fashion.

What requirements must dress fulfill in order to be what I would regard as hygienic?

1st, dress should afford an equable covering, and at the same time sufficient protection against external temperature. Of course, parts that are abnormally sensitive to cold or heat should be suitably protected.

2nd, dress should be the least possible hindrance to motion, compatible with fulfillment of the first requirement.

3rd, while fulfilling these requirements, dress should also be in accordance with good taste. I do not think anyone will pretend that the prevailing style of dress for women fulfils the first two conditions, though probably all will contend that the existing fashions are in accordance with good taste. And yet these very perfectly lovely costumes will in a few years be "just horrid," as are the fashionable costumes of ten years declared to be by the women of to day. Whatever is fashionable is in accordance with good taste.

What you wish to know is, what can be devised in the way of dress that will afford equable and sufficient covering and protection, that will interfere as little as possible with motion, and will at the same time not subject the wearer to martyrdom.

I shall dispose of the consideration of under clothing by saying that the combination garment, which is now much worn, fulfils every requirement which I have mentioned. I do not profess to be able to go into details, but merely to give general principles. The importance of unimpeded respiration is very generally conceded. Every school boy and girl knows that the lungs perform a most essential part in the purification of the blood, affording by their peculiar structure an opportunity for a large quantity of the vital fluid coming in close proximity to the air discharging its freight of carbonic acid and other impurities and absorbing vitalizing oxygen. Every scholar is taught or should be taught also enough about the mechanism of respiration to know that anything which interferes with the full expansion of the chest prevents the full inflation of the lungs in inspiration, and consequently that the blood is not thoroughly purified. Interference with respiration is but one of several bad effects of wearing any tight-fitting garment. The circulation of the blood is retarded. The muscles of the chest and abdomen are weakened, partly because not sufficiently nourished on account of impeded circulation, partly because of impeded action. The bowels are pressed down, and largely contribute to certain displacements and serious abnormal conditions. The weight of skirts, which are too frequently supported solely by being tightly fastened around the waist, is another and very important factor in causing disease. Compression of the limbs interferes with the superficial circulation at least, and thus favors cold extremities, besides occasioning varicose veins, and other more or less serious results.

I have written enough to indicate what is required in the way of dress

reform, and with this knowledge any woman who is anxious to enjoy the fullest possible measure of health, as far as clothing can effect health, will adopt such changes in dress as knowledge and ingenuity suggest and fashion will permit her to adopt.

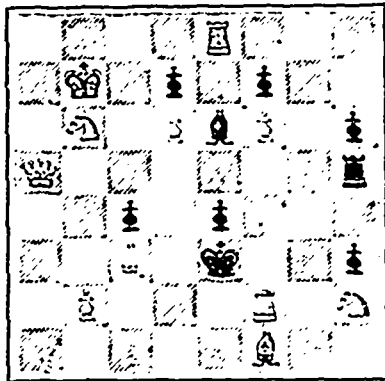
Now I have occupied all the time I have at present to spare for writing to you, and I must bid you good bye, leaving many interesting subjects untouched.

Yours in friendship, S. C.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 27, Q to K13. No. 28 B to B5. Solved by C. W. L.

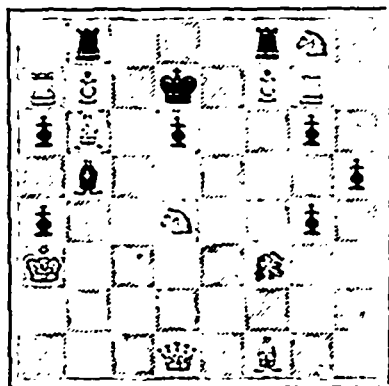
PROBLEM No. 29.
From Advertiser.
By W. A. Clark.
BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 30.
From the Kingston Gleaner.
BLACK 10 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 31.
From the Week.

Game played in Montreal between Mr. R. Fleming and a member of the Montreal Chess Club, Mr. Fleming giving the odds of the Queen's Rook.

Remove White Q Rook.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| R. P. Fleming. | Mr. W. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K3 |
| 2 P to KB4 | P to Q4 |
| 3 P to K5 | B to QB4 |
| 4 P to Q4 | B to Kt3 |
| 5 Kt to KB3 | P to KR3 |
| 6 B to Q3 | Kt to K2 |
| 7 Castles | P to QB4 |
| 8 P to QB3 | QKt to B3 |
| 9 B to K3 | P takes P |
| 10 P takes P | Castles |
| 11 P to KK4 | Kt to Kt5 |
| 12 Kt to R4 | Kt takes B |
| 13 Q takes Kt | B to Q2 |
| 14 P to B5 | P to QR3 |
| 15 P to B6 | B to Kt4 |
| 16 Q to Q | B takes R |
| 17 B takes P | Kt to Kt3 |
| 18 B takes P | Kt takes Kt |
| 19 Q to R6 | Kt to Kt3 |
| 20 B to R8 | Black resigns |

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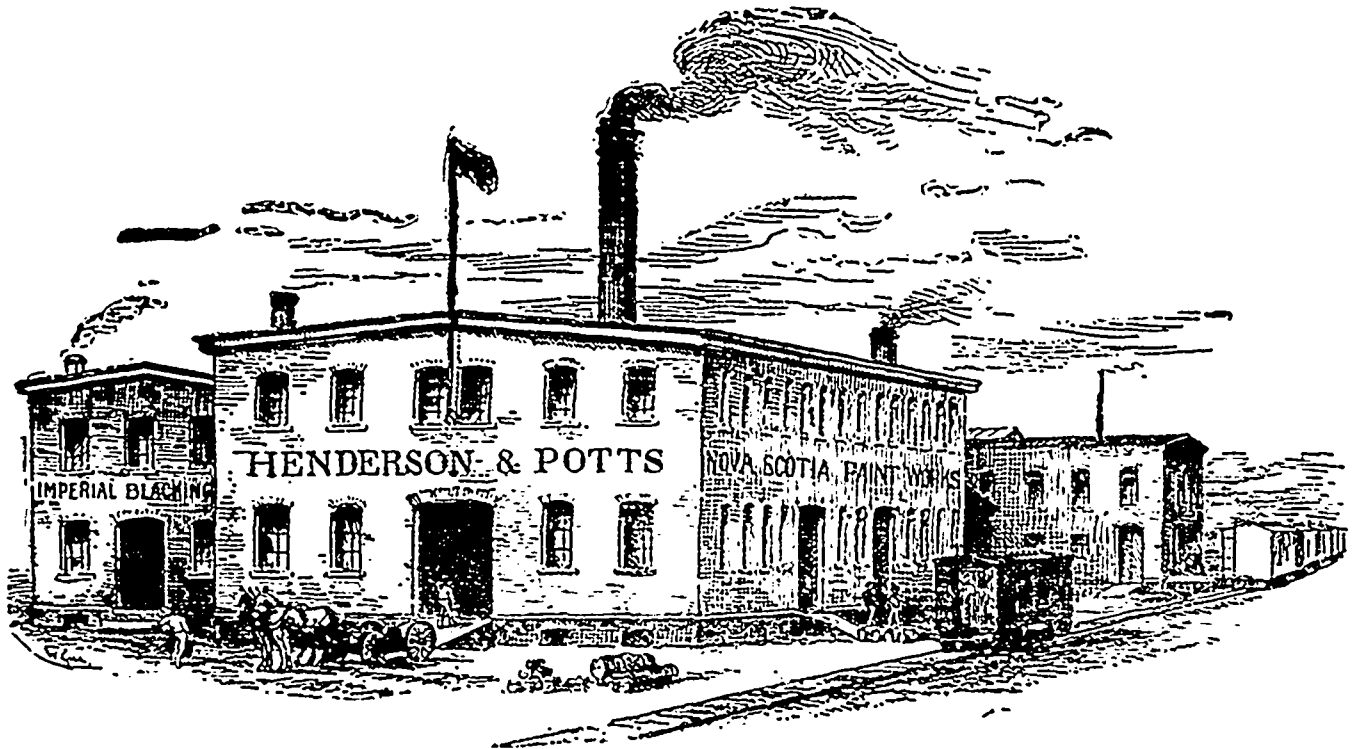
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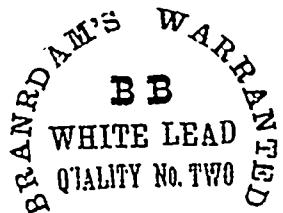
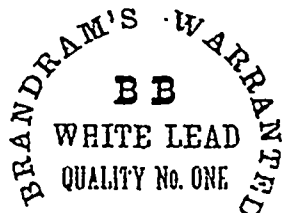
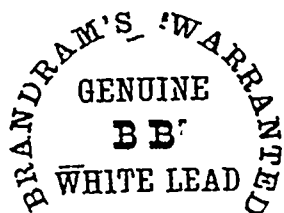
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