



# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. M. B. Daly, ex-Member of Parliament for Halifax County, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, an appointment which gives almost universal satisfaction to all classes and parties. That Mr. Daly will fill his new position with ability and dignity we have every confidence.

The last Dairy Bulletin from the office of the Dairy Commission at Ottawa is a special issue for the use of cheese-makers, and contains many useful notes for cheese-making during July. Cheese-makers may obtain copies of this bulletin free, in English and French, by application to the Dairy Commissioner, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

It is reported that Mr. Mercier will go to France in the course of a few months with the object in view of securing the services of Mr. Eiffel, of tower fame, to come to Quebec to locate the new bridge over the St. Lawrence and supervise its construction. This is the bridge, the importance of which to the Maritime Provinces THE CRITIC has always urged. It is expected that the work will be commenced next year.

We would respectfully call the attention of the city authorities to the low awnings, which in some parts of the city are now doing good work for the halter, and bad work for the tempers of those who find out the proximity of an iron bar by striking against it. Barrington Street is the worst offender in this matter, and we would suggest that the tallest man on the police force be sent out to promenade the sidewalk and report against any awning under which he could not pass without touching.

A German paper gives the railway mileage of the world at 357,400 miles, an increase since 1884 of 64,000 miles. In Europe there are one hundred and thirty-three thousand miles, in America one hundred and ninety thousand, in Asia seventeen thousand eight hundred, in Australia ten thousand five hundred miles, and in Africa, the Dark Continent, five thousand two hundred miles. Of the increase of sixty thousand miles, which has been made in a short four years, no less than forty thousand was in America, and thirty thousand of the increase was in the United States alone. The number of locomotives in actual use is one hundred and four thousand, and England has eighty engines for every hundred miles of road; Germany, 53; France, 47; Russia, 40; Austria, 32; India, 24, and the United States only 19. The railway capital of the world is estimated at twenty nine billions, and of this fifteen billions is invested in Europe.

The *Eastern Chronicle* re-publishes part of an article from our columns, in which we stated some facts about the little island of Heligoland, to which the attention of the public has so recently been directed, together with some would be facetious remarks of its own. We thought that possibly some of our readers might be uninformed on the subject, and we find that we were correct. Evidently the facts in question were news to the editor of our New Glasgow contemporary, otherwise he would not have published them. We have searched in vain through the *Eastern Chronicle* for anything wherewith to return the compliment.

If it is true, as recently stated, that arsenic, when found in the stomach after death, is no reliable evidence of murder or suicide, but that the adult human body contains a certain amount of this substance, which immediately after death concentrates and crystalizes in the stomach, then many innocent persons must have been convicted of murder on evidence furnished by post mortem examinations. It is stated by a prominent St. Paul, Minn., attorney that he never knew a body exhumed and dissected for the purpose of satisfying inquiry into the question of the cause of death in which a certain amount of arsenic was not found. He believes that arsenic exists in varying quantities in the stomach of every adult corpse. It seems as if this theory could be easily verified or disproved, as the case might be.

The Dominion Government has decided to assist the Hudson Bay railway scheme to the extent of \$80,000 a year for twenty years. This, with additional aid from the Province of Manitoba, will enable the promoters to construct a large part of the road at an early day. There are serious doubts of the feasibility of maintaining ocean intercourse between Great Britain and Hudson Bay with any regularity, but that the portion of the proposed road to the Saskatchewan will be a benefit to the country it is pretty safe to predict. It will open the agricultural and mineral resources of that section, and it is by no means certain that the Bay may not prove sufficiently free from ice to allow of a paying amount of traffic between Europe and the Canadian western territories to be carried on. At any rate, "nothing venture, nothing have," and it is better to run some risk for the sake of many advantages than to let everything go on just the same for years and years.

Another instance of the folly and wickedness of the careless handling or discharging of fire arms occurred near Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Dominion Day. Two boys, named George Henderson and Rufus Whittle, aged respectively about fifteen and sixteen years, were shooting along the main road about five miles from Southport. They selected a post as a target and commenced firing. A little seven year old girl, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gay, of Southport, was in a field about 150 yards distant, shielded from observation by a hillock. One of the shots glanced aside from a rock and wounded her fatally. She crawled to the side of the road about twenty feet distant, where she was found in a dying condition, and shortly afterwards expired. The boys knew nothing of the result of their shooting until arrested late in the day. This should be a warning to those who carelessly discharge fire arms. It is impossible to tell where shots from long range rifles and pistols may go to, so the greatest care should be exercised in choosing a place for practice.

The Newfoundland difficulty seems to be very far from settlement yet. Sir William Whiteway, the Newfoundland Premier, and Hon. A. W. Harvey, the most influential member of the Cabinet, have gone to England to try and effect a speedy understanding of the matter by the British Government. There is much talk of appealing to the United States if Britain does not champion the cause of her colonists against French aggression. It is remarkable that as yet no blood has been shed over the disputed rights, and if, as stated, the Newfoundlanders are unable to make a living owing to the French, they deserve credit for patience, and for first going to headquarters for remedy. If the expected aid does not come it will not be surprising if they should take up arms. The Paris *L'Economiste Francais* says — "Seeing that the loss of our right with respect to lobsters and bait in Newfoundland is only a question of time, it would be wise to accept compensation for it in the shape either of a pecuniary indemnity or of colonial concessions in some other part of the world. The concessions we might ask for are, primarily, a renunciation in our favor of certain commercial privileges which England now enjoys under an old treaty with Tunis; and, secondarily, for this is a matter of minor importance, a rectification of frontier in Western Africa, towards Gambia for example, where English and French possessions are in close proximity to each other." If the French are willing for a consideration to abandon what they consider their rights in Newfoundland, it would be well for the British Government to decide quickly what that consideration shall be, and so accomplish a peaceable settlement of the trouble.

Sir M. Dawson and Prof. McLeod have obtained from the city of Montreal a site on the top of Mount Royal, on which an observatory for meteorological purposes is to be erected by McGill University. This should prove a valuable adjunct to the University.

We have sometimes wondered why it was that such an exhibition of cruelty as a bull-fight could be tolerated in France or Spain, and why the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did not try and stop the revolting show. We now learn from the *Week's* Paris letter that the bull-fight circus at Paris is under the ban of society, and the Parisians are tired of the sight of the spectacle of a bull scampering around an arena with tail at right angles. "The *Claque* clamors each evening for the real show—ripping horses, goring picadors and the spine-thrust of a sword from the Matador. These conceded, why not go in for wild-beast combats? It was a Roman luxury." Why not indeed? The nature of wild beasts is to fight, but horror and disgust are the emotions excited in our breasts when the poor bull is beset and tortured on all sides. There is nothing ennobling in such "sport," it is cruelty, pure and simple.

"Guinea pigs," as well directors of Limited Joint Stock Companies are facetiously called in England, will, if a measure that is now before Parliament passes, like Othello, "find their occupation gone" at least it will be surrounded with penalties, which (while greatly in the interests of the investing public) will make it a risky business to serve as a director, unless every precaution is taken to find out the truth of the statements on which the company is floated. Should the bill become law all persons authorizing the use of their names as directors will be liable financially for the truth of the statements to which their names are affixed as guarantors, and any persons losing money through such an enterprise may bring suit against any director and recover damages, but the directors may present as a sufficient defence evidence showing that they made careful enquiry in good faith into the representations made on behalf of the company.

