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# THE CRITIC:

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

During the past year alone 2,574 murders have been committed in Italy, 363 more than all the similar crimes in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Spain put together.

King Milan, ex-King of Servia, is another of the royal devotees of the game of baccarat. At the Cercle de la Rue Royale, in Paris, a short time ago, he is reported to have made nearly £7,000 at the game. The bank must have been a good deal heavier than with the "staid" party at Tranby Croft.

Though it is not generally known, Persia is the vineyard of the world, and its supply of grapes is practically unlimited, for grapes are one of the staple foods of the Persians. A bottle of good wine costs but eight cents; a donkey-load of grapes can be bought for half-a dollar; and grape sugar is manufactured in Persia by the ton.

There is a unique election contest now being waged in Louisiana, and one that is not an edifying spectacle. Old party lines have been obliterated. There is now no North or South, no Democrats or Republicans, no tariff or anti-tariff, not even the peoples party or the Farmers Alliance; the one issue on which the State is convulsed from end to end being lottery and anti-lottery.

Smokeless powder promises to bring about many changes in the appearance of European armies. As the smoke no longer conceals the whereabouts and number of the forces, the Germans want to get rid of all brilliant portions of their equipment which shine in the light and betray their presence. Two guard regiments are having their helmets and the bright cooking utensils in their knapsacks covered with black waterproof cloth as an experiment for the rest of the army.

Human life is estimated to have lengthened 25 per cent during the last half century. "The average of human life in Rome under Cæsar was eighteen years," says Dr. Todd, of Georgia. Now it is forty. The average in France fifty years ago was 28, the mean average duration in 1867 was 45½ years. In Geneva during the thirteenth century, a generation played its part upon the stage and disappeared in fourteen years. Now the drama requires forty years before the curtain falls. During the golden reign of Good Queen Bess, in London and all the large cities of Merrie Old England, 50 out of 1,000 paid the last debt to nature yearly, which means that instead of three score and ten they averaged but one score. Now in the city of London the average is 47.

It is said that everything in China is exactly the reverse of what it is among the western nations—for example if a man wishes to build a house he begins by constructing the roof first. The month of November, which in both Europe and America is the most disagreeable month in the year, in South Eastern China is the loveliest. In China also the sins of the children are visited upon the fathers. The governor of one of the Chinese provinces has a very bad son who has given perpetual trouble throughout his life, now the unlucky father is to be reported to the head government as having neglected the training and education of his son, and not being able to restrain him from evil courses. Probably the governor will lose both his post and his rank, for, so say the Chinese, "if governors cannot even prevent their sons from going to the bad, they are not fit persons to control the masses." There is much sense in this celestial idea—if parents were only more sensible of the grave responsibilities they incur to themselves, their offspring, and the nation in the training and education of their children, there would be far fewer *vauriens*, *mauvais sujets*, paupers, nay, and criminals than there are at present.

The Toronto *Globe*, under the heading of Tupper's Roads, makes a most unjust attack on the Oxford Branch and the new Cape Breton road. With an ignorance of the facts that is plainly apparent it speaks of the latter road as one that was unnecessary and would never pay, as starting from nowhere and ending nowhere, while the whole drift of the article is hostile to Nova Scotia and its resources. Sir Charles Tupper and his policy are fair subjects for criticism, but in doing this the *Globe* should not fall into the serious error of libelling any section of the Dominion. Sir Charles Tupper can afford to welcome such attacks, as they are most convincing proofs that in his devotion to his native Province he has drawn upon himself the bitter abuse of the leading Liberal journal in Ontario. The Cape Breton Railway, so far from being the worthless piece of property that the *Globe* would have it, is a most important continuation of the I. C. R. It runs through a rich mineral country and terminates at the Sydneys, in the centre of the Cape Breton coal fields, and is destined to be a paying road. If the *Globe* persists in mistakes of this kind it will do the Liberal cause serious injury, and cripple the efforts of leading Liberals in this section to overcome the present Conservative majority. Nova Scotia cannot afford to be governed by a party whose leading organ delights in crying down its resources and grumbling at any expenditure of public money outside of Ontario.

At the last session of Parliament the vote of the Lower House in favor of a large grant to construct the Harvey-Salisbury short line link in the Canadian Pacific Railway was burked in the Senate. This was the piece of road that was to have given the most direct connection between Montreal and Halifax, and which our M's P. had been given assurance was part of the Canada Pacific contract, but when the latter company refused to construct it, it was found that through some strange and most culpable oversight they had not been bound as supposed, and they point blank refused to undertake the work. The failure to construct this link made St. John the terminus of the Canadian Pacific and was a great injustice to Halifax. In response to a strong appeal from Halifax and Fredericton the Government had the route re-surveyed, and it was found that although the saving in distance would be trifling the expense would be very heavy. Still faith had to be kept with Halifax, and the money to construct the link was voted only to be shovled in the Senate. There was a great outcry at the time and the Senate was roundly abused, but THE CRITIC pointed out that the Senate acted wisely. The new scheme gave the Canada Pacific exclusive running power over the I. C. R., and would have killed off a new and much more valuable plan of giving direct rail communication between this city and Montreal. The Grand Trunk Railway was anxious to make short connection with Halifax, and with that end in view had secured control of the Temiscouta Railway, and proposed extending it to Moncton provided they were voted the subsidy. The advantages of having both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk in direct connection with Halifax were too numerous and apparent to need discussion, and it was fortunate that the vote of money to the Harvey-Salisbury branch did not carry. The territory to be traversed by the new line from the terminus of the Temiscouta Railway to a point on the I. C. R. near Moncton had been surveyed, and it was proved that the route was the shortest, that it passed through valuable "farming, timber and mineral lands, and that the engineering difficulties to be overcome were slight when compared with the Harvey-Salisbury line." It was much the best line, and it gave to Halifax the benefit of competing roads. So far this session we have noted no movement to secure the subsidy for this extension, but it is a matter of such great importance to this Province that it should be vigorously advocated by our members and the subsidy voted without delay.

Although the boy king Alexander of Servia is not yet fifteen, his marriage is already being planned. He stands in such a peculiarly lonely position, without a relative at hand, that the regents are anxious for him to form family ties as early as possible. Princess Xenia, of Montenegro, sixth daughter of Prince Nicholas, is the bride in prospect, and should the negotiations succeed, the Princess will come to Belgrade to be betrothed to the King on his fifteenth birthday. As, however, the little Princess is only ten years old, the betrothal would not be made public for some time. This alliance would be important from a political point of view, as Prince Nicholas has long hankered after the Servian throne.

The *Quebec Chronicle* gives the particulars of a clever newspaper hoax which originated in Scotland, and which most comically deceived the great English papers. The *Evening Despatch* of Edinburgh gave what purported to be a report of a meeting of medical men who had decided to strike for higher fees. The meeting was said to have taken place in Dowall's Rooms. The physicians were described as being very much in earnest. Some were for "striking" at once, and the speeches put in their mouths were highly amusing and clever. Of course those editors who took the matter up did so seriously, and they were indignant to think that educated medical men could act in this way. The *Lancet*, the *London Observer* and the *Daily Chronicle* made most serious comments, the following paragraph from the *Lancet* being a fair sample of how completely the editors were gulled:—"A largely-attended meeting of medical men, as reported in the *Edinburgh Evening Despatch*, was held in Edinburgh, to debate the grievances of overwork and under-pay, so long felt and hitherto so patiently borne. A strike was advocated very plainly by some, but a strike of medical men is not to be thought of seriously. Apart from their number and their competition, there is something in the very nature and property of medicine to forbid it. But the public may be shamed into better recognition of our labors and our lives." The chagrin of the editors when they discovered a day or two after that they had been hoaxed can be more easily imagined than described.

We wonder if we shall ever have good, or even fair, sidewalks in Halifax! The topic has been brought up often enough, and each individual who has done so, after saying what he could to induce the authorities to make more progress, has retired disgusted with the immovability of great bodies. We have certain sidewalks which are really credits to the city—notably that round the post office—but when we see the uneven brick ones which disgrace some of the main thoroughfares, we bring to mind and recognize the truth of the scriptural saying which asserts the uselessness of putting new cloth into an old garment, for thereby the old detracts from the utility of the new. Let all the sidewalks be seen to throughout the city, and no more nonsense about it. Although our citizens have become cautious and somewhat accustomed to the unevenness, yet strangers note the defect very quickly. Perhaps the authorities will meet us by quoting Scripture to the effect that the right way is that which is narrow and wanting in smoothness. That, however, "has nothing to do with the case," for no one can hope to meet St. Peter at the end of any of our streets, although they do answer so well the biblical description of the road which conducts to absolute happiness. The paths of Halifax lead but to—with quotations still in our head we were about to write "the grave," however, we shall not say as much just yet, but at any rate the paths of our city lead to still more wretched roads within the suburbs, which require more impartial supervision than is at present bestowed upon them.

The question of better rail accommodation in Halifax has, we think, been wisely determined in favor of the extension along the water front. The Cornwallis Street scheme is a very expensive one, and should the property be acquired, lying as it does on a steep hillside, it would cost a fabulous sum to level it for railway purposes. This alone seems an insuperable obstacle when compared with the reasonable sum required for an extension along the wharves, and the much greater accommodation furnished by the latter plan. The present passenger depot is too far removed from the centre of the city, and a station at the Ordnance Square would be a convenience the public would at once appreciate. The present passenger depot could then be turned into a freight station, and this additional room would be sufficient to allow Windsor and Annapolis freight to be handled at North Street, a much needed concession to the commercial public. Small dealers with no storage room on their premises seem to think it the duty of the Government to erect warehouses or storehouses at or near North Street for their convenience. That is, that by the expenditure of public money they shall be placed in a position to compete with merchants who have at their own expense built warehouses in the city on which they are heavily taxed. This we think would be an injustice and unwarrantable interference with private enterprise. The extension along the wharves would be free from this obligation, and in fact would increase the facilities of private owners of wharves and storehouses in handling freight. Looked at from any stand point it seems the correct plan, and we hope that divided councils will not interfere to prevent its speedy carrying out.

There has been a most extraordinary treasure trove discovered in Rio Janeiro, and the story of it reads like a page in "Monte Christo." A few contractors' men were busy last May pulling down the castle of San Antonio, when they came suddenly upon unknown subterranean passages, and carefully hidden in these a rare amount of treasure. A hundred and twelve oak chests clamped with iron, four iron boxes, and sixteen sacks—these were filled with old gold coins from the Spanish mint to the value of at least 70,000-

000 francs. But this was only part of the wonder, for there were documents that revealed further treasures that could not be far distant. There was a receipt signed by the Superior of the College of the Jesuits for twenty millions in gold destined as tribute for John IV., King of Portugal, on the occasion of his visit to Brazil. There were jewels and precious stones of great value. There was an inventory that mentioned ingots and bars of gold, there was another that mentioned gold dust—it all read like a page in a romantic novel. But the little touch of modern life came in promptly enough, for the question at once arose who was to own the property. All the different original claimants were represented. The Society of Jesuits still exists. The present King of Portugal is the nearest descendent of John IV, and the Republic of Brazil represents the government of the old dynasty. Gold is not so plentiful in Rio, but that the "find" has made a great noise, and there will be much litigation before matters are finally settled.

The Gardens Commissioners have made a mistake in again raising the price of admission to band concerts to twenty five cents. Should there be fire works or other extra attractions the fee might be placed at that sum, but ten cents is sufficient for a simple band performance. The concerts are undoubtedly popular, and whole families would like to attend, but twenty-five cents per head is staggering, and so hundreds who would go at ten cents admission stay at home or take in the concert by a promenade outside the fence. With the fee at ten cents and frequent concerts—say at least one a week—citizens and strangers would flock to the performances and a large sum would be realized for the garden fund. There is no more delightful way of passing a warm evening than in strolling around the beautiful grounds of the gardens listening to the music of our exceptionally good military bands, and it is a shame to deprive hundreds of poor hard-working citizens of this pleasure by exacting too high an admission fee. Make the concerts popular by adopting popular prices should be the motto of the commissioners.

The dog days are upon us. The dog days last from the beginning of July to August 11. The popular theory is that they are so called because dogs then go mad; but the notion is etymologically false, besides being untrue in fact. Dogs, strange to say, are rather less liable to rabies than at other times. "Dog days" is really a translation of the Latin "dies caniculares"—the twenty days before and the twenty days after the heliacal rising (that is, appearance in the morning just before the sun) of the star Sirius, whom the Romans called "canicula," or "little dog." The ancients attributed a most malevolent influence to this star—our "dog star"—and sacrificed a brown dog to it to appease its rage. If this were not done they thought that the sea would boil, the wine turn sour, and dogs begin to grow mad, the bile increase, and all animals grow languid. In the course of ages Sirius will rise at mid-winter instead of mid-summer. Perhaps some wise-acres, like those who are ready to believe in dog-days, and new moons changing the weather and similar impossibilities, will then give him credit for the frost and snow.

Mr. J. Lowry Whittle's Report on "Profit Sharing" has caused considerable interest in Great Britain. The report shows that the introduction of the system has been attended with marked success in several cases, and that its extension to new industries has of late been far from inconsiderable. In France it had an earlier start, and has gained a more firm footing. There are many forms of profit sharing, but the principle common to all of them is that the workmen engaged in the business, or some appreciable portion of them, shall receive, in addition to their fixed salary or wages, some pecuniary advantage, prospective or immediate, to be paid out of the net profits of any year in which net profits are made. The sum thus paid, or set apart for the workman's benefit, varies as a rule according to the net profits of the year. The gain to the workman is thus direct and obvious. To the employer the advantage is that his working hands have a clear interest in making the profits of the year as large as possible, that they will work heartily and willingly and do their utmost to guard against extravagance and waste, and that permanent good relations between employer and employed are more likely to be established under this system than under one of fixed wages. The extra payments to the workers may thus be regarded as the products of the system itself. The employer loses nothing, because the year's profits are larger than they would otherwise have been. The relations of the two parties may in other respects remain unchanged. The entire management of the business is, as a rule, retained in the capitalist's hands. In Great Britain the system has been started in some instances with success, in others it has been tried and has been given up. The system, we are told, requires much time and pains to produce substantial results. It is no magician's wand to bring about a change all at once in the ways and character of the workpeople. The French firms, whose final success has been most conspicuous, all tell the same story of the initial difficulties with which they had to contend. One of the best known and most frequently cited instances of profit sharing is that furnished by the *Maison Leclair*. From its first establishment in 1842 to 1889 no less a sum than 5,513,142 francs was shared among the workmen in addition to their yearly wages, the rate of increase being as high in one year as 23 per cent, and for the past nine years it has been maintained steadily at more than 20 per cent. Cash payment to labor is now generally recognized in profit-sharing schemes as necessary to interest the workers in the place. The establishment of a provident fund against sickness or old age, or any prospect of benefit at some future or contingent date, does not give the needful immediate stimulus. Cash payment must come in as some part of the scheme.

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## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## THE JUDGMENT.

Thou hast done evil  
And given place to the devil;  
Yet so cunningly thou concealest  
The thing which thou feelest,  
That no eye espieeth it,  
Satan himself denieth it,  
Go where it chooseth thee,  
There is none that accuseth thee;  
Neither foe nor lover  
Will the wrong uncover;  
The world's breath raiseth thee,  
And thy own past praiseth thee.

Yet know thou this:  
At quick of thy being  
Is an eye, all seeing,  
The snake's wit ovsadeth not,  
The charmed lip persuadeth not;  
So thoroughly it despiseth  
The thing thy hand prizeth,  
Tho' the sun were thy clothing,  
It should count thee for nothing.  
Thine own eye divineth thee,  
Thine own soul arraigneth thee,  
God himself cannot abridge thee  
Till that judge forgive thee.

—Dora Read (Goodale, in N. Y. Independent).

**IN A FIX.**—Mrs Muggins—"It's a-raining and Mrs. Goodsoul wants to go home, and I have no umbrella to lend her except my new guinea one? Can't I let her have yours?"

Mr. Muggins—"Hardly! The only umbrella I've got has her husband's name on the handle."

**MISLEADING.**—"You advertise that there is a fine stream of water on the place; but I don't see it," remarked a stranger who wanted to rent the place. The landlord said: "Just work that pump-handle a little, and you will see a fine stream of water. You don't expect to have the Niagara Falls on the place for 15 dollars a month, do you?"

**A Warning to the Tenderfoot.**—J. Chalmers Phipps (on tour over the plains): "When I gaze around, don't you know, over these boundless, rolling plains, stretching on every side to the horizon, without a vestige of human habitation, I am positively filled with awe."

Broncho Bob—"Filled with ore, eh? Well, don't let the boys find it out, or they might stake you out for a mineral claim."

A land and building concern, owning a large plot of ground on the outskirts of the town, received an order from the corporation to purchase a few acres for a cemetery. In discussing this proposal, one of the shareholders expressed himself as follows:

"Gentlemen, our land has been lying dead long enough. I vote that we turn it into a cemetery, by way of putting life into the concern."

The cowboy's lasso is made by cutting a raw hide into thin strips, half tanning it with the hair on. These strips are then stretched over a block and braided into a rope, the strands being pulled very tight. The lasso is then buried in sand for a week or two, and absorbs moisture from the ground, which makes it soft and pliable. When taken out of the ground it is stretched out and the hair is sand-papered off. It is then greased with mutton tallow and properly noosed, and is ready for use.

The historian Froude recently gave his views of style as follows: "I have never thought about style at any time of my life. I have tried merely to express what I had to say with as much simplicity and as little affectation as I could command. As a rule, when I go over what I have written I find myself striking out superfluous epithets, reducing superlatives into positives, bringing subjunctive moods into indicative, and in most instances passing my pen through every passage which had seemed, while I was writing it, to be particularly fine. If you sincerely desire to write nothing but what you really know or think, and to say that as clearly and as briefly as you can, style will come as a matter of course: ornament for ornament's sake is always to be avoided. There is a rhythm in prose as well as in verse, but you must trust your ear for that."

A blessed thing it is for any man or woman to have a friend, one human soul, whom we can trust utterly; who knows the best and worst of us, and who loves us in spite of all our faults; who will speak the honest truth to us while the world flatters us to our faces and laughs at us behind our backs; who will give us counsel and reproof in the days of prosperity and self-conceit, but who again will comfort and encourage us in the days of difficulty and sorrow, when the world leaves us alone to fight our own battles as we can. If we have had the good fortune to win such a friend, let us do anything rather than lose him. We must give and forgive, live and let live. If our friends have faults, we must bear with them. We must hope all things, believe all things, endure all things, rather than lose that most precious of all earthly possessions, a trusty friend. And a friend once won need never be lost, if we will only be trusty and true ourselves.

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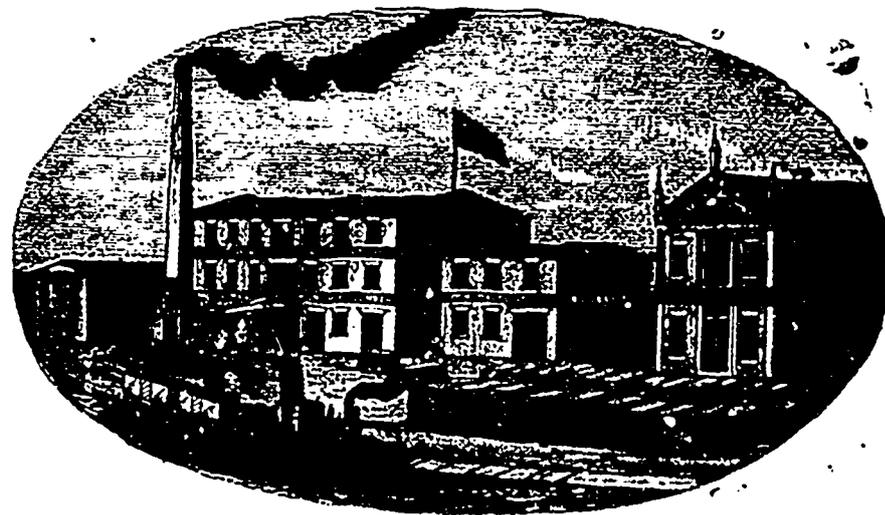
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## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The work of the session drags wearily along, and little business of importance has been transacted. Railway subsidy hunters have been notified by Premier Abbott that the Government could not vote any subsidies for railways this session. The exodus from Ottawa that has since taken place may be imagined.

A motion was carried to allow the privileges and elections committee to sit while the House is in session so as to facilitate the Tarte-McGreevy investigation, and the Government definitely announced that Mr. Osler and Mr. Henry would prosecute and no longer defend in the investigation.

The Montreal Harbor Commissioners have been authorized to borrow \$1,000,000.

The budget has been the leading subject of debate, and quite a breeze was occasioned by Mr. Desjardine's moving a sub amendment to Cartwright's resolution eulogizing Foster's tariff resolutions and dealing with other matters, the design, from the Liberal standpoint, being to prevent a square vote upon the question of unrestricted reciprocity. After some skirmishing Mr. Desjardine withdrew his amendment and harmony was restored.

Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to amend the revenue act by making more strict regulations regarding the payment of money on Governor-General's warrants. He showed that the power of spending money in the way mentioned was being grossly abused by the present Government. Warrants for large amounts were being asked for and obtained shortly after parliament rose last year and just before the general election.

Mr. Costigan introduced a bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of white lead.

In answer to Mr. Cameron (Inverness) Sir Hector Langevin said it was the intention of the Government to ask for a grant for the erection of a monument to Sir John Macdonald on parliament grounds.

The debate on the budget was continued, and considerable time was devoted by the Liberal members to airing their grievances against civil service employees for interfering in the elections.

The knife cut both ways, as the Conservative members produced letters etc. showing that Liberal employees had worked against them.

Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro, cut rather a ridiculous figure, when in answer to his charge that free passes had been issued by the I. C. R. authorities to Conservative voters, it was shown that Mr. Fraser had been illegally travelling on a pass issued to him as a member of the Local Government. Two wrongs do not make a right, but Mr. Fraser was reminded that it is unsafe for people living in glass houses to throw stones.

Mr. Tupper resumed the debate on the sawdust question, contending that he acted fairly in enforcing the law as he found it. He was in favor of removing the exemption of Ottawa River, and officers of his department had been instructed to enforce the law everywhere. If parliament was opposed to the sawdust law let a bill be introduced to repeal it. He read from a lot of authorities to show that sawdust destroys fish. Salmon fishing in the LaHave River was never so good as this year.

Mr. Flint argued that if the mill rubbish, other than sawdust, was kept out of rivers and proper fishways provided there would be little or no injury to the fish. The Medway River fisheries were not injured by sawdust.

Mr. White (Shelburne) said the mill owners in his county did not object to the enforcement of the sawdust law. He strongly approved the course pursued by the Minister of Marine. He argued that sawdust was injurious to fish life, but he did not think the LaHave River had been damaged by mill refuse.

On Monday the House went into committee on the Hudson Bay railway subsidy bill, and after a heated discussion it was passed through committee.

An amusing episode was the discovery that Mr. Casey, who is a Liberal and a strong advocate of the bill, was a shareholder in the company.

Nicholas Connolly was the most important witness examined in the McGreevy scandal, and testified that he never paid any money to Langevin or McGreevy, but he showed a sad lack of memory, and his evidence cannot be pronounced as satisfactory.

Mr. Peters, a contractor from Quebec, testified that he would have done for 17 cents a yard the dredging for which Larkin, Connolly & Co. got 35 cents a yard, and it was shown by other testimony that Larkin, Connolly & Co. subscribed \$1,000 to a testimonial fund of \$23,000 raised for Sir Hector.

In consequence of irregularities in his department Deputy Burgess has resigned, and the public accounts committee are unearthing some very illegal and irregular transactions.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Ten thousand teachers have assembled in conference in Toronto.

The Canadians lost the International cricket match at Toronto on Wednesday by 86 runs.

Orangemen in all the provinces celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by attending church.

Mrs. Susan Drake, of Dartmouth, had her foot crushed between the ferry float and the boat on Tuesday night.

William Cooney, William Robinson and Joseph Davis were flogged at the Montreal jail for crimes committed.

George T. Buchanan, late manager of the Bank of British North America in Paris, Ont., who absconded last November, is reported to be in Mexico.

The aged mother of Louis Sisley has on her deathbed confessed to the murder of her son's wife nine years ago.

There was a small sized riot at Oxford, where some young rowdies attempted to break up a Salvation Army meeting.

The election of Duncan McIntyre to the Grand Trunk Directorate was immediately followed by a rise in the price of the shares.

Forty Indians and one white woman were killed by a landslide on the banks of the Skena River, in British Columbia, the other day.

Sir George Baden-Powell and Mr. Geo. A. Dawson, British arbitrators in the Bering Sea difficulty, passed through Winnipeg yesterday for the Pacific coast.

The Montreal exposition Company are to hold a provincial, agricultural and industrial exhibition at Montreal, opening September 17th and closing on the 25th.

L. Lepsher, a German from New York, was arrested on Tuesday for supposed swindling, but was liberated the next day, there being nothing criminal in his transactions.

Premier Abbott has declined, for the present, the invitation of the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal to accept a complimentary banquet to mark his elevation to the position of First Minister.

The Halifax Board of Trade at their last meeting demanded the fulfilment of pledges made to this port, and recommended that the Temiscouata route as advocated by the Grand Trunk Railway be adopted.

July 14th being the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, the ships and citadel honored the occasion by the firing of salutes and the display of bunting in courtesy to the French man-of-war in the harbor.

At the Firemen's Tournament at Bangor on Wednesday, the Union Engine Company of Halifax, under the command of Captain Condon, were awarded the first prize as the best looking company with the finest decorations.

Sir Baldwin Walker's proclamation closing sixty lobster factories on the west coast of Newfoundland, at the demand of the French Admiral under the modus vivendi, threatens starvation to large numbers employed in the business.

McAlpine's Halifax directory for 1891-92 is being distributed, and reflects great credit on the compilers and publishers, as it is exactly what it purports to be, a thoroughly reliable work indispensable in every office and home.

Canada's International Exhibition will be opened at St. John, N. B. on Sept 23rd, and will be continued until October 3rd. All applications for space should be made at once. The competition is open to the world and space and power are furnished free.

A young man named James Murray, of College Grant, Pictou County, was instantly killed at Black River by a falling limb while chopping in the woods. Much sympathy is felt for the family, a brother of the deceased having been killed in the same way a short time ago in the United States.

D. Soper, wife and daughter, of Windsor, Ont., were poisoned with hellebore powder the other day. An old servant had been re-engaged and went to the old spot for a salt box. During her absence, however, a change had been made, and the box contained the poison. The victims are all convalescent.

D. W. Robb, of A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, read an interesting and instructive paper before the Nova Scotia Institute of Science on "Steam Boiler tests as a Means of Determining the Calorific Value of Fuels," which is now published in pamphlet form and should be carefully perused by all interested in the subject.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Canso in the southerly gale of Wednesday. Three young men, belonging to Little Dover, left that place to bring a few barrels of bait to sell to vessels anchored in Canso Harbor, since which they have not been heard of, and their friends have given them up as lost. The supposition is that their boat was upset. A pair of oars picked up the next day were identified as belonging to the boat.

The committee of citizens interested in changing the taxation law of the city met on Tuesday afternoon in the City Hall, Robert Taylor in the chair. Replies to requests for information addressed to other cities in Canada and the United States were read. A sub committee was named to go over the matter carefully and from the data at hand formulate an assessment scheme which will meet the views of the business community and ratepayers generally. Montreal has a business tax which was strongly approved by the meeting, and a decided preference expressed for it over the personal property tax of Halifax. Considerable expense has been involved and will yet be incurred in connection with the work of the committee, and merchants interested in the movement will be asked to contribute to a fund to be raised for the purpose.

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

Judgments were delivered on Wednesday dismissing the motions to set aside service in the election cases. The result is that all the Nova Scotia election petitions must go to trial. The Chief Justice announced that the various cases would be tried by the following Judges.—Halifax, Antigonish, Lunenburg and Guysboro—to be tried by Chief Justice McDonald; Pictou, Inverness and Annapolis—by Weatherbe, J; Kings and Yarmouth—by Ritchie, J; Shelburne and Queens—by Townshend, J; Richmond and Cumberland—by Graham, J; Victoria and Digby—by Meagher, J. Orders were also allowed postponing trial of each of the above cases for the present on account of the House of Commons being still in session.

The Falls City Bank, of Louisville, Ky., has assigned. Amer Ben Ali, alias Frenchy No. 1, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Carrie Brown in New York.

At the Democratic Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Governor Campbell was re-nominated on the first ballot.

A cyclone occurred about 4 p m. Wednesday, in Easton, Maine, accompanied by hail and rain. It was confined to about a quarter of a mile in width, and lasted about 20 minutes. Some small buildings were unroofed. The roof of a large barn was lifted several inches and dropped back in its place, damaging it considerably. No further particulars were received.

The Government Educational Bill has passed its second reading in the Imperial Commons.

Four volunteer firemen were killed and five dangerously injured at a fire in Dasgun, Germany.

The adoption of an international postage stamp scheme has fallen through owing to German opposition.

Brigands have captured wealthy residents of Broussa, Asia Minor, and are holding them for ransom.

The shopkeepers of Rome complain of the absence of the American tourists and consequent loss of trade this season.

Terrible destitution exists among the Hebrews, who are returning in large numbers to Palestine. A general pestilence is also feared.

A London despatch says a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Edward de Cobain, M. P., who is charged with immoral practices.

**TO BE WELL KNOWN AT HOME.**  
To be well known, highly prized and enthusiastically recommended at home **SHOWS STRENGTH TO STAND SEVEREST TESTS.**

Thousands of families in St. John and vicinity constantly keep "Dyspepticure" at hand, it is their never-failing friend for 'all the ills the stomach is heir to, from the simple troubles of children, to the severest complications of later life. "Dyspepticure" easily overcomes indigestion, and positively cures the worst cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, but outside of these severe diseases it has a tremendous field for usefulness, due to the fact that it acts like magic in all stomach troubles; it quickly cures all sorts of Headache and prevents every discomfort after eating, while for Nervousness and Sleeplessness it needs only to be once known to be fully prized.

**THE FAME OF "DYSPEPTICURE" IS FAST SPREADING EVERYWHERE.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Prepared by CHARLES K. SHORT, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B.

Lots of people don't know that they can buy American Express Co.'s Money Orders, payable in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, for about half the price of P. O. Money Orders or Bank Drafts.

And that they can also buy UNDERWOOD'S and STEPHEN'S INKS, All kinds of BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES, from 75c. per Thousand up, 1000 page LETTER BOOK, 1 Bound, for \$1.50, The Celebrated SHANNON FILE, &c., at **KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE,** Cor. George & Granville Streets.

Halifax Printing Company, 161 Hollis Street.

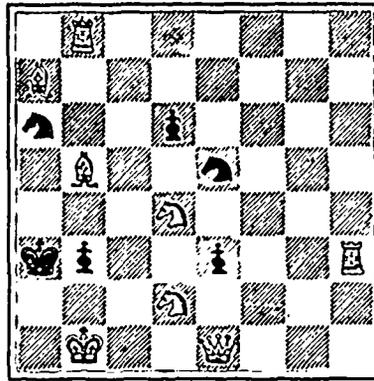
The merits of "Dyspepticure" are so wonderful that it is fast spreading all over Canada and the United States. For Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervousness it is a quick and sure cure. It easily overcomes Indigestion and strange as it may seem to the hopeless Chronic Dyspeptic who has made up his mind to try nothing else, the original reputation of "Dyspepticure" was based altogether on the praises of thousands of Cured Chronic Dyspeptics.

**JOHN PATTERSON,** Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, For Marine and Land Purposes. SHIP TANKS, GIRNERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds STEEL IRON WORK. 488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. B.

**CHESS.**

PROBLEM NO. 75.

By E. N. Harrison, Ocho Rios. From Jamaica Gleaner. BLACK 6 pieces.



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

GAME NO. 76.

Seventh Game in the Blackburne-Lee Match: French Defence.

- | WHITE.             | BLACK.        |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Mr. Blackburne.    | Mr. Lee.      |
| 1 P to K4          | P to K3       |
| 2 P to Q4          | P to Q4       |
| 3 Q Kt to B3       | K Kt to B3    |
| 4 B to K Kt5       | B to K2       |
| 5 P to K5          | K Kt to Q2    |
| 6 B tks B          | Q tks B       |
| 7 Q to Q2          | P to Q R3 a   |
| 8 Kt to Q          | Castles       |
| 9 B to Q3          | P to Q B4     |
| 10 P to Q B3       | Kt to Q B3    |
| 11 Kt to K2        | P to B3 b     |
| 12 P to K B4       | K B P tks P   |
| 13 Q P tks K P     | Q to R5 ch c  |
| 14 P to K Kt3      | Q to R4       |
| 15 Kt to K3        | P to Q Kt4    |
| 16 Castles (QR) d  | B to Kt2      |
| 17 K R to Kt e     | Q tks Kt      |
| 18 P tks Kt        | Kt tks P      |
| 19 Kt to B4        | Q to R3       |
| 20 Q to K2 g       | Q R to K h    |
| 21 B to B2         | P to Q5       |
| 22 P tks P         | P tks P       |
| 23 R tks P i       | Kt to B6 i    |
| 24 R to Q7 ! j     | Kt tks R      |
| 25 Q to Q          | B to B        |
| 26 Kt to Kt4       | Q to Kt4      |
| 27 P to K R4       | Q to Q B4     |
| 28 Kt to R6 ch ! k | K to R        |
| 29 Q to Q3         | R to B4 l     |
| 30 Kt tks R        | P tks Kt      |
| 31 R to Q8         | Q to K2       |
| 32 R tks R ch      | Q tks R       |
| 33 Q to Q          | Q to K6 ch    |
| 34 K to Kt         | Q to Kt3 m    |
| 35 Q to K          | B to K3 n     |
| 36 Q tks B         | Q tks Q       |
| 37 Kt tks Q        | P to Kt3      |
| 38 B to Q          | Kt to R6      |
| 39 Kt to B4        | Kt to B7      |
| 40 B to B3         | K to Kt2      |
| 41 K to B2         | P to K R3     |
| 42 K to Q2         | P to Kt4      |
| 43 K to K3 o       | Kt to Kt5 ch  |
| 44 B tks Kt        | P tks Kt ch j |
| 45 K tks P         | P tks B       |
| 46 K tks P         | K to Kt3      |
| 47 Kt to B4        |               |

And Black resigns.

**NOTES.**

- a This move can be dispensed with.
- b This very often is good play, but as Black has all his pieces on the Q's side, whereas White threatens to direct his attack against the K's side, Black wants the K B P for the defense either on B 2 or B 4.
- c Not advisable, as the Q's is brought within the range of attack of White's minor pieces.
- d Apparently somewhat dangerous.

but in reality the best device for attacking Black on the K's wing.

o To avoid Black's intended sacrifice by 17 \*\* Q Kt tks P, following by 18 \*\* P to Q 5, opening out the B on to the R.

f A bold course, but probably the best under the circumstances. His forces lacked mobility, and White's action on the K's side grew more pressing and dangerous with every developing move.

g The position is very interesting. Black threatens principally 20 \*\* P to Q 5, followed by planting his Kt or B on B 6, perhaps winning back the exchange with some advantage, or threatening to win a piece if he can advance his K P in any subsequent move after P to Q 5 has driven the Q Kt away. I believe that White might have played 21 Q to K Kt 2, followed, on Black's protecting his B, by 22 Q to R 3.

h A sound and useful move. j Black seems to have got what he wanted, but with Blackburne as an opponent, one is never safe.

i The initiatory move of a magnificent combination, all the more remarkable on account of the circumstances of danger, under pressure of which the idea was conceived.

k Really splendid play; especially when it is considered that the whole combination consisting of forced moves for the most part, must have been preconceived, before the twenty-fourth move was played. Of course if 28 \*\* P tks Kt, then 29 Q to Kt 4 ch wins.

l If 29 \*\* P to Kt 3, then 30 R tks R P ch, K tks R; 31 Q tks P ch and mates next move.

m This was a mistake; 34 \*\* P to K R would have been better, as White cannot play 35 Q to Q 8 ch, followed by Q tks B, for the moment.

n If 35 \*\* B to Q 2, White responds with 36 Q to K 7.

o Unnecessary though harmless generosity.—London Post.

**A Great Event**

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

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"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

**Restored My Health**

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

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

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REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.  
Parcels sent for and delivered

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
LOTTERY.**

**BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891**

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

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

**TICKET, - - - \$1.00**  
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|                       |             |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 Prize worth         | 15,000..... | \$15,000 00 |
| 1 "                   | 5,000.....  | 5,000 00    |
| 1 "                   | 2,500.....  | 2,500 00    |
| 1 "                   | 1,250.....  | 1,250 00    |
| 2 Prizes "            | 500.....    | 1,000 00    |
| 5 "                   | 250.....    | 1,250 00    |
| 25 "                  | 50.....     | 1,250 00    |
| 100 "                 | 25.....     | 2,500 00    |
| 200 "                 | 15.....     | 3,000 00    |
| 500 "                 | 10.....     | 5,000 00    |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. |             |             |
| 100 "                 | 25.....     | 2,500 00    |
| 100 "                 | 15.....     | 1,500 00    |
| 100 "                 | 10.....     | 1,000 00    |
| 999 "                 | 5.....      | 4,995 00    |
| 999 "                 | 5.....      | 4,995 00    |

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A most delightful addition to the Camelot series is "Master Humphrey's Clock," and other stories, by Charles Dickens. The "Sketches of Young Couples," and "The Lamplighter's Story," are particularly taking, and all Dickens' lovers will find in this volume a good deal to gratify their taste for true humor and pathos. Walter Scott, London.

Among the novels of the season "A Life for a Love," by L. T. Meade, is one of the best, and is being widely read just now. "An Old Maid's Love" is another good one. It is by Marston Marstons, author of "The Black Box Murder," and other novels. Both these books are published by John Lovell & Son, Montreal, and may be procured at T. C. Allen's Book Store in Halifax.

A new book, by Maxwell Grey, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," has made its appearance. It is called "A Tale of Modern Chivalry," and in the person of Phillip Randal, the fine young soldier who won his spurs in the Crimean and Indian wars, we have a type of character that bears a striking resemblance to some of the knightly men of ancient and mediæval times. The person who most attracts the reader, however, is sweet Jessie Meade, a lovelier character than which we scarcely ever meet in the books of the day. The story will be relished by all who read it, and if it is true, as we are informed, that the author is an invalid girl, who never leaves her sofa, it but adds a deeper interest to the work. Town and Country Library. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 50 cents.

"The Three Miss Kings," by Ada Cambridge, is a first-class Australian novel, and will be sure to obtain favor from the reading public. The descriptions of life in Melbourne are highly interesting to us on this side of the world, and as for the three Miss Kings themselves they are simply charming. The book is decidedly well written and worth a reading. Town and Country Library. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 50 cents.

We have just received from Worthington & Co., New York, "The Rector of St. Luke's," by Marie Bernhard, translated by Elsie L. Lathrop. It is a singularly pure, natural story of modern social life in a military town of Germany. The hero, the Rector of St. Luke's, is a fine character: noble, upright, of high principles, without the slightest touch of bigotry or self-righteousness, and fully worthy the charming, loveable little heroine. It deals largely with the terrible remorse and unhappiness of a gifted artist, whose life was ruined by a haety, passionate, youthful deed. It is a book of power and eloquence, characterized throughout by a noble and all-embracing sympathy, and doubly interesting for its charming style and insight into life and character. One volume, 12 mo. Price in half box, \$1.25; paper, 75 cents.

"Mademoiselle Ixe," by Laneo Falconer is a short, unsatisfactory story telling of a woman's crime committed in order to rid the world of a man who, we are vaguely told, is in some way connected with oppression in her native land. The plot is poor, but the writing is fair. C. H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. 25 cents.

"A Woodland Queen," by M. Andre Theuriot, translated (we understand) by Miss H. E. Miller, and illustrated by M. H. Laurent-Desrousseaux. When we began reading this book we felt somewhat prejudiced against it, but as we proceeded this bias soon changed to admiration, and on finishing we were of the opinion that it was one of the most interesting stories we have had the pleasure of reading. It is not by any means tragic, yet there exists throughout a gentle pathos which is all the more effective from not being overdrawn. The tangles and misunderstandings do not last long enough to permit the reader to lose patience; little surprises await him, and the beginning gives no clue to the end. When the last page came it was not anticipated, we turned it over expecting more, and were pleased and yet sorry to discover how the after-happiness had been so charmingly left to the imagination. For a hero we are presented with a curious character, but one which is truly noble; among other sacrifices and kindnesses for another, he performed what John Alden did, but without the pleasant surprise which immediately greeted Longfellow's hero. We must speak in particular of one of the great charms of the book, and that is the very exquisite pictures of woodland scenes with which we are presented: a rather rare feature in our fiction. The writer is a deep, genuine lover of nature, and we see his spirit appearing on almost every page. These little country bits are written so as to please the most unconcerned reader, and are introduced where they add very greatly to the attractions of the tale. Whatever others may think, we consider it a beautiful story, a little too "Frenchy" in some parts, perhaps, to suit a few of our modern prudes, but beautiful for all that. It is illustrated by seventeen engravings which, we are glad to say, are not of the kind which so often disfigure novels. C. H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. Paper, price 50 cents.

"Salambo," by Gustave Flaubert, translated by J. S. Chartres. All will welcome this translation of the masterpiece of one who is considered by many judges the most remarkable French novelist of the second half of the nineteenth century. Flaubert was a slave to style, and he has sometimes been called the father of the realistic or naturalistic school of which M. Zola is now the most noted representative. Salambo is a romance dealing with the time when Carthage, assailed by the hordes of revolting mercenaries, was defended by the skill and courage of Hamilcar, father of Hannibal, and one of the greatest generals of antiquity. The author took extraordinary pains to study, on the spot, the scene of his story, and to consult every authority, and his work, abounding in archaeological detail and local colour, is a monument of his power of research and great devotion to correctness. The horrible battle scenes and incidents of the terrible struggle are depicted so minutely and vividly as to bring them before the eyes, and to startle one with their awful features. What strange people we contemplate in this book, almost all with some revolting character, the consequence of those inhuman times: Hamilcar—tenderness, cruelty,

pride and military skill all united; Hanno—mean, repulsive and incapable; Spondius—base and cunning; Matho with his savage love for Salambo; and Salambo, herself, solitary, mysterious and religious. This book should be read by those who desire to obtain an insight into the manners, life and morals of the time. The translator seems to have done his task well, and he has written an introduction which is of much interest. The appendix containing Flaubert's reply to some of his critics, should by all means be read. In it he defends himself with success, and admits where his work is weak. C. H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. 50 cents.

We wish to call our readers' attention to a series of American historical novels. The first, "Columbus, a Story of the Discovery of America," has just been published. The second, "Estevan, a Story of the Spanish Conquests," is in course of preparation, and will soon be issued by Worthington Company. Each volume will be well illustrated and cover an important period of American history, so that the twelve volumes will be a complete history of the United States in twelve complete stories. Mr. John R. Musick is the author of the series.

Just before her bereavement, Lady Macdonald, widow of the late Sir John Macdonald, completed her first ambitious literary effort in a series of articles for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the first one of which will appear in the August number of that periodical. Last summer Lady Macdonald, with a party of friends, travelled in her private car through the most picturesque parts of Canada, and in a delightfully fresh manner she describes her experiences on this trip in these articles, to which she has given the title of "An Unconventional Holiday." A series of beautiful illustrations, furnished by Lady Macdonald, will accompany the articles.

**INDUSTRIAL NOTES.**

G. Gates, Son & Co., medicine manufacturers of Middleton, N. S., report a steady growth and demand for their Life of Man Bitters and family medicine. They have lately enlarged their premises and now occupy the whole of the building for the manufacture of their medicines. It has a floor space of about 3,000 feet, besides cellar under the whole building used for storage of bottles, etc.

The New Dominion Paper Bag Co., D. F. Brown & Co. Prop'rs, St. John, is the only steam paper bag factory in the Maritime Provinces, and is fully equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, having added during the past year 2 new machines, viz a large power cutter and an end setting machine, and with the aid of these they are able to do work faster and consequently cheaper than by hand. They constantly employ in all seventeen hands. The output of the factory is daily increasing, and their goods are to be found in all parts of the Lower Provinces.

The Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Company, of Kentville, have received a letter from Wright Bros., of Clementsvalle, Annapolis Co., regarding a Lane rotary saw mill they sold to them early this spring, stating it is the best mill they have ever seen. They have used a great many makes and were never satisfied until they purchased the Lane machine. They have been averaging 30 thousand feet of inch boards in ten hours, and with the improved set works can saw as quickly and accurately in the dark of evening as when they can clearly see the indicator, or they can take indicator off and saw accurate lumber. Messrs. Wright take delight in showing their mill to any wishing to see. This Lane mill has passed the experimental stage of mechanical devices, and now is before the public as a perfected machine. The Lane Manufacturing Co. have spent a life time of study over their mill, and have been rewarded for same by more gold medals and diplomas than any other firm in existence. A little reflection over the past will convince anyone that the mill stands higher in the esteem of mill men than any other mill made.

The Woodstock Wood Working Factory, R. K. Jones proprietor, employ thirty men and boys, and use 1,500,000 feet lumber yearly. They keep the same amount piled up in their yards and sheds seasoning. Their buildings are main factory 100 ft. x 100 ft. 3 stories, engine room 30 x 40, land plaster mill 20 x 60, dry house 40 x 30, 2 stories, 2 store houses 100 x 36 each, ware room 50 x 80. Output \$30,000. Dry house capacity for drying 25,000 ft. each week. This house is heated by steam pipes and hot air blast from a large blower. This air first passes through a coil of hot pipes, then through a blower and into the dry house at the bottom, passing up through the lumber, which is carefully piled, it escapes through ventilators in the roof. The dry house is built after the most approved pattern, and the hot blast plan is regarded as the most efficient way to kiln-dry lumber. Their machinery is as follows:—Engine and boiler, steam pump, dry house blower, plaster mill crusher and one row of stone, with elevators, etc., for plaster. Factory, first floor: Swing cut off saw, 2 rip saws, block planer, rotary bed surface planer, moulder and matcher, edger, handsaw, emery wheels, turning lathes. The shavings from the planers and matchers are conducted to the furnace room by means of a large blower, which creates a suction, etc. This saves an immense amount of labor. The boards when planed are conducted by a set of rollers, which form a bed, out of the factory and loaded on waggons without labor. The lumber when matched or tongued and grooved is carried to the store houses by means of similar appliances, saving the tremendous expense of hauling and handling, etc. Factory, 2nd floor: An elevator runs between the two floors. Sash power morticer, post morticer, sash stamper, sash tenoner, sash sticker, small moulder, sash and door tailer, coper, rip saw, two cut off saws, buzz planer, door tenoner, door power morticer, door crammer and sandpaperer, sash crammer and sandpaperer, blind stile morticer, etc., etc. Their trade extends through the following counties, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Victoria, Madawaska, Charlotte, St. John, Kings, in New Brunswick, Aroostook and Madawaska in Maine.

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**THE HEAD MASTER.**

## COMMERCIAL.

The more cheerful feeling in wholesale circles reported by us last week has been still further emphasized by continued improved crop prospects. The hay, cereal, fruit and root products are now looking exceedingly well, and danger from frost being well passed, a bountiful harvest is looked forward to with much confidence. Advices from reliable parties in every section of the Dominion convey the same idea. That 1891 will be a remarkable one as regards the agricultural yield. As agriculture is the root and basis of general business, it naturally follows that when the growers are successful in their labors all branches of trade receive an impetus that benefits the entire community. A favorable feature of the present position of trade is that supplies throughout the country are admitted to be in small compass. A number of failures in Quebec and Ontario in leather and dry goods are the only unfavorable features of the situation so far as Canada is concerned.

Payments have markedly improved, and some of our leading houses report that 70 to 75 per cent. of their paper maturing so far this month has been met in cash by their customers. Other houses report an improvement in remittances, but it should be borne in mind that the amount of paper falling due in July is always considerably less than that in April and October.

At the banks money is plentiful and easy to borrow, providing the collaterals are of the right kind. If they, however, are not first class it will be found that money is very difficult to borrow. During the week country remittances have been fair, but city collections are reported to be rather poor.

**WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1891.**—“Affairs at the Stock Exchange are still dull, investment transactions being limited, and speculative operations confined to manoeuvres for the advantage of transient slight fluctuations in prices. The hesitancy is not due to anything unsatisfactory in the conditions intrinsically affecting the current value of securities; on the contrary, these conditions seem to be regarded as warranting a better range of prices than now exists, providing all other influences were equally satisfactory.

The real cause of the postponement of operations lies in a beclouded condition of the foreign situation and in the uncertainty as to what may be its outcome within the remaining half of the year. The position of affairs at the European financial centres, though at the moment more settled than it has been, is still far from being a hopeful one. It might be reasonably expected that the derangements growing out of the disasters of last Fall had now been so far adjusted as to involve no further danger, were it not that new difficulties have to be faced between now and December. The Argentine danger has been reopened by the Congress of that Republic suspending for three months the laws relating to the collection of debts; which, though it may not vitally affect the Argentine banks, is calculated to put a severe strain upon commercial and financial houses which have already been seriously weakened, and whose credit is suffering from their large guarantees to Argentine undertakings.

It turns out also that the balance of Russia's claims upon foreign banks and bankers is much larger than has been supposed. During June, about \$12,000,000 of gold was sent to St. Petersburg; and it is understood that \$16,000,000 more will have to be withdrawn from the Bank of England for Russia in July and August. Beyond this drain, gold is expected to be drawn from London in considerable amounts to Germany and Holland; and the “stay law” adopted by the Argentine Congress is likely to cause an outflow of gold to that country. The \$140,000,000 of gold which is now doing such important service in buttressing confidence in London and indirectly also at the Continental centres is therefore destined to drafts which will, at a later stage, withdraw that much needed support, and place the gold beyond the reach of the wants that will press heavily upon the heels of deficient harvests.

This very important crop question is now assuming measurable dimensions. An eminent English authority on grain statistics, while anticipating an almost average British crop of wheat, estimates the deficiency in France at 130 million bushels, and some French calculators place the deficit as high as 175 millions. The total European deficiency to be supplied from external sources the English estimator places at 380 millions of bushels of wheat; or, if we were to accept the figures of the French statistician for France, the total European deficit would be about 430 million bushels. Seemingly, therefore, it may be assumed that Europe will have to import about 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. Such a demand implies a higher price for that cereal than has prevailed during late years; and were the price estimated at the confessedly low figure of \$1 a bushel, it would follow that Europe will have to pay \$400,000,000 to other parts of the world for this cereal; which is an amount almost without precedent. Our own crop is variously estimated at between 500 and 550 million bushels; and as prospects now stand, 550 millions is perhaps a fair estimate. Estimating our domestic requirements for various purposes at 360,000,000 bushels, we would have at this rate a surplus of 190,000,000 bushels for export, assuming the home stock to remain at its present quantity, whatever that may be. According to these estimates, we are in a position to furnish to Europe close upon—or possibly fully—one-half its total required imports of wheat. This means that this one item of our exports will amount to something near \$200,000,000. To the United States this a very exhilarating prospect, but to Europe it is a very gloomy one. Even were the European nations in a prosperous condition, such an extraordinary necessity to buy bread from foreign countries would be appalling; but, coming after an enfeebling financial crisis on the heels of a large drain of gold into Russia, and at a time when industry is contracting and foreign trade is languishing, what may be the possible result of these short harvests to Europe? It is useless to predict; and it is imperative to wait for consequences. The present attitude of expectancy assumed by Wall Street is the only safe and wise one under

such circumstances. It is not likely that we shall be permitted to reap this advantage of a great crop without some sort of drawback, and it is wise to wait and see in what form that drawback is likely to come. Europe will find it impossible to pay us for our wheat without making some sacrifice. She will offer her products to us at low prices, or consign them for sale at what they will bring; if we accept them freely our wheat will be so far paid for in goods instead of gold; if we buy only our usual quantity of imports, then Europe will be compelled to pay us largely in our securities held there; and in that case the settlement will not be conducive to buoyancy in the New York stock market. For these reasons we advise moderate expectations, at least until the future of Europe becomes plainer.”

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

|                    | Week     |      | Prev. |      | Weeks corresponding to: |      | Failures for the year to date |      |      |      |
|--------------------|----------|------|-------|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
|                    | July 10. | 1891 | 1890  | 1890 | July 10.                | 1898 | 1891                          | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 |
| United States..... | 228      | 218  | 134   | 218  | 162                     | 6403 | 5702                          | 6255 | 5553 |      |
| Canada.....        | 33       | 42   | 32    | 16   | 57                      | 1014 | 905                           | 909  | 951  |      |

**DRY GOODS.**—Since the weather became fine quite an impetus has been given to the wholesale dry goods trade, and orders from travellers show a decided improvement both for immediate and future deliveries. Prices remain firm and it is very satisfactory to note that the market is not suffering from having large lots of bankrupt stuff thrown upon it at sacrifice prices, as has been the case at this season for several years past. This is, of course, a dull season in retail dry goods, and business in that special department runs rather quiet on the whole. Remittances show some improvement and just now the general feeling in the trade seems to be that there is going to be an excellent fall business—which all are most ardently hoping for.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Very little has been doing in pig iron, except that we hear that several sales of Nova Scotia pig have been recently made for account of Montreal and other points further west on private terms, but it is safe to say the price was very low. There is nothing new to report in other lines of iron or metals. Shelf hardware is moving very quietly. In fact there is no trace of real activity in that line.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The flour market remains unchanged, but there is a fair business doing at quotations, the movement being both on country and local account. Meal is stationary with only a very quiet business doing. In England wheat has been firmer, but nothing is doing in corn. The weather there has been generally fine, but numerous short local thunder-storms have occurred, which have had a tendency to injure the growing crops.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local provision market continues quiet and featureless. The fact is that the majority of people here do not care for much meat in warm weather, and this renders the meat markets dull. The Liverpool and Chicago markets were quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged, but prices are really weaker.

**BUTTER.**—There is nothing new to say about butter. Nova Scotia farmers pack it fresh, and in small packages it is worth 17c. to 18c., and in large 15c. to 17c., of course, as to quality, flavor, etc. Very choice Canadian is rated at 17c. to 18c., but it must be gilt-edged to fetch that figure. Our London advice is as follows:—“Supplies of butter are plentiful, and the market continues flat at slightly reduced rates. Danish, although sharing in the general dullness, maintains its previous value, and the official quotation is unaltered. Brittany and Normandy, though in shorter supply, are down, and Irish is also lower, holders being anxious to get rid of stocks as soon as possible in this melting weather, while buyers are anything but desirous of overloading themselves.”

**CHEESE.**—This article is very quiet here, and best Canadian is quoted at 10c. to 10½c., while 10½c. to 11c. is asked for Nova Scotian. There is a barely fair but not an active movement in cheese. A London correspondent writes:—“Cheese has been an inactive trade for both home and foreign, and quotations are much as they were, reports of low stocks in first hands tending to keep prices from going down another peg, while the old Canadian cheese here is necessarily getting smaller and smaller in amount, the price being from 55s. to 58s., some good September makes offering at 56s., both pale and colored. The new makes have been once *en evidence*, and buyers have been plentiful at from 44s. to 50s., some finest new Canadian being held for 52s.” Later cables quote 46s. 6d. to 46s., or nearly two shillings less than last year at this season.

**EGGS.**—“Hen fruit” are very firm at about 13c. per dozen, and the probabilities favor an advance as hay-making progresses. Eggs are unaltered in London. They might have been lower, but imports have been on a limited scale, and prices stand at from 4s. 6d. for Russians, up to 8s. 6d. for French extras. Trade is quiet for Canadians in consequence of other descriptions being in weak demand; but at Liverpool old rates stand, and in Glasgow they have been selling up to 7s. to 7s. 3d. per long hundred, which should be considered satisfactory, as Irish are there quoted only up to 7s. 8d.

**APPLES.**—Considerable interest is already being taken by fruit dealers regarding the prospects of the apple yield in Canada, but it is too early yet to predict results with any degree of certainty. However, we have received information from the Annapolis Valley, the great apple-producing section of Nova Scotia, which speaks of a large hang of fruit and the probability of an excellent crop being gathered. Reports have also come in from the Niagara Peninsula, the noted apple section of Western Canada, which state that the yield there is light; but when we remember that last year it was said there was no crop in this section, and after all from 80,000 to 100,000 bbls. came out of it, and as a “light crop” is certainly an improvement on “no crop,” a considerable quantity may safely be depended upon from the Niagara districts. Between St. Catharines and Hamilton along the lake shore, the orchards show a good sprinkling of fruit, and the same is reported between Hamilton and Toronto. East of Toronto the prospects are also good with the exceptions of a few orchards here and there, and from all we can gather the apple crop in Canada will on the whole be good, providing of course



# JUDGE NOT.

(Continued.)

This love had taken possession of the man with a tenacity almost impossible to a man more happily brought up, to whom love of mother, brother, or sister had been a living reality; but his childhood and youth had been barren of the love that should have been his, and love's place was taken by active injustice; its blight and its burden were on him now—must, in some degree, be on him always; and now, in his ripe manhood, he had flung all the wealth of his pent-up love at the feet of a young girl met by chance at the brookside.

Could he make her love him?

He felt that his whole life depended on the answer to that question.

One thing was clear to him—if she had any thought of him it was without guile; he found from what she said that she knew nothing of his wealth and position; she had not had the curiosity to make any enquiries as to who and what he was.

But, then, that might be from indifference; one is not sufficiently interested in a passing acquaintance to ask questions about him.

Down came the rain pitilessly, sweeping like a mist through the valley, and making the brook foam and roar like a waterfall.

There was not much chance of seeing Beryl even on Friday or Saturday, for the fields would be wet.

Friday, however, was fine, and Saturday finer.

She could easily have come out that day, but she didn't.

The truth was, Beryl somehow shrank from going up to the woods.

She was so far conscious that she would only go in the hope of seeing Deverell, and she felt he would think this of her.

But on Sunday she went up to the church, and there was Max.

She left the church with all the rest of the people, so that if she spoke to Max it could only be a brief colloquy, and that before all the congregation; but when she came out she did not see Deverell anywhere, and then she was bitterly disappointed.

She had just gained the outskirts of the wood, when suddenly Del turned, and with a joyous bark rushed backwards along the path.

Beryl knew by the leap at her own heart who it was whose swift stride had beaten her efforts to escape; and there was nothing for her but to stop and let him come up to her.

"Mr. Deverell!" she said, with that self-defensive hypocrisy of women. "I did not see you in the churchyard."

He caught her hand in his and held it closely; he could not help it; he had been starving for the sight and touch of her; he could not help his voice shaking a little when he spoke, which he did not do just for a second.

"I thought I might have seen you yesterday," he said, "but you did not come this way."

Then he had watched for her. Beryl's eyes wavered. She was trembling. She dared not draw her hand from his clasp; she had a sort of vague terror what he might do if she tried to release herself.

"No," she said in a low tone; "I—I didn't come out at all."

"And it was so long since we—since I had seen you. Well, of course it would not seem the same to you."

But it had, though Beryl was not very likely to admit this. Deverell added, more calmly:

"You will let me see you again soon—say to-morrow, will you not?"

He had omitted or forgotten to say anything about a walk; it was simply—to see her. Her color deepened.

"Do you mean for a walk?" she said.

"If you will, yes."

"Very well, if it is fine."

"Thanks so much. You are in a hurry?" She made an effort to free herself. "I must not detain you." For a second his clasp tightened; then he let her go. "Good-bye," he said, "till to-morrow."

If Beryl had not known the way home mechanically, she might have wandered anywhere but by the straight path, unless Del were able to assist her.

She was in a maze, a very ecstasy of happiness, only half understood, and yet she was filled with terror that she had promised to meet Max Deverell again to-morrow.

Why did he speak to her so? What brought that passionate quiver to his voice? Why did he clasp her hand in so close a clasp, and hold it so long in his own?

Deep in her heart, inarticulately, Beryl did ask the question: "Does he love me?" But she would not, could not put it into words.

"He is alone here," she said, "and the time hangs heavily on his hands. Men brought up as he has been, in the great world, don't think much of a flirtation by the way; it does not hurt them; they fancy no one is hurt, or perhaps they don't care; they do feel for a time, but they soon forget."

And then she bitterly reproached herself for so unworthy a thought of Max Deverell; it seemed so unlike him. He could not be disloyal; he could not take advantage of a woman's trust in him to make her heart a mere plaything.

She stood still once and covered her eyes; she felt half afraid of the sunshine, as if it would light up her heart too much and force her to read what was written therein; and then she hurried on again, for the happiness oppressed her; it was more than she could bear. She did not want to think; she dared not.

Luckily for her, Aunt Laura was a very unobservant person, or she must have noticed that her niece was not quite her usual self; nor did she remark that the girl ate hardly any dinner.

In the afternoon Miss Clavering dozed over some sermons, and Beryl was left to her own devices.

She tried to read, but it was of no use; she could only dream, and long for and dread the morrow. She half hoped that it would rain; she watched the sky with intense anxiety for signs of fair weather. Suppose it were wet! She could not go out that way on Tuesday, as if she meant to meet him. Oh, that would be impossible! What would he do? Not call, of course. Write? He knew her address. He would not wait all the week again; besides, he might be going away. Going away! The girl caught her breath with a choking sob and hid her face. She had not thought of that. Oh, how blank, and black, and hopeless her life would be when Max Deverell was gone!

Poor Beryl! At nineteen she was, in many things, like sixteen.

## CHAPTER V.—THE STEPPING STONES.

It was strange that as Beryl, the next morning, drew near to the stile and saw Max Deverell waiting there, a self-possession, for which she had striven in vain a few moments before, came to her. Perhaps it was the sheer force of that mighty feminine instinct of self-defence, for Beryl had no arts such as women learn who live in the world. She held out her hand with almost—perhaps not quite—her old manner, and smiled, as she said:

"Isn't the day lovely? We could not wish a better, could we?"

"No," Max answered her; "the heavens are kind to us to-day." But though he spoke calmly, he made her tremble again by holding her hand longer than he had ever done up to yesterday, and she felt—for she did not look at him—that his eyes searched her face.

"Come," he said softly, as he dropped her hand, and what it cost him not to take her right into his arms instead of letting her go, Beryl could not divine. "Come; which way are we to go to-day?"

"It's a lovely walk round by the three crosses," said Beryl. "You go through the wood and cross the brook; I wonder, though, whether we shall be able to get over, after such heavy rain!"

"I dare say. We can but try it."

So they walked on, talking as they went much as usual, till they passed under the trees, and then it seemed as if the sweet spell of the woods fell on them—the silence, the flickering light and shade; they were, perforce, silent, too; and yet it was perilous silence for Max Deverell. A touch, a look, a word, might have broken down his self-control; and Beryl trembled inwardly, and longed to say something, anything, just to break through this spell that, for a! its sweetness, frightened her. But nothing would come into her mind—nothing coherent that she could have uttered. She had taken off her hat long ago, and presently, just for the sake of doing something, she began pulling sprays of trailing blossoms, and twining them round her hat. Deverell watched her for a minute or two in silence, then he said suddenly, speaking for the first time for fully ten minutes:

"There are some wild roses close by; see, will you have any?"

"Oh, never mind," said she; "don't take the trouble. I am only doing this from idleness."

"I wish it was trouble, I would do it the more gladly," said Deverell softly. There was just a little quiver in his voice. "Don't you know that?"

Beryl's eyes were fixed persistently on her hat. Her color rose.

"It is very kind of you," she said confusedly; "and—and there are some sloeberries, too."

Max turned away, and cut a lovely long spray of wild rose and some sloeberry sprigs, and brought them to her. She had paused while he cut them.

"Oh, thanks!" she said; "it is *embarras de richesses*."

There were more than she could well put on her hat, and yet she could not bear to throw any away, because Max Deverell had gathered them; and she could not do anything with Deverell standing by and watching her. It made her heart beat so, and her fingers tremble; he must notice it. So she began to walk on rather fast, sticking the berries in anyhow.

"I shall get time to put them in properly by-and-by," she said in unnecessary explanation as Max gained her side.

"Stop and do it now," he said; "there is no hurry."

"Oh, no; not now!" Beryl answered, with almost a catch in her breath.

"We are close to the brook. Don't you hear it?"

"Just as you please," answered her companion, setting his teeth to master himself. They came upon the brook almost immediately, and Beryl stopped with a little exclamation of dismay.

The waters were a good deal swollen; but most of the stepping-stones were still visible. Two, however, had been washed away, leaving a far wider gap between the last and the opposite bank than Beryl could compass.

"What's the matter?" said Deverell. "It is easy to get across there."

"For you," said Beryl; "not for me. Two of the stepping-stones over the other side are gone. I couldn't jump so far; I should drop short."

There was a quick flash in the man's dark eyes; his heart throbbed fast and heavily.

"Not with my help," he said quietly. "Do you see that stone just by the bank? It looks quite firm. I will cross, plant one foot on that, and you can jump from the last stone into my arms."

It was so natural and straightforward a proposition that it was impossible to oppose it; but Beryl would have given the world for any other solution of the difficulty; and she could not help the color rising to her cheek.

"But I shall be too much weight," she said, hesitating.

"You?" said Deverell. "Why you weigh about as much as that spray of roses. I could carry you over, take leaps with you in my arms; only, perhaps, the other would be the better way."

"Very well," said Beryl.

She gave her hat to Del to carry, and he splashed merrily through the water, which was not more than ankle-deep.

There was no room for helping across, for the stones would not allow of more than one person on them at a time, and, of course, Beryl needed no help.

So Deverell crossed first, and the girl, with every nerve quivering, followed. Deverell, with one foot on the projecting stone, the other one on the bank, leaned forward as Beryl reached the last stone, and opened his arms.

"Come!" he said.

How much or how little there may be in that one word! and how much there was in it now from his lips!

He could not help it; he was scarcely conscious that tone and manner and passionate eyes said:

"Come to me! Come to my heart!"

And she stood there, quivering from head to foot, with the wild-rose flush on her cheek, and the look of a frightened fawn in her eyes, the summer wind stirring the curls on her brow, behind her the green back ground of woods.

Ah, how lovely she was! enough to stir a man's pulses who had never seen her till this moment.

"Come!" Deverell repeated—only that word.

He could not say more, and Beryl dared hesitate no longer; she sprang forwards into his open arms.

They closed round her tightly, folding her close to the man's throbbing heart, and he bent his face to hers, and again and again pressed passionate kisses on her soft lips.

She could not, if she would, resist him; she could not even have cried out, so close and strong was the embrace that held her; it stilled her very trembling; but had Beryl any wish to resist?

Did not the passion that claimed her find full answer in her heart and give back every throb of the heart to which she was pressed? Was it not the very delirium of happiness to feel Max Deverell's arms about her, his kisses on her lips?

If she shrank at last, and would have hidden her burning face from him, it was only in the instinct of woman-shame.

But it recalled Deverell somewhat to himself, and he loosed his clasp a little.

"Forgive me!" he whispered. "Dearest, it was cruel to take you at a disadvantage; but my passion mastered me. Beryl, Beryl! I love you with all my soul! You do love me a little, my darling!"

He tried to lift her face to his, and for a moment she yielded to him; for a moment let her eyes meet his; but they fell before the look they met, and she hid her face again on his breast, clinging to him as once more he strained her closer, and bowed his head on hers in such a rush of emotion as made him almost dizzy.

But by-and-by he drew her a little way to where the bank sloped up.

"Sit here," he said; and as she obeyed, he threw himself beside her, and gathered her within his arms again.

"My love, my love!" he said passionately. "Oh, Beryl, I have been so starved of love all my life, I feel half afraid that you will melt away out of my arms! Darling, have I been too hasty, too impetuous? has my vehemence overborne you, and carried you out of yourself? You will not by-and-by feel that your heart is not wholly mine!"

"Oh, no, no!" cried Beryl, looking up to him bravely, though the flush on her cheek spread to her brow. "I—I—" Here the bravery evaporated, her head drooped. "I loved you before," she faltered. "That was why I was afraid. I did not know it."

"Sweetheart!" He could not but kiss the sweet lips again. "I know it, Beryl," he presently added softly. "I saw that you feared me, and it made me—ah, so happy! And just now, when you stood there, and would far rather have jumped right into the water than into my arms, how could I let you go when at last I had you? You will not find that hard to forgive, dear, will you?"

No. Beryl did not find it at all hard to forgive, and was more than content to lie in her lover's arms while he told her that his first meeting with her had made him her faithful lover, and that he had made up his mind then that the dark-eyed girl who sang the Irish ballads should be his wife. And then, after a while, he asked her if she had any idea who or what he was, beyond what he himself had told her.

Beryl looked up and saw that he was smiling.

"No," she said; "I never asked anyone. Why should I?"

"Why should you not, you trusting soul! See how short a time we have known each other. Well, you can ask Father Langholme all about me."

"Don't! don't!" cried Beryl, with starting tears. "As if I could doubt you!"

"Dearest, I did not think to pain you. Shall I tell you myself, then?"

"Yes, please."

"You don't care whether I am rich or poor, Beryl?"

"No; oh, no!"

"What a jewel you are! Well, then, Beryl dear, I am rich. Do you object to some eight thousand pounds a year, and a house in town, and an ancestral home in the country?"

"No," said Beryl soberly; "but I don't know. I think I am almost sorry."

Deverell pressed her to him in silence for a few minutes. When at last he could command himself to speak at all, his voice trembled.

"Beryl," he said, "somehow I seem hardly to regret my unloved childhood and youth, since in the end I have won such a heart as yours."

(To be Continued.)

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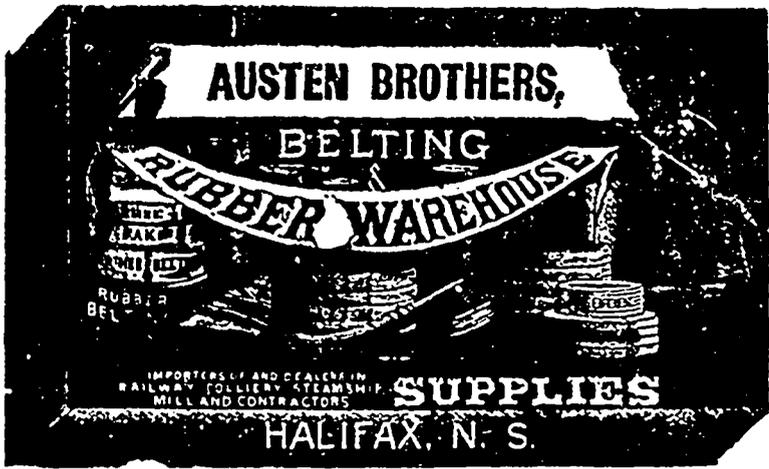
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**MINING.**

Gold mining is fairly active, but news in regard to the operations at the different mines is difficult to obtain without a special visit to the districts.

Few new discoveries are reported, and as a consequence the clerks at the Mines Office are not rushed with applications as is usual at this time of the year.

There is a healthy tone pervading the business and no wild cat speculations are reported, but a steady advance. This is as it should be, as if the present well-conducted operations are successful, as they have every appearance of being, gold mining will be placed on much firmer foundations, and capital to conduct legitimate mining operations will be certainly forthcoming.

Very little work is now being done at the Eastern gold mines, one mine at Wine Harbor being the only property in active operation.

CARIBOO.—It is reported that Mr. Whidden, who is managing a property adjoining the Dixon mine, has struck the same lead that is yielding so largely on the latter property. It is still too soon to pronounce definitely on the discovery.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy has paid his regular monthly visit to the city, and this time his "gold baby" weighed 67½ ozs.

BEAVER DAM.—Mr. Dean S. Turnbull, the manager of this mine, has been in the city for a few days, but has nothing particularly now to report.

In our account of the Waverley meeting of the Nova Scotia Gold Miners Association we stated that the works of the Lake View Company were closed down. It was only for the Fourth of July—the day of our visit—which was the first day the engine had not been running for some weeks. The next day work was resumed, and the 30 stamps are now pulverizing the quartz and freeing the gold.

Gilbert Parker and Manager C. E. Willis are evidently "bulls" on the stock exchange, who have vowed vengeance against the "bears." At least we should judge so from reading the accounts of their bear shooting exploits in Queens County, Nova Scotia.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of June:—

| District          | Mill                | Tons Qtz. | Ozs. Gold. |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| †Sherbrooke.....  | Miners.....         | 42        | 7          |
| Salmon River..... | Dufferin.....       | 460       | 104        |
| *Moose River..... | D. Touquoy.....     | 440       | 67½        |
| Do.....           | Moose River Co..... | 199       | 34         |
| Cariboo.....      | Dixon.....          | 35        | 35½        |
| Uniacke.....      | Phoenix.....        | 187½      | 31½        |
| S. Uniacke.....   | Withrow.....        | 55        | 35         |
| ".....            | Eastville.....      | 10        | 121½       |
| Wine Harbor.....  | McNaughton.....     | 400       | 156½       |

† 20 tons qtz, 22 dump.

\* 345 tons surface soil and dump, 95 tons qtz.

Tin has now undoubtedly been discovered in Nova Scotia, and the fortunate owners of the property are Mr. W. J. Nelson, who has a half interest, and Messrs. Wentzler and Dunbrack. The mine is situated near the north branch of the Lallave River, about a mile and a half from Cherryville Station, on the Nova Scotia Central Railway, and twenty six from Bridgewater, and is in Lunenburg County. The outcrop of three or four veins from four to eight feet in width, is near the mountain top, and has been traced for over three miles. It is in quartz formation, and the mineral is the black oxide of tin. About a year ago Mr. Nelson took up the property for silver but soon came to the conclusion that it contained tin ore. He said nothing but sent a ton of the ore to Cornwall, England, for treatment. The ore was shipped on the *Ulunda*, which went ashore on the voyage, and the mineral did not finally reach its destination until months after. Lately, Mr. Nelson has received the returns, and they show an average of five per cent tin—a very good result, when it is noted that the tin ores of Cornwall only average two and one half per cent. It should also be taken into account that the ore was from a shallow pit on the surface, and hardly likely to prove a fair average. The works in England where the ore was tested now have an expert on the way to examine the property, and as it seems of great extent and assays high there is every probability that the property will prove of the greatest value. With tin added to our list of minerals Nova Scotia will soon attract attention as one of the richest mining countries in America.

The London mining market is in a bad way, as may be seen from the following extract from the *Weekly Bulletin*:—"It is humiliating and sickening to be compelled to live in these times, but what can we do? People whose lines run in the direction of mines have been educated to one groove only, and it is useless attempting to turn their attention to anything else, the retail trade is all that is open to them, and the outlook here is as black as night. Bankruptcies are universal, and mines, whether American, African, or anywhere else, are being shut down one on top of the other.

Of course the reasons for this state of things are obvious:—this wretched Baring—Murrietta—and most every other "eminent firm"—business. But until these wretched people are cleared away, made bankrupt, or allowed to

hang themselves or disappear, we shall remain as we are. The London mining market is simply the laughing stock of the world just now."

A visit to Whiteburn Mines the past week assured us that it was a busy place.

The Queens County mine were having a clean-up, the result was a substantial brick. Work is being carried on here with the most approved machinery, air drills, etc., and mining reduced to the lowest rates, under careful management.

At the Whiteburn Mining Co.'s mine we found Manager G. J. Partington and Capt. G. C. Smart very busy. The manager thinks it possible to make this the best mine in Nova Scotia.

At present two shafts are working on the Cole Lead, which averages about seven inches in thickness. We were shown some nice gold taken from this lead. The deepest shaft is sunk about 130 feet on the lead, which has been opened two hundred feet.

Steam pumps are at work on the Dunbrack lead for the purpose of doing some testing.

Mr. Crawford, merchant, of Boston, accompanied by his son, who has had experience in California mines, and Mr. Banker, visited the Royal Mine, Whiteburn, last week. During their stay they examined the different leads, and tested with mortar some of the quartz, all of which showed the presence of gold. They went away feeling that Whiteburn had a future before it.

While at the Camp we strolled over to the property a short distance south of the mines where Messrs. Robie Telfer and Sidney Chute are prospecting for a Bridgetown syndicate. The boys have done some good work, and are anxious to "strike it rich," saying that if there is "anything found it will be honest." When we left on Monday one lead was located. Considerable rich drift has been found on this property, and it looks as if it might make a gold mine.

We understand that the West mine is to have some prospecting done immediately.

**MOLEGA NOTES.**—A reaction in Mining in this, the Bonanza camp of Queens County, has of late taken place. Mr. Chas. McLeod is working in the Fisk block, and has a fine showing. We believe he intends increasing his working force.

Mr. W. H. Thompson and others are developing the Nelson block. If indications count they have a good thing.

Other properties have been leased to miners who will demonstrate that it's not a benefit for mine owners to keep their possessions idle, for the simple reason that they themselves are willing to hold on until they can sell on a boom. We think the time is not far distant when capital will lend a helping hand to the hardy prospector. If we can judge from mining history of other countries, the leasing of our now idle properties to men who are willing to work the same, will be the means of pacing mining on a firm business base, and show beyond doubt that we are rich in mineral. With the royalty taken off as it should be, and a remodeling of our mining laws in general, prosperity would be sure to follow.

The Boston Gold Mining Co. are still keeping up its former reputation. Hon. B. F. Whittemore, Secretary of the company, is spending a few days on the works. We hear that air drills will be placed on this property in the near future.

The Malaga Mining Co. are meeting with their usual success. Some prospective work is being done on this mine, and everything looks well for the future.

The Parker and Douglas Co. are still sinking on the Fraser lead, and will some time this month be opened to the 100 foot level. Ore crushed from this lead has given very satisfactory results. President Gilbert Parker and family are with us and intend remaining for the summer months.—*Gold Hunter.*

A rather peculiar accident occurred at the Foord pit shaft on Friday last. Several heavy sticks of timbers had been sent to the bottom on the cage. Two of them had been removed when one of those remaining canted over, and striking the rapping wire caused it to strike "one"—the signal to hoist away—in the engine house on the surface. The engineer thinking it was a proper signal hoisted away quickly. After the cage had got up the shaft a bit, the large stick of timber caught in the cribbing and went through the bottom of the cage, making a complete wreck of it. When the cage began to ascend the bottomer was afraid to wrap hold lest the stick might fall on top of him.

The Mabou Gypsum Co. have their new mill at Mabou about ready for operation. It will have a capacity of about 40 tons a day, but even this will be too small when the farmers of Eastern Nova Scotia and P. E. Island realize more fully the great value and economy there is in the use of gypsum.

The rails have been laid North and South at the Foord pit bottom, and everything is now ready for a big output. It will be some time before the places will be ready for a big force of men to give this output. Balances are being driven, and by-and-by the Foord-pit will present the busy appearance as of old.—*Stellarton Journal & News.*

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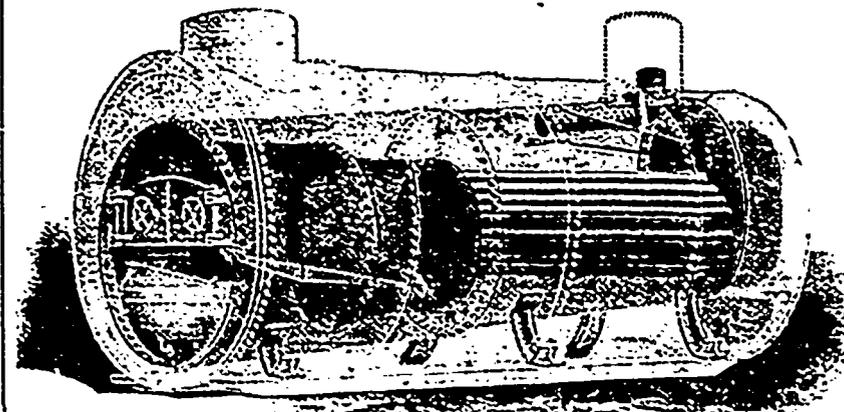
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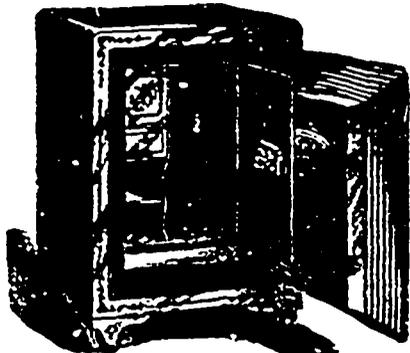
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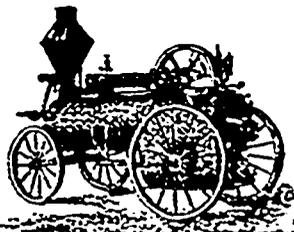
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## MINING.

### GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

(Continued.)

All the companies' shares, with the exception of Mysore, which had a premium of 100 per cent. left to them, went to a discount. Whereas in the year 1886 only one company in this Colar field contributed to the output of gold from it, now there are no less than nine doing so, five of these, viz., the Mysore, Nundydroog, Oregum, Balaghat-Mysore and Indian Consolidated, by regular monthly crushings, and others at more or less regular intervals; and instead of a monthly output of £5,000 as in 1886, the output now is close upon £40,000 per month. Notwithstanding this the capital invested in these undertakings is now selling for only £3,231,750 instead of £3,290,000, or at only a little over par, which surely is not justifiable from the facts before us, as now, if ever, a considerable premium should be recorded for it, and this will doubtless take place in the immediate future.

The Mysore and Oregum shares are about the only ones now standing at a premium, the former at about 4, and the latter at about 100 per cent. premium. The Colar mines have not only been getting gold out of their shafts and levels, but have in several instances been putting gold into their shareholders pockets. From the £640,000 that the Mysore Company have about raised from their mines they have distributed in dividends to their shareholders a sum of over £371,250. For the year 1889 a distribution of cash was made by this company of over 80 per cent., as well as a bonus of Champion Reef shares which brought the dividend up to one of about 125 per cent. The total distribution last year, although the capital has been raised from £175,000 to £200,000, was very nearly, if not quite, 75 per cent., all in cash. The Nundydroog Company has also distributed several dividends amongst its shareholders, amounting in all to about £38,900. The Oregum Company would have made a distribution, but was prevented from so doing until its case *in re* the legality of its directors issuing preference shares at a discount, which is now awaiting the decision of the House of Lords is settled. A considerable sum must have accumulated by now for distribution.

There are now, broadly speaking, between 70 and 80 shafts sunk in this field, all of them over 100 feet in depth, and on an average of about 250 feet deep. Some are much deeper than this. The Mysore, Oregum, Nundydroog and others have several of their shafts deeper. The Mysore has its deepest shaft down to about 780 feet from the surface. This is the deepest shaft that has ever been sunk by any Indian gold mining company, and at this depth they find the quartz rich in gold. The latest telegram to hand from the mine states that "700 north Rowso's shaft, width of lode 3 feet; assay of quartz 7 ounces 8 dwts. (deepest level we have driven on the lode, and richest quartz we have yet come upon), etc."—surely justifying the recent purchase from the Gold Fields of the Mysore Company. Moreover, as the quartz veins in the Colar field are true fissure ones, it is probable that they will hold down to any depth, and the deeper that they are sunk the richer probably will they be found in gold. In Australia and California they are mining at a depth of 3000 feet, with rich lodes at that depth.

The amount of underground exploratory and development work being done is enormous, and to instance this I will give an extract from a letter of Sir Charles Lawson's, dated from Colar, Sept. 12, 1890, in which he says, writing of the Oregum Mine, "The total length of the levels is now 5,781 feet, and the total depth of the shafts is 2,111 feet, so the levels and shafts together have a length of 7,892 feet, say about 1½ miles, excavated, for the most part, in very hard rock, and this, great as it is, is vastly surpassed by the extent of the same work down in the Mysore Mine, where at the end of last year, they had ore in sight estimated to be worth about £300,000, and as it is the undeviating policy of the company to keep their reserves of ore well ahead of their output, the probabilities are that those reserves now amount to at least between £400,000 and 500,000. The rock drills that have been at work on the mines for about the last two years execute splendid work, doing in a given time about five times the amount that can be done by hand labor, and there is no difficulty now in opening a shaft from surface to a depth of between 200 and 300 feet in a year, and under certain conditions even to a considerably greater depth than this."

Sir Charles Lawson mentions that in the month of August last a level in Probyn's shaft, measuring 6 feet 3 inches high and five feet wide, was driven over 40 feet by means of one of them. These drills are worked by air compressors and are easily handled by the natives now. As the principal mines in this field are opening out so well their stamping power during the present year is likely to be increased by half as much again, and so the output would increase in proportion, and the probabilities are that it will amount to between £600,000 and £700,000 for 1891; but should the Indian Consolidated, now that it has struck the Champion lode, find rich ore and a plentiful supply of it, and so increase its output very considerably; and should any other mine on that field do the same, the total output should then be nearer a million. Many of the shares of companies having properties in this field are unduly depressed, notably those of the Mysore West and Mysore Wynaad Companies, which have conjointly, within the past few months, acquired the Tank Block (161 acres) on the great Champion lode, which is now giving such remarkable results, having already yielded over a million of gold sterling, at a great bargain, as it will probably very shortly be found to be very productive of gold, immediately adjoining, as it does, the Nundydroog Mine, which is now yielding at the rate of £80,000 a year in gold.

(To be continued.)

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 230.**—The position was: black men 1, 3, 17; white men 5, 10, king 18; white to play and win:—  
 10 6 6 15 19 24 23 32  
 1—10 21—25 12—16 30—26  
 5 1 18 22 22 18 32 27  
 3—8 25—30 16—20 w. wins  
 1 6 15 19 18 23  
 17—21 8—12 20—27

**GAME 110—AYRESHIRE LASSIE.**

Contributed by a Halifax amateur.

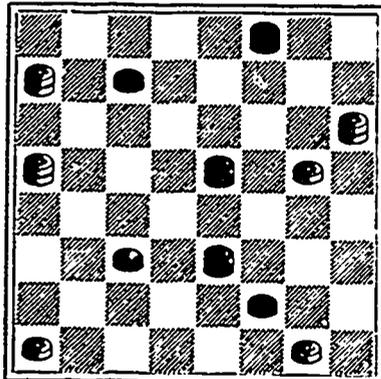
11—15 7—11 3—7 26—31  
 24 20 22 17 28 24 27 23  
 8—11 14—18 14—17 a 8—11  
 28 24 17 13 21 14 15 8  
 4—8 9—14 10—17 6—9  
 23 19 30 25 23 14 13 6  
 15—18 5—9 11—18 7—10  
 22 15 26 23 25 21 14 7  
 11—18 2—7 18—22 31—27  
 32 28 31 26 26 23 21 14  
 10—14 1—5 9—18 27—4  
 25 22 19 15 23 14 black  
 18—25 7—10 22—26 wins.  
 29 22 24 19 19 15

a This is a fine stroke and is instructive to students of the game.

**PROBLEM 232.**

Contributed by Dr. Fielding of Dartmouth.

Black men 6, 22, 27, kings 3, 15, 23.



White men 16, 29, 32, kings 5, 12, 13.

Black to move and win.

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**YOU** want full value for your money, no matter what you buy.

**LIKE** us, you wish to have the greatest success possible.

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**JOHN ERVIN, Secretary.**

## CITY CHIMES.

We have been having typical July weather for the past week, and as usual in this gay month, with its days that make one feel like anything but work, everyone seems to be doing his or her best to have a little loaf, with nothing whatever to do but enjoy life. The country is the attraction, and all who could possibly do so have packed up bag and baggage, goods and chattels, and betaken themselves to visit their country cousins, or to luxuriate (?) in a rustic hotel, where mosquitos are not sensitive to the fact that familiarity breeds contempt, and the toads in the neighboring swamp sing in concert sweet lullaby chorus as the shades of evening fall. Perhaps it may sound a little like sour grapes, but we think Halifax, with its beautiful suburbs, Rockingham, Bedford and the North-West Arm, is just about as desirable a spot for the summer months as can be found, and decidedly preferable with its refreshing breezes from the ocean, to the inland towns, where almost unbearably hot days are followed by evenings without a cool breath to stir the leaves.

Again our Royal guest has left us. This time, we fear, for an extended period. H. M. S. *Thrush*, with its Royal Commander, sailed from Halifax Harbor on Monday morning, and will not return, as she goes out of commission on arriving in England. As she went down the harbor the men on board the *Bellerophon*, *Canada* and the French war ship, all cheered heartily, while from the band of the *Bellerophon* sounded forth the sweet strains of "Far Away." Prince George leaves behind him in Halifax many pleasant impressions and some warm friends.

The band of the Leicestershire Regiment in the Public Gardens last Saturday afternoon was a genuine treat, and all who were fortunate enough to be in that delightful spot were simply charmed. The crowd was a large one, the day beautiful, and every one seemed in merry mood; while the children, in their pretty summer frocks, were in their element as they played around among the trees and flowers. The flowers are hardly as far advanced as they usually are at this season, owing to the cold wet weather of June, but in a few weeks more our Halifax paradise will be luxuriantly beautiful. We hope our citizens will take advantage of the band concerts on Saturday afternoons, for they are well worth attending.

The postponed yacht race for the United Banks' cup came off on Saturday last. The day was a magnificent one, with a fine breeze blowing from the west. The H. G. A. band furnished an excellent programme of music on the grounds of the Squadron Club House; the ladies, notwithstanding the numerous other attractions of the afternoon, were out in force, and the Club House and grounds presented a very pretty and attractive scene. The race was a good one, and was well managed. A squall struck the *Lenora*, carrying away her mast, and thus settling her chance of winning. The *Youla* came home ahead, the others in the following order: *Etienné*, *Psyche*, *Mentor* and *Hebe*. The cup goes to the *Youla*, and a second and third prize to *Etienné* and *Psyche*.

The "At Home" given by Mr. John Doull at his beautiful residence, North West Arm, on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Miller, of New York, was in every way a success. Nearly three hundred guests enjoyed the pleasant afternoon at Westwood, which is one of the most beautiful of the many fine residences at the Arm, and the band of the Leicestershire Regiment added not a little to the pleasure of the gathering. The ladies were very tastefully attired, and the light dresses among the dark foliage of the trees on the beautiful grounds of Westwood presented a picture to be remembered.

Strawberry festivals abound, and each one seems to be well patronized. The delicious fruit covered with cream is far from being "hard to take." Picnics are also quite in order, and besides the Sunday schools who have been taking their little ones for a day's pleasuring and a substantial treat, numerous private parties have been attesting to the fact that men may come and men may go, but the picnic is with us every summer just the same. A favorite mode of entertaining instead of the garden party is well worth mentioning. A merry and wisely-selected company, well chaperoned of course, start off with spirits high for a tramp around the Park, coming back a couple of hours later to the hostess' house for supper, and perchance a dance. There have been quite a number of these gatherings, and each has been voted a thorough success.

The young lady friends of the Crescent Amateur Athletic Association assisted "the boys" in holding a very successful bazaar and strawberry festival in Robie St. Hall on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. These young people have worked hard and enthusiastically, and deserve the success their efforts have obtained. The Hall was very prettily decorated, and the Association entertained a large number of friends, substantially increasing the weight of the treasurer's pocket.

The steamer *Bridgewater* took a large number of those on pleasure bent on her excursion on Tuesday evening. The evening was a delightful one, and the cool breezes from the Atlantic were much enjoyed after the heat of the day. These excursions provide a truly pleasant way to rest, and are much enjoyed by all who can take advantage thereof.

At last wind and weather permitted the long-deferred Promenade Concert in the Public Gardens to come off, and as if to make up for the past, we were favored with about as nearly perfect an evening as could well be imagined. It was just cool enough to be pleasant, and quite warm enough to

permit the ladies to wear light dresses, thus enhancing the brilliance of the effect. The bands were both very good indeed, and gave excellent programmes. Special mention must be made of the last piece played by the Leicestershire, "A Hunting Song," which was new to us, and took well; the whole having to be repeated in response to an enthusiastic encore. The imitation of dogs barking, the cracking of the whips, and all the accompaniments of a full hunt were delightfully blended with charmingly appropriate music. While we hardly dare presume to criticize such an admirable performance, might we ask if the reply to the call of the hunter's horn heard in the distance was supposed to be an echo, for if so it was decidedly original. An echo, according to the popular belief, is an exact reproduction of a given sound, but when it floats back to us through the summer air, varied in pitch and rhythm, we experience a feeling of disappointment. Aside from this blemish the Hunting Song well deserved the rapturous applause it received. And while speaking of applause, we heartily commend the practice at these open air concerts, for while it shows the appreciation of the audience, it also greatly encourages the bandmen. Halifax is, and may well be, proud of her Military music, and the Leicestershire band is one of the best we have had in this garrison. Altogether the concert was a success, but where was the usual crowd. There could not have been more than a thousand people in the gardens, though a large number strolled around the square outside the fence. Was it not an aggravation to be so near and yet so far? Would it not have been much wiser to have had a lower admission fee, and have had two thousand people, instead of one, enjoy the restful promenade through the beautiful cool walks. And why is a concert in the gardens a rare occurrence, the Commissioners deigning to give not more than three during the whole season. Fancy what an improvement on the present plan would be one evening in every week set apart for a band concert in the Public Gardens (capital P for public), admission fee, ten cents. Visitors to our pretty city, with its deliciously cool evenings, would carry away pleasant recollections of our weekly concerts, while our citizens would highly appreciate this one of their many rights.

The ball given by the officers of the *Bellerophon* on Wednesday evening was, as these pleasant events without exception always are, a great success. All through the evening the steam yachts were kept busy carrying members of the noble six hundred to the scene of the festivities, and the flagship presented a gay appearance. Many boating parties were out and enjoyed sweet music in the early part of the evening from the band of the *Canada*.

We note that we are to have the Bradley Dramatic Company at the Academy of Music next week, beginning Monday evening with "My Partner" as an opening piece. During the week they will give "Mr. Barnes of New York," and will doubtless draw good audiences.

Every afternoon at precisely five o'clock, by the sun, sounds cheerfully forth the penetrating whistle from the Halifax Illuminating & Motor Co.'s Station on Moran's wharf. It is said that this whistle, which is the largest in the city, is warranted to be absolutely accurate. Certainly we Halifaxians need not have any unreliable timepieces, if guides to regulate them by is all we need. Two gun at noon, this soul-inspiring music at five, and the nine-thirty gun, to say nothing of all the factory whistles, are over with us.

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