The comparative facility with which modern diplomacy triumphs over the snarling dogs of war is calculated to confirm the faith of those who believe that the teachings of the peace society and christian effort will, even in our day, being about the millennial era, glowing and vivid pictures of which have been painted by ancient and modern prophets and poets—the fulfillment of the "Peace on earth good will towards men" anthem, sung by the heavenly host nineteen centuries ago. Even the gleam of millions of bayonets behind smiling statesmen does not dispel the pleasing illusion, if illusion it be, nor does the clatter of arms and the thunder of heavy guns, in drill and practice, quite drown the cry of "Peace, Peace." Causes or pretexts for letting loose the dogs of war have occurred in plenty, still they remain kennelled, though trained and fed and ready. Undoubtedly diplomacy, aided by a slight growl from the old lion, forgetful for a moment of its proper role of purring, will effect a peaceful settlement of the Behring Sea trouble, spite of anglo-phobia and monocism.

Standard time, where it differs but little from solar time, causes no inconvenience and the people conform to it without a murmur. In Halifax standard time is fourteen minutes faster than local time, but after a few days practice at getting up a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, not much difference was noticed, and now no one ever thinks of it. It is different in those places where the discrepancy is about half an hour, such as Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. In those cities several years of standard time have failed to reconcile many of the factories to it. In Windsor some of the clocks have a hand for solar time and another for eastern and central, which differ a full hour. The new time was recently introduced in Cleveland, Ohio, by an order of Council, but does not suit the factories, and its failure is predicted. The council's ordinance bears no legal authority, and can impose no penalties in the matter without state sanction. The adoption of standard time has been an optional matter in the United States, and so far as we can learn there is nothing to compel conformity to it except one's own convenience and advantage, which are generally served by doing as others do in a matter of this kind. In Nova Scotia standard time is authorized by the Provincial Legislature.

It is proposed to hold a great gathering of social reformers in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition in 1893, at which every phase of reform in social, political, and labor conditions is to be discussed. Nihilists from Russia, Anarchists from German speaking countries, Communists from France, Trafalgar Square agitators from London, Home-Rule advocates from Ireland, and Reformers from every civilized country on earth will be invited to attend the congress and promulgate their views of the various social problems of the age. The American Federation of Labor has taken the initiative in this direction, and will endeavor to have a world-wide representation present. From the number of subjects which will come up for notice anything more than brief discussion will be precluded and the reform congress will not attempt to amalgamate for executive purposes, it will be merely advisory in its nature. Whether this feature of the programme of events in Chicago during the Exposition will prove an additional attraction is doubtful. The methods by which many of the so called reformers specified have hitherto worked have been of such a violent nature as to strike terror into the hearts of the timid. Assassinations, explosions, riots, mobs, mutinies. These are the methods with which they have tried to solve the social problems of the age, but if the World's Reform Congress shall have the effect of introducing means which have peace and not war as their basis, by all means let it be held. A fair minded discussion of the rights and wrongs involved ought to do something towards settling many of the vexed questions which will arise for discussion.

The McKinlay Tariff Bill has been amended out of all recognizable shape by the Senate, and the prospects are that it will hardly pass both houses of Congress until late in the Autumn. The measure is now menaced by the reported preparation of the great powers in Europe to combine in excluding the products of the United States in case the bill is passed with its present prohibitory clauses. It has proved quite profitable for *Uncle Sam* in the past to enjoy the trade of Europe while protecting his own industries, but the statesmen abroad have taken a leaf from his note book, and have thrown consternation into the protective camp by adopting retaliatory tactics. This is likely to bring him to his senses, and so the prospects of the McKinlay bill ever becoming law are very slim.

What would become of the churches without women? They form more than three-fourths of the congregations, and do more than that amount of the active work. This is true even in Canada, but is far more noticeable in the United States. If any one takes the trouble to observe the proportions in any congregation he will find that women far outnumber men at an ordinary service, and at the celebration of Holy Communion there is not usually more than one man to ten women. There are more women than men in the world, and this partly accounts for the state of affairs, but there must be something more than this at the root of the matter. A church composed entirely of women recently applied to a local Presbytery in the United States for admission as a church. The case was passed on to the higher courts of the Church, with the result that the women's church has been refused recognition until it can obtain at least two men to act as elders. Without them women would have to be admitted to the eldership, and this would lead to the ministry, for which the Presbyterian Church is unprepared at present. It seems hard that these women cannot be connected as a congregation with the church to which they belong without male assistance. It is interesting in this connection to know that the Methodist Church is going to have sisterhoods. Old prejudices are giving way, and, although it is not likely that we shall see any church officered by women for a long time to come, yet it is patent that those who form the greater part of congregations and do the work ought to have some share in the government. The Pauline teaching on the subject is the great stumbling block in the way.

Smuggling is an offence generally regarded as not very serious unless the law-breaker is caught in it. At least this is so with regard to bringing personal wearing apparel into a country. Some New York gentlemen, who wished to be "so English, you know," recently got into an awkward scrape over their attempts to have their suits of clothes brought in free of duty. The clothes were given into the charge of the stewards of some of the large steamships, who received generous fees for safe delivery. This was discovered, and the gentlemen concerned had the unenviable distinction of having their names and particulars of their wardrobes figuring in the papers, not to mention the other penalties imposed. It may be very wicked to evade or break any law of one's country, but sometimes it seems excusable to smuggle anything that can be carried in one's ordinary baggage. Travellers are often put to great inconvenience in having their trunks opened and searched and it is to be doubted that it has any effect in preventing smuggling. It is generally regarded as an interference with personal liberty, which, although it may be necessary for the good of the whole country, is very annoying to the individual. The value of merchandise that can be brought into a country in this way would not amount to much, except in the matter of precious stones, and the general public do not as a rule engage in that business. Regular traders, as a matter of course, have all their importations passed through the Customs House, but it seems hard that individuals, who have purchased abroad goods for their own use, should be obliged to submit to the overhauling process when they land. Nevertheless it is a very grievous sin to be caught smuggling.

The Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Grange met in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and, we are informed, transacted a large amount of business connected with the Order in the jurisdiction, and the interests which it is the purpose of the Order to promote. We learn that there has been a very considerable decrease in the numerical strength, or in the reported membership of the Order in the Maritime Provinces, and that there are many dormant Subordinate Granges. Measures have, however, been devised by the Executive Committee which, it is confidently expected, will be the means of not only resuscitating dormant Granges and restoring the effective strength of membership, but also in largely developing the Order. The principal cause of the temporary decline of the Order has, we believe, been the failure of certain trading enterprises in which it had largely invested. This failure is only what might have been expected. "Every man to his own business" is a motto embodying a lot of practical wisdom, born of experience. The farmers' time, and the whole of his time, and all his study and attention, would be most profitably directed to the proper cultivation and care of his crops and stock. Trading in supplies to meet the wants of the public, and speculating in farm and other products demand, in order to succeed, all the time, attention and study that those engaged therein can devote to them. So with other occupations or professions, "Every man to his own business." We are deeply interested in the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its declared principles challenge the approval of every one, and the Order affords the only existing means of combining and organizing farmers for mutual improvement, and for the promotion of their professional interests. The Maritime Provincial Grange suggested and was, we believe, largely instrumental in obtaining the establishment of our School of Agriculture, but it should not be content with this. It should use all its influence in support of this institution, and to induce members of the Order and farmers generally to send their sons to the school.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE HIRED MAN.

I give my time, my song, my life to Toil,  
My brow of bronze, my arms of brawn, are hers,  
For her alone each willing muscle stirs;  
For her I guide the plough and delve the land,  
For her my brow is wet, my face is tanned,  
Sweet Labor, brown cheeked as the chestnut hunt,  
Thy lightest law my lagging spirit spurs,  
And under heat and burden bida me stand,  
So, in thy name the old line fence I scale,  
Just where the whispering maples' shades the place,  
I mount the panel with the softest rail,  
And let the light winds fan my patient face;  
And there, where birds and moments idly flit,  
I sit, and sit, and sit, and sit.

*H. J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; or go to the picnic, and he will come to you.

A smash up on the railroad describes a perfect geometrical figure—the wreck tangle.

There is only one thing more bitter in life than being jilted in love, and that is a dose of quinine.

"So Lucille, you want to know ' what the wild waves are saying ' " do you? " well they are saying ' Let us spray. ' "

There's no rest for the wicked unless they're wicked enough to get in the hands of the police. Thou there's arrest.

There are to-day no less than 30,000 electric motor of various sizes in use in America, driving all kinds of machinery for all sorts of purposes.

Pastor—" I can't understand why some members of my choir don't sing as well as the others. "

Friend—" It is strange. They all have the same chants. "

" Were half the power that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need of arsenals and forts. "

Testing the New Minister.—Deacon Goodenough—What do you think of our new pastor? Tribulation Jones—I helped him take down his stove yesterday, and he never used a single c's s word Deacon Goodenough—Let's try him with a fountain pen.

A man tells of a new method of finding a boarding place. He went, he said, into a good meat shop, and asked the butcher to tell him of the boarding house; where he sold the best meat. The butcher gave him two places, and he at once went and engaged board,

What is the good?—The toy-pistol has gone and the cigarette is going, but of what use is it to try and save that class of sapsheads who would be of no good if grown up? Every issue of a daily paper tells of how they stood up and rocked small boats, pointed loaded guns in play, or started out to learn to swim in water ten or fifteen feet deep.

London Industries says that " a very common impression is that Hong Kong is only a mercantileemporium or centre for the distribution of merchandise all over China and neighboring countries. It is, however, developing into an industrial centre of considerable importance. It has now three large sugar refineries, which have practically monopolised the trade of refined sugar in China and Japan "

A MALTESE CAT.

When papa came home the other night,  
He held the lid of a basket tight,  
" Now, children, " he said, " guess that " "  
And when they guessed everything but right,  
He opened it just a little mite,  
And showed them a Maltese cat :

" And now, " said papa, " though puss likes fun,  
Yet if you torment her, of course she'll run ;  
Don't love her too hard, and squeeze her " "  
" Why papa, " cried Ned, in surprise at that,  
" I thought they called her a Maltese cat.  
Just so's you could maul her and tease her ! "

*Harper's Young People.*

CAUSE OF SUMMER COMPLAINTS. The direct cause of pain and looseness of the bowels is an irritation of the mucous membrane of the same, sufficient to produce excessive peristaltic or worm-like motion in the interior of the bowels, by which means the matter in the bowels is naturally carried through them. This excessive irritation causes more than a natural peristaltic action, and the partially digested food matter is kept constantly passing along and evacuated freely. This is called a diarrhea, where the irritation is enough to cause bleeding, we have dysentery. Indirect causes of diarrhea, by which an irritation is started, are indigestion, overeating unripe or overripe fruit, tainted meats, or oysters, etc. torpor of liver, by which not enough bile is secreted, excessive flow of bile etc. TREATMENT. Thoroughly evacuate the bowels with say, Parson's Pills, they are among the best to get rid of all irritating matter. Then take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in teaspoonful doses diluted with water every four hours, and oftener if the case is severe. In cases of Asiatic cholera, one teaspoonful should be given every half-hour. Thousands of people remember the year 1849 when that worst known epidemic disease spread over this country. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment at that time was but little known outside of the state of Maine. In Bangor, Maine, the home of old Dr. Johnson, the Cholera got a firm hold: people dying in that small town at the rate of " thirty six in one day. " Many old citizens of that place look back upon that woe-laden death scene even at this late day, and shudder at the pains it cost. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is now in its full vigor, and they feel that with it at hand cholera cannot again devastate their fair city as in 1849. But for its use at that time by its friends, many would not now live to spread the joyful news that any case of diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera, or kindred diseases, if taken in season, can be cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It never yet failed. No matter how well you know this medicine, it will pay you to send to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet free just to learn how to use the liniment economically. A teaspoonful properly used will often do more good than a half-bottle as some people use it.

EVERY FACILITY \$3.50. Spring and Fall  
Have fitted an hot room for drying goods after being sponged, every piece of goods now thoroughly shrunk ere being cut.  
Trousers to order—Over 320 different Patterns and Styles of GOODS to Select from. A lot of high grade goods of last season importations, all marked down to the prices. Please call at once and get best choice.  
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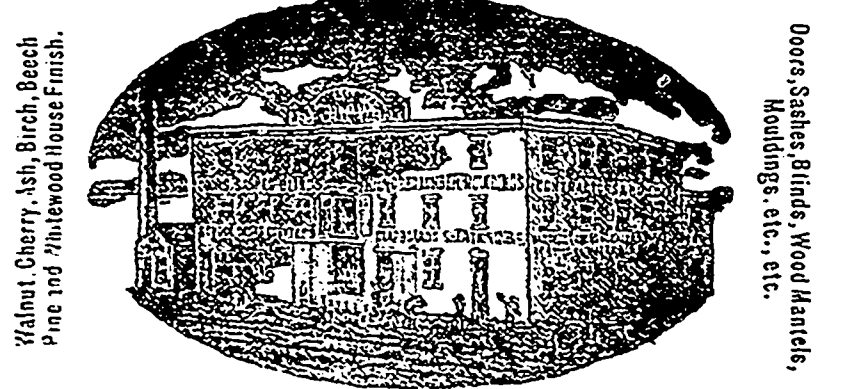


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SEND FOR ESTIMATES. 78

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech  
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.

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Mouldings, etc., etc.



## 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.

The summer carnival at Toronto seems to have been rather a failure.

The summer school of science will open in Parrsboro on the 21st inst.

It is said that the cherry crop at Bear River is going to be very light this year, and that prices will rule high.

The body of Francis Scott Key, who committed suicide by drowning in the Northwest Arm, was found on Saturday.

Mr. Mercier will go to Franco shortly to make arrangements for the consolidation of the Quebec Provincial loan.

The Toronto Methodist conference has passed a motion in favor of increasing the pastoral term from three to five years.

The death occurred at Dartmouth, on Saturday last, of Mrs. Joseph Howe. The deceased lady was in her eighty-fourth year.

The Shelburne *Budget* has made its appearance. It is a twenty-eight column journal, independent in politics and devoted to the business interests of Shelburne county.

Halifax received a grand send off from the *Toronto Globe* last Saturday. Its most attractive features were described and illustrated in a manner calculated to convey a pleasant impression to all who read it.

The swimming bath at Amherst was opened a few days ago to the public. Messrs. Christie Bros. & Co. deserve credit for this enterprise, which is productive of both health and pleasure to those who patronize it.

The 22nd annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Society met at Granville Ferry on the 3rd inst. J. A. Coleman, M.D., of Granville Ferry, was elected president for the ensuing year. The next meeting is to be held in Baddeck.

The funeral of the late John Page, chief engineer of government canals, who died suddenly at Ottawa, took place at Brockville, Ont., on Saturday. A public monument is to be erected to the memory of the deceased gentleman in that city.

A petition from 15,000 Newfoundland fishermen was presented in the House of Commons on Saturday last. Sir James Ferguson stated that the government does not recognize the alleged treaty rights of the French to catch lobsters in Newfoundland.

The will of the late Lieut.-Governor McLelan bequeaths the income of one fourth of his estate to his widow, and the remainder is divided equally among his two children, Mary B. Gordon and Thomas. At the widow's death, her share also goes to the children.

It is stated that Mr. Killaly, at present resident engineer of the Williamsburg Canal, may succeed the late Mr. Page as Government engineer of canals. The names of Messrs. Thomas Munroe, Walter Hanley and T. C. Keefer are also mentioned in this connection.

Building operations are active in this city, and many new buildings are going up or under contract, or projected. The fact is, that Halifax is making very satisfactory progress in the way of growth. Prices of real estate are rising, though gradually, steadily and healthily.

At the annual meeting of the Bricklayers and Masons Union, held in Mechanics Hall, all the old officers were re-elected, with the exception of the president, James Taylor, who retired after having been elected to the office for three successive terms. Dominic Haley was unanimously elected president.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a volume descriptive of the summer resorts along the route of the railway. It is full of illustrations, and is well calculated to convey a pleasant impression of Canada's summering places to all who peruse it. Mr. R. F. Armstrong, 134 Hollis Street, is General Passenger Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

The funeral of Wilford Fenerty, Norwegian vice-consul, which took place on Sunday, was one of the largest seen in Halifax for years. The flags on the Norwegian ships in port, and on the Norwegian consulate, were at half mast, as were also those on Pickford & Black's warehouses and ships in port. The coffin and grave were covered with floral tributes of great beauty, testifying to the great esteem in which Mr. Fenerty was held.

McAlpine's Halifax Directory for 1890-1 has been issued. It contains several new features which will prove a great convenience to the public. Among these may be noticed the list of churches, giving denomination and location, with the names of the pastors. The names of the members of firms are placed in brackets after the names of firms. It was found impossible to give the customs tariff this year. The publishers waited as long as possible for it, but were obliged to print the book without it after all. Messrs. David McAlpine & Co. have endeavored to make the directory as reliable as possible. The book is simply indispensable to all business men and women.

The strike at the Springhill Mines still continues, but hopes are expressed that it will soon be ended, as Mr. Cowan, one of the principal owners of the mines, is spending the summer at Parrsboro, and may succeed in reconciling the conflicting interests. The trouble has been brewing since the resignation of Mr. Leckie, but was brought to a head by the manager insisting on *docking* whenever he saw fit—at least so the men complain. It appears to have been the custom to dock all boxes of coal coming to the surface which were found to contain stone. This the men resented, and proposed that *docking* should be regulated according to the quantity of stone found in the boxes—this proposition was rejected and the men struck.

Capt. Smith, R. N., has left for Quebec, where he will join Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Dominion Government. They will proceed on a surveying expedition to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the government steamer *Napoleon*. They will observe and report on the movements of the tides and select places for the erection of new light houses. The whole coast of the St. Lawrence will be surveyed, and it is a most important undertaking.

We have received from Lewis Rice, photographer, Windsor, two copies of the King's College centennial souvenir, which is a most creditable specimen of photographic work. The picture consists of views of the college, chapel, library, collegiate school, and excellent likenesses of the President, Rev. Dr. Willets, and the staff of professors. It is a most pleasing souvenir of the centennial, and Mr. Rice deserves credit for the manner in which he has prepared it.

The new cable between this port and Bermuda has been successfully laid, and the intention is eventually to extend the connection to at least the more important of the West India Islands. When this intention is carried out it cannot fail to very largely facilitate and stimulate our trade with those islands, which have always been our best and most reliable customers. Hitherto, messages from and to those markets have had to be sent via New York. Direct communication is, of course, a most valuable acquisition to our business.

The exhibition to be held in Jamaica in January, 1891, is to be opened by Prince George of Wales. The Canadian Government has signified their intention of giving a grant of \$5,000 towards it. A large space has been apportioned for Canadian exhibits, and, in view of the growing trade between these countries, every advantage should be taken of it. W. A. Black is Secretary of the Halifax Committee, who will distribute all forms, etc., connected with the exhibition. The reception of articles for exhibition will begin on the 1st of September, and no articles will be received after the 1st of December, 1890.

The troopship *Tyne* from England arrived safely at Halifax on Monday morning. She brought a number of officers and men for the West Riding Regiment, the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery and midshipmen and men for the *Bellerophon* and *Comus*. The *Tyne* was accompanied by two first-class torpedo boats, numbers 61 and 62, each 125 feet in length and 13 feet in breadth. They have a coal capacity of 18 tons and can develop a speed of 19 knots when running at full speed. Their armament consists of 5 torpedo guns; two 2 pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns; two 45 two-barrelled Nordenfelt guns, and they carry an electric search light. Very rough weather was experienced up to the time of reaching St. Johns, Newfoundland, which made things anything but comfortable on board the torpedo boats.

The National Election bill has passed the United States House of Representatives 155 to 149.

Kremmler has been sentenced to die by electricity during the week beginning August 4th.

The President has signed the bill admitting Idaho as a State. Forty three stars are now due upon the American flag.

The Massachusetts Legislature prorogued on Wednesday of last week. The Governor signed the lobby reform and West End elevated railway bills.

Dakota has been having another of its destructive cyclones. Houses were unroofed and cars blown from the railway. Several deaths occurred at Fargo.

The World's Fair National Commission have accepted the joint site consisting of the Lake front and Jackson Park as the location for the Columbian exposition, by a vote of 18 to 11.

The Chinese Minister at Washington is reported to have said that if the United States does not repeal the law excluding the Chinese from the country, that China will treat the Americans to a dose of their own medicine and exclude them from China.

The *Baltimore Sun* states that loud protests are coming from almost every section of the country in regard to the careless and inefficient work of the census enumerators, the large majority of whom, it is charged, were appointed as a reward for party service rather than for any special capacity for the delicate and important work assigned them.

Such a curth of July as the people of New York and Brooklyn passed through this year is not remembered by the oldest inhabitants. What with four murders and innumerable accidental shootings the Fourth was livid enough for anyone. Hardly a station house in either city but has a large lot of pistols and weapons seized from reckless patriots.

Preparations are being made to take out a section of one of the large redwood trees of California for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892. The section of a tree which will be sent will be the largest ever taken from the State, and will be nine feet in height and sixty in circumference. The tree itself, which is one of the mammoth forest in Tulare county, measures ninety-nine feet in circumference. The work of felling the tree and preparing the section has already begun, and will employ ten men at least two months. Three flat cars will be required for transportation of the exhibit, which is expected to weigh about 65,000 pounds. Several suggestions have been made to the State Board of Trade for setting up the entire tree at the World's Fair, but no plan to that end has been matured.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says General Hippolyte will be recognized by the European powers as President of Hayti on July 15.

Stanley's marriage to Miss Tennant is to take place in Westminster Abbey to-morrow. He partook of his last public dinner and made his last speech for the time being, on the 3rd inst.

It is stated that Lieut. Stairs, of Halifax, who accompanied Stanley on his expedition, has been appointed adjutant of the Royal Engineers, vice Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, retired.

Hawaiian advices state that on June 17th King Kalakaua appointed a new cabinet. On June 13th a vote of confidence in the ministry resulted in a tie, and the cabinet promptly resigned.

Carriers attached to the Eastern Central post office, London, struck on Wednesday. The men sent a delegation to confer with the Post-Master General regarding their grievances, but he was absent from office. The men resumed work pending a conference with the Post-Master General.

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

No. 2. Building—A stable 65 ft. x 24 ft. shingled and complete.

No. 3. Building—A Blacksmith Shop 26 ft. x 24 ft., 1 1/2 stories with an ell. The shop contains the ordinary tools belonging to a smith's shop. The upper part of this building is finished for a dwelling with 2 rooms.

No. 4. Building—55 ft. x 25 ft., two stories. The first flat is a store, the 2nd flat is used as a schoolroom, and the 3rd flat is finished as a dwelling with three rooms.

No. 5. Building—A dwelling 45 ft. x 24 ft., with ell of 23 ft. 11 rooms in the main building all finished. There is a good cellar.

No. 6. Building—A dwelling 30 ft. x 24 ft., 1 1/2 stories, containing 3 rooms.

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

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

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

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

These buildings are all substantially built and in good repair.

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

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JOSEPH W. STEPHENS,

Tennycupe Mines, July 9th 1890.

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### BEFORE AND AFTER.

Met thought I stood midway on Life's strange sea  
And looked back: a dark and dim-stain'd track  
Proclaimed my early years; above, the rack  
And storm of Heaven raged unceasingly;  
Sad straggle here and there recall'd to me  
Long shipwreck'd hopes and prayers that God rent back.  
My heart was troubled and my soul was black;  
I loathed the past, from which I could not flee;  
When, lo! a spirit touched me, and I turn'd  
And look'd beyond—the sea was silver-bright;  
The heavenly blue was glad with golden light;  
A rainbow promised all for which I yearned.  
Then, never looking back, the future path I trod  
That led me unto thee, and through thee, unto God.

*Scepter, in Week.*

### ENGINEERS—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The bumptiousness of modern engineers gives little offence because it is honest and guileless. Perhaps the order of mind which devotes itself to that pursuit is commonly averse to historic reading, and in any case the hard mechanic training necessary for an engineer of the present day disinclines him to spend his scanty leisure in studies which cannot be turned to account. The result is that he conceitously believes his art to be the special flower and glory of the age—in which he is not altogether wrong; but beyond that he regards all earlier feats of engineering as unworthy of serious discussion. And the public, as ignorant with less excuse, encourage this view. It is a waste of time to ask him how the boulders of Stonehenge were conveyed to their resting-place, how the walls of Pissolo or Mycenae were built; these marvels represent the power which lies in the brute force of multitudes, and there's an end of the question. Engineering now is an art and a science, with which the rude work of savages has no connection. One must not inquire why he takes it for granted that Stonehenge, for example, was built by savages, where the brute multitude came from, how they subsisted on Salisbury Plain, or why it is necessary to assume that they were unacquainted with mechanics. All that is *chore juges*—beyond dispute. If you cite records of antiquity which tell of works he cannot rival, the fact alone is proof that the record is a lie; for how can it possibly be that mere Greeks and Romans should have been able to do what the builder of the Eiffel Tower and the Forth Bridge cannot accomplish? We had an amusing instance of this feeling lately. The ingenious M. Eiffel and the artistic M. Bartholdi have been gravely pondering the Colossus of Rhodes—measuring it and weighing it as per description, and they conclude that the thing was simply impossible. It could not have been set up, to begin with, and when set up it could not have stood the pressure of the wind. This is demonstrated by all the rules of modern science, and he who does not admit the demonstration must be prepared to show that two and two do not make four. Those antique personages who professed to have seen the Colossus were victims of an ocular delusion or flat story-tellers, and that greater number who mention it incidentally, as we might mention the ruins of the Colosseum, were credulous gossips. The fact is that Messrs. Eiffel and Bartholdi argue in the fashion usual with engineer. Not all of them would pretend that they know any law of nature which applies in such a case. But very few would listen patiently if it were urged that the ancients know some laws with which they are unacquainted.

So it appears, however, to the disinterested student; and we can bring forward evidence enough. If it be true that the Colossus of Rhodes is really proved "impossible," according to the best modern authorities, this is a good illustration to begin with; for its existence is as well authenticated as the Temple of Delphi and the statue of Olympian Zeus—or the Tower of London, for that matter, to one who has never seen it. By some means it was set up, and by adaption of some natural laws it was made to stand until an earthquake overthrew it. One is embarrassed by the number and variety of illustrations to the same effect which crowd upon the mind. Since the Colosseum has been mentioned, we may choose examples of that class. Is M. Eiffel prepared to put an awning over Trafalgar Square when the sun shines, and remove it promptly, without the aid of a central support, of steam-engines, or even chains? The area of the Colosseum is certainly not less. This may seem a trifling matter to the thoughtless, because they have never considered it. Roman engineers covered in that vast expanse with some woollen material, and they worked the ponderous sheet so easily and smoothly that it was drawn and withdrawn as the sky changed. The bulk of it must have weighed hundreds of tons, all depending by ropes from the circumference. But the ancients thought so little of this feat that they have left us only one trivial detail of the method. So Julius Cæsar stretched an awning above the Forum Romanum and great part of the Via Sacra in the space of a single night. Have any of our modern engineers pondered the contemporary descriptions of Alexander's durbar tent before Babylon? That, again, appears to have had no central support. It was upheld, says Phylarchus, by eight pillars of solid gold. Of the glorious plenishing within we have not to speak, since our theme is mechanics. Around the throne and the great courtiers stood 500 Macedonian guards; in a circle beyond them 500 Persian guards; beyond these again 1,000 archers. To fix a tent which held 2,000 soldiers on duty with arms and accoutrements, surrounding, in successive circles, the most gorgeous Oriental Court that ever was, with hundreds of satraps, councillors, generals, eunuchs and slaves, would perplex a mechanic of the nineteenth century. He will reply that the story is false—must be, because he could not match it. Happily, the awning of the Colosseum stands beyond dispute, and Alexander's tent is a small matter compared with that.

But we undertook to deal with the engineering of the ancients in connection with the theatre, having chanced on that class of illustration. Pliny tells how Metellus Scæurus, Ædile, built a wondrous edifice, which stirred his rival, C. Curio, to frantic jealousy. It may be worth while, in

passing—since we are all so much interested in the theatre now-a-days, and think so much of our now ones—to tell what sort of a building that was which Curio set himself to undo. It had 360 marble columns, each 38 feet high and 38 feet apart. About 3,000 bronze statues stood among them. The stage had three floors, as was usual: the lowest paved and fitted with marble, the second with glass, the third gilded, boards and all. It held 80,000 people. This account will seem so fabulous to steady-going Britains that it is prudent to give chapter and verso. The description will be found, with curious details and passionate reflections on the luxury of the day, in Pliny's "Natural History," xxxiii. 24. Such was the wonder which Curio resolved to beat, and feeling himself unable to vie in outlay, he summoned the engineers of the period to design something which would "fetch" the public. They built two enormous theatres of wood, each to contain an audience of 25,000, which stood back to back. When the spectators assembled in the forenoon, Curio was chafed, no doubt on the issue of his attempt to excel Scæurus. But the audience returned in the afternoon, for these entertainments were devoted to the manes of Curio's father and lasted a month. In the place of the two theatres back to back, they found an amphitheatre holding 80,000 persons, wherein gladiators and wild beasts contended until dewy eve. The two great buildings had been swung round and unruled; and, day by day for the month following, this colossal trick was repeated. The perfervid indignation of Pliny could not make him altogether indifferent to the ingenuity of the thing. The fact is, in brief, that those who know what ancient engineers did, with their imperfect means, feel a qualified admiration for the works of the moderns. If Archimedes or Stasieutes had been acquainted with the forces and the laws with which every old woman is familiar in these days, they would have changed the face of the earth and the destinies of mankind.—*St. James' Gazette.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

CRANBERRY CULTURE IN KENT COUNTY, N. B.—Mr. Joshua F. Black, of Richibucto, who picked some one hundred and thirty bushels of cranberries from his plantation last season, is already receiving orders for this season's crop.—*Miramichi Advance.*

Rhodes, Curry & Co's reputation appears to be confined within no narrow limits. Now comes an order for interior hardwood fittings for a hotel being built at Jamaica by an American Hotel Co. The order is accompanied with complimentary reference to the quality of R. C. & Co's work in the Bank of N. S. at Jamaica, and special allusion to its satisfactory price.—*Amherst Record.*

The Truro Foundry and Machine Co. are constructing a locomotive for T. G. McMullen, Colchester's Lumber King. It will be used in transferring deal over a tramway, six miles in length, from Mr. McMullen's mill near Riverside to the Pictou Branch. It is no doubt the first locomotive ever built in Truro, but we hope not the last. T. C. Dickson, formerly of the I. C. R., will take charge of it.—*Headlight.*

On Wednesday last we paid the Carriage factory of Mr. Hilkiah Wentzel a visit, and while there were shown some very fine carriages. Mr. Wentzel has only of late started the carriage business in connection with his general blacksmithing, and the work which he turns out is in every way creditable to him and we believe profitable to those who obtain it. The painting in Mr. Wentzel's shop is done by Mr. John White, who is an experienced hand, and wherever his brush has been at work it bears the mark of very superior workmanship.—*Bridgewater Enterprise.*

GLASS FACTORY.—A third glass factory is being started in the rising little town of Trenton, in Pictou Co. This town six years ago was a wilderness, but is going ahead with amazing rapidity.

NEW INDUSTRY.—We are pleased to notice that a Company have undertaken the manufacture of Brick at New Germany. The yard, which is about one mile from Chesley's Corner, is in close proximity to the Railway, and parties ordering Brick can have them forwarded by rail at a moderate price. This is a move in the right direction and we hope the gentlemen who have taken hold of the matter may meet with success.

NEW MILLS.—Messrs. A. Cameron & Sons are erecting a new steam saw mill at Sherbrooke, and expect to be able to start in a fortnight. The machinery comprising a 50 horse power Hercules engine and boiler, and ordinary saw, edger, trimmer, shafting, etc., was all supplied by the establishment of A. Robb & Son, Amherst, and is now being placed in position by Mr. J. F. Porter, their representative.

An expedition is to be sent by the Dominion Government, to explore the oil regions in the extreme north western part of Canada. Prof. Dawson, who has travelled in that part of the country, expressed his opinion in these words: "If the indications are correct, Canada has the largest oil bearing district in the world, comprising nearly 150,000 square miles, and as the indications extend down the Mackenzie river below Athabaska, the above area may only be a part of the oil bearing country. Some of the lakes and rivers in the north are covered to a depth of several inches with oil which has exuded from its banks."—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

A co-operative company has been formed by the late employes of the New Glasgow, N. S., glass factory for the manufacture of pressed glassware.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

# Parsons' Pills

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



The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 25 Unatom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

## Make New Rich Blood!

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

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
**BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY**  
**PICTOU & HALIFAX N.S.**  
J. B. WEBB—TORONTO

### NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle  
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec.  
32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of  
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province  
of Quebec.

CLASS D.  
The 36th Monthly Drawing will take place  
On WEDNESDAY, July 16th, 1890.  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.  
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1600 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth .....\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.  
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—10 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.  
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

**JOHN PATTERSON,**  
Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,  
For Marine and Land Purposes.  
**Iron Ships Repaired.**  
SHIP TANKS, GRINDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds SWEET IRON WORK.  
ESTIMATES given on application.  
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

For Coughs and Colds,  
Catarrh, Influenza,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Consumption, Scrofulous  
and all Wasting Diseases,

USE  
**PUTTNER'S EMULSION**  
of COD LIVER OIL,  
WITH  
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.  
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, a MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

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



## CITY CHIMES.

Much interest was taken in the yacht race for Capt. Russell's cup last Saturday afternoon. The weather was as if it had been made to order and the breeze steady. The race was sailed over the outside course, from the Squadron Wharf to Litchfield buoy, thence to Rockhead shoal buoy, thence to Thrum Cap buoy, thence to Litchfield buoy and finish off the Squadron Wharf. Eight yachts started, but some of the smaller ones could not go outside owing to the strength of the breeze, and had to put back. The starters were the *Psyché*, *Minnehaha*, *Hildred*, *Uvra*, *Mentor*, *Thetis*, *Wenonah*, *Culpsy*. Mr. James Fraser's beautiful new cutter came in first, being half an hour ahead of the *Wenonah*, which came in second. The winner's time was 2 h., 18 m., 10 s. Mr. J. F. Stair's steam yacht, *Ula*, followed the racers over the whole course. There was an at home at the Squadron's Club House.

"Running Wild" was produced in the Academy of Music on Monday and Tuesday evenings, but as the piece was not up to the standard of excellence desired by Halifax audiences, it was decided not to give any performance on Wednesday.

A two weeks' engagement has been commenced at the Academy of Music by Alexander Salvini, the brilliant young romantic actor. The play last night was "The Three Guardsmen," but we are unable to give any criticism of it until next week. Mr. Salvini has just closed a five weeks season in Boston, where he won the approval of the critics, and was highly spoken of in the press of that city. "The Duke's Motto," "A Child of Naples," and "Don César de Bazan," will be given by Mr. Salvini and his company during their stay here. The support is said to be excellent.

Last Friday afternoon Cabinet Ministers Tupper, Colby, Dowdney and Haggart were given a trip on the harbor, Bedford Basin and North-West Arm on the steamer Dartmouth.

The public gardens are looking lovely these bright summer days, and are visited by numbers of people who enjoy the quietness and beauty of the scene. Last Saturday the first afternoon concert of the season was given by the band of the West Riding Regiment, and, as the day was fine and warm, it seemed quite like old times. There was a large attendance at the concert, and also on Sunday afternoon. Halifax people appreciate their beautiful gardens. Many people also went to the park on Sunday. It is, if anything, even more refreshing than the gardens on a hot day. To walk slowly down to the point and there select a seat under a spreading tree, from which a view of the broad Atlantic, as far as the eye can reach, may be had, is a privilege only needing to be taken advantage of to be appreciated. The ocean is so suggestive of thoughts, and if, when you hear the waters gently rippling on the beach or the breakers rushing in with a roar and pounding themselves to foam on the rocks, memory does not serve you with many a dainty bit from the storehouse of your brain, then you have no poetry in your soul. You perhaps repeat to yourself Byron's lines:

"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll!  
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;  
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control  
Stops with the shore."

Byron must have forgotten about oil on troubled waters when he wrote that. It is a limited "control," but sometimes it is effective in breaking the force of the angry sea and saving the much tossed about ships. And after all this "rapture on the lovely shore," you wend your homeward way, a better man or woman for your hour or so in the park and especially at that part so appropriately named Point Pleasant.

There was quite a gathering of ladies and gentlemen at Cambridge House on Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being the distribution of prizes by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Messrs. Leigh and Bradford have had about fifty pupils in regular attendance at their school during the past year, besides many others for lessons in special departments. That the training given by these gentlemen is of a high standard is shown by the fact that both last year and this, the highest marks taken at the matriculation examination for King's College were made by pupils prepared at their school. Mr. C. E. Van Barnaveld was the successful man this year, and he also secured the gold medal for general excellence at Cambridge House. The prizes were awarded to those who had done the best class work during the year, and certificates of merit were presented to those deserving them. After the distribution and a few timely remarks by the Bishop and Rev. Mr. King, who congratulated Messrs. Leigh & Bradford on the successful work done, an adjournment was made to the next room, where afternoon tea was partaken of. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh and Mr. Bradford intend spending their summer vacation at the Northwest Arm, where doubtless they will enjoy their well-earned rest.

An afternoon dance on board the *Bellerophon* attracted a large number of the elite on Wednesday. Perfect weather aided the exertions of the hosts in making the party a very pleasant one.

The Japs have been drawing crowds of visitors again this week. People never seem to tire of them. They are both entertaining and instructive.

The marriage of Miss Gussie Taylor, the well-known popular vocalist of this city, to Mr. Harry Ruggles, of Bridgetown, took place at St. Mark's Church on Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. N. LeMoine, assisted by the Rev. J. O. Ruggles. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white moire and surah, with passementerie pearl

trimming and orange blossoms, and wore a wreath and veil. The bridesmaids also wore beautiful gowns. The wedding presents were numerous, beautiful, and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles left on Wednesday evening for a tour through the Province.

## COMMERCIAL.

There has been no change in the general features of trade since our last, though the staidier, pleasant, warm and dry weather has infused some more life into mercantile circles, and as the crops, under the influences above noted, are rapidly improving, semi-dependency has been succeeded by hope, and in most cases by a confident belief that the season will prove a good one.

While wholesale business in this city seems to improve as the season advances, and the crop prospects assume a brighter prospect, still there are several symptoms about it which, if not absolutely discouraging, have a checking effect and prevent business from having the free flow which otherwise it would have. One of these is the scarcity of money in circulation throughout the rural districts. Most retailers in the country are still bearing the load of a portion of their last fall purchases, and, added to this, is nearly the whole of their spring buyings. They consequently are not at all eager to buy heavily for next fall, nor are wholesalers anxious to press sales on them in their present loaded state, even though the crop prospect is brightening. There is very little fear of there being many complaints of overstocking next winter.

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

	Week ending		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 4 week.	Prev. week.	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	103	105	152	149	141	5368	6037	5401	5243
Canada.....	13	17	13	10	21	873	893	924	658

**DRY GOODS.**—Several of our leading dry goods houses report an improved sorting-up trade, besides a slightly better enquiry for fall goods. Payments have been better in some instances, though some merchants complain of slow remittances. On the whole, matters move along about as they were, and the week has been rather uninteresting than otherwise. A good enquiry is noted for grey cotton, and, as stocks are being reduced gradually, prices remain very firm at the advance. White cotton goods are also meeting with a healthy demand at steady prices. In woollen goods the movement is quiet, and the mills are rather dependant over the laxity of orders.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—There has been no change in this market since our last. Except a little business in pig, we have nothing to note. The feeling is, however, firm on the whole, and it is not expected that orders for future deliveries will be shaded any more, as freights from Glasgow have advanced fully 1s. to 2s. which is bound to have its effect. Besides, all the conditions appear to support the impression that iron is about as low as it will go now. Stocks here are small and reports from the country state that prospects are bettering with manufacturers. Advices by cable indicate a turn for the better in the British iron trade, and the improvement in several departments was reflected in higher prices for warrants recently. In copper the market has shown no material change on this side. Latest London markets are very firm.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market continues unchanged, with holders more confident in feeling than formerly. Prices rule firm. Beerholm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast; wheat and corn firm but less active; do on passage and for prompt shipment, rather quiet; Liverpool spot wheat and corn easier. French country markets firm. Weather in England showery. In Chicago the market ruled dull but firm under the influences of numerous reports from Indiana and Missouri of a disappointing out-turn from threshers. Corn there was more active and stronger. In St. Louis cash wheat declined ½c., but other options stronger, and show a gain of ½c. to ¾c. At Toledo wheat declined ½c. to 1c. Corn and oats were unchanged. At Duluth wheat advanced ½c. to 1½c. In New York wheat fluctuated frequently, but always within very narrow limits.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been a little improvement in the local provision market, a fair jobbing business having been done in pork, and hams are moving quite freely at firm prices. Corn continues to move very slowly. There was no change in provisions at Liverpool, but prices were steady and firm. The hog market in Chicago continued to rise, prices advancing about 5c. on all grades. The cattle market was steady.

**BUTTER.**—The butter rules dull and unchanged. Fancy selections meet with fairly ready sales, but poorer grades drag considerably, and there is some accumulation in receivers' hands.

**CHEESE.**—There is still an undecided tone to the cheese market, and perhaps the best way to describe the situation is to state that the cheese is evidently wanted, but no one is willing to risk to pay the prices. Consequently we think that probably, if some reasonable concession were allowed, it would result in a movement.

**FRUIT.**—The fruit market is without special feature at the moment. There is the usual business in seasonable lines of green, a considerable movement in oranges and lemons being reported, and values are slightly enhanced, as the supply is working down rather low. In dried fruit we have nothing to note, but currants and raisins are ruling firm. Although there is no change locally, the prospects are for higher prices. There is nothing yet positive on which to base a price for new stock with any degree of certainty. Crop prospects, however, are only favorable from Spain, but from Smyrna the yield, it is reported, will not exceed that of last year, which it will be remembered was small. Native garden strawberries have come in freely during the past week. We are inclined to believe, from information received, that the season will be a short one, and that one or two weeks more will finish it. The reasons for this are that the cold and dampness of the spring and early summer seriously retarded the ripening of the crop, and

the recent advent of warm weather was so sudden and the heat so intense that the berries are ripening faster than they can well be taken care of.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—Trade has been quiet in sugars, but prices have continued firm. The country store-keepers, and even city retailers, have been holding out for lower prices. But as they have about reached rock-bottom, and the preserving season is close at hand, a good business is expected during next week. Molasses has been quiet, but figures hold firm.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The tea trade continues very quiet. Smith, Baker & Co. write as follows: "Higher grade first crop teas, with any pretensions to good water, are a thing of the past for this season. Concerning the second crop, the native reports from the interior indicate a poor and insufficient yield." Coffee continues quiet and in light demand, but prices are firm.

**FISH OILS.**—Our advices from Montreal are as follows: "Steam refined oil is held firmly at 51c. to 53c., there being little, if any, to come forward. Cod oil is in big demand. Sales of barrels are reported at 37c. We quote 37c. to 38c. Cod liver oil is dull at 45c. to 55c.

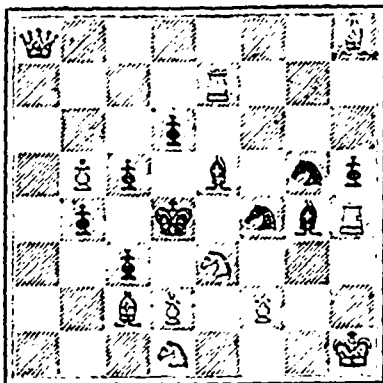
**FISH.**—No change has transpired in the local fish market. This branch of trade is practically lifeless. We know of a lot of 100 odd barrels of very fat herring that were brought to this market on Monday. Though they were carefully and well cured and were in prime condition in every respect, the owner was unable to obtain any offer—even \$1 per barrel—for them. The demand seems now to run for smaller, firmer and leaner fish. Some fair catches of cod, hake, mackerel and herring are reported to have been made all along the shore. No very large takes have been secured, but prospects are improving and strong hopes of a large catch this season are entertained—apparently with reason. Our outside advices are as follows:—  
 Montreal, July 8—"Dry cod is selling at \$1.50 per quintal from Gaspe."  
 Gloucester, Mass., July 8—"New Georges was quoted at \$5.25 a qtl. for large and small at \$4.63; Bank, \$4.87 for large and \$4.37 for small; shoro, \$5.25 and \$4.25 for large and small; dry bank, \$5.25; cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.63; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do., \$2.87 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$5 bbl; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$6; Eastport, \$4; split shoro \$4.25; round do., \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish, \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads, \$3; sounds, \$11; tongues and sounds, \$9.50; tongues, \$8; alewives, \$4; trout \$14.50; California salmon, \$15; Halifax do., \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16; shad, \$12."

**CHESS.**

Solution to Problem No. 26, R to B3. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace.

**PROBLEM No. 28.**

From *British Chess Magazine*.  
 BLACK 10 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

**GAME No. 29.**

HANPE—ALGAIER.

<p><b>WHITE</b></p> <p>R. P. Fleming, Montreal.</p> <p>1 P to K4 2 Kt to QB3 3 P to KB4 4 Kt to B3 5 P to KR4 6 Kt to KKt5 7 Kt takes P 8 P to Q4 9 B to B4 ch 10 P takes P 11 B to K3 12 Q to Q2 13 Castles QR 14 Q to R2 15 P to K5 16 B to Q3 17 B to Kt6 ch</p>	<p><b>BLACK</b></p> <p>G. Barry, Montreal.</p> <p>P to K4 Kt to QB3 P takes P P to KKt4 P to Kt5 P to KR3 K takes Kt P to B6 K to K P to Q3 P takes P B to KKt5 P to KR4 P to Q4 KKt to Kt K to Q2</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- 18 Kt takes P B to K3
- 19 Kt to B4 Kt to K2
- 20 B to K4 Q to KKt
- 21 R to Q3 a Q takes RP
- 22 R to QR3 Q to Kt
- 23 P to K6 ch K to B b
- 24 P to Q5 Kt to K4
- 25 R to QB3 Kt to Kt3
- 26 K to Kt c Kt takes Kt
- 27 B takes Kt B takes B
- 28 Q takes B Q to Kt2
- 29 P to Q6 P to QB3
- 30 R to B5! Kt to Kt3
- 31 Q to Kt5 R to R3
- 32 B takes QBP! P takes B
- 33 R takes P ch K to Kt2 c
- 34 Q mates.

**NOTES.**

By R. P. Fleming.

a An important move; the Rook supports the Bishop; effectually prevents the Queen capturing QBP advantageously; escapes before it is asked from P to B7, and gets into active offensive play at the same time.

b If 22 B takes P White wins a piece in the combination resulting from 24 P to Q5; Black, however, should have retired the K to K sq.

c White might have proceeded more brilliantly with 26 B takes Kt, 26 Kt takes B; 27 R takes P ch. If Black 27 K takes R; 28 K takes Kt, dis. ch; if \* \* \* 27 K to Kt; 28 Kt takes Kt, 28 B takes B ch; 29 K to Kt etc.; if 27 K to Q; 28 Kt takes Kt, B takes B ch; K to Kt etc.  
 e If \* \* \* 33 K to Kt; 34 P to Q7 wins.—*Gazette*.

**Geo. H. Fielding,**  
**SOLICITOR, &c.**  
 93 HOLLIS ST.  
 MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
 Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**Churns, Washing Machines,  
 Wringers, Mangles,  
 CARPET SWEEPERS,  
 Step Ladders, Filters,  
 EVERYTHING FOR  
 House Cleaning,  
 —AT—  
 CRAGG BROS. & CO.,  
 Cor. Barrington and George Sts.  
 HALIFAX, N. S.**

Prices Always the Lowest!  
**LYONS' HOTEL,**  
 Opp. Railway Depot,  
**KENTVILLE, N. S.**  
**DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.**

**Tea. Tea. Tea.**  
**ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.**  
 We have just landed a choice lot of  
**TEAS,**  
 including ORANGE PEKOE,  
 ASSAM PEKOE, and  
 SOUCHONG and CONGO.  
 Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.  
 —ALSO—  
 LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS  
 PICKLES SAUCES, TINNED MEAT  
 AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES,  
 BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c.  
 STILTON, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND  
 PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS,  
 TRUFLES, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS  
 in every variety, by best makers.  
**Jas. Scott & Co.**  
**CONTINENTAL HOTEL,**  
 100 and 102 Granville St.,  
 (OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)  
 The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-  
 ner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.  
 Oysters in every style. Lunches 12 to 2.30.  
**W. H. MURRAY, Prop'r.,**  
 Late Halifax Hotel.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Loaf.....	8
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 1/2
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	34 to 35
Demerara.....	32 to 36
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	32
Trinidad.....	32 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 33
<b>Tobacco, Black.....</b>	<b>38 to 44</b>
Bright.....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**  
 Wheat and corn have started off again on the uphill grade, having advanced 2 1/2c. to 3c. for July, and 5c. on September, from the lowest point. Flour and cornmeal are consequently picking up in price. Mills quoting Garnet to day \$5.35, but looking for 15c. advance this week. Other millers speak in much the same way. We make no change in quotations.

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

Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 14.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Ex. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9

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

**FLOUR.**

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.70
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 30 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.15
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.10
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.90 to 5.00
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.30
Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.60
" Rolled.....	4.60 to 4.80
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.60 to 2.70
Rolled Wheat.....	5.80
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts.....	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings.....	21.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn.....	21.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	5 1/2 to 5
P. E. I. Oats.....	6 1/2 to 5 1/2
Hay per ton.....	10.00

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

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples, No. 1, per bbl, new Am.....	5.75
" Valencias, repacked.....	10.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, Egyptian, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 3
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	9
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50

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

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra.....	11.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	11.50
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
ALEWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
Haddock, per qt.....	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE.....	2.00 to 2.25
LUCK.....	2.00 to 2.25
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	1 1/2
COD OIL A.....	26

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	16 to 18
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	15 to 16
" old.....	10 to 15
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Top nshp, new.....	18
" old.....	8 to 10
" Western.....	16 to 17
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10 1/2
" Antigonish.....	none

# WANTED—A COMPANION.

## CHAPTER I. MYSELF AND MY SEARCH

I am a single woman.

That is enough of myself. I am forty, so with that fact added to the foregoing it should be supposed that I might own a little individuality.

I believe I have some of that quality; I am not quite sure what it means, or how it should be shown; still, I have nieces, and they are apt to call me "the dearest old soft in the world."

I mean to travel. I have travelled, and I mean to do so until it comes to carrying one's bath-chair with one. Then I will stay at home.

Some friends said I generally hob-nob for my excursions, but two years ago my friends tailed me from one cause and another, and though Tom and his wife and the whole array of nephews and nieces told me I should make a mess of it, I decided to advertise.

This is what I put in the *Times*, the *Standard* and the *Morning Post*. I had three insertions in each paper. Surely with this three times multiplied three I ought to be lucky.

"WANTED—A Companion for travelling; neither young nor old. Unselfish. Must be energetic. Expenses paid, but no other honorarium. Address: S.S.S., Crampton's Library, Urchester."

The three "S's" I hold have something singular in them, and yet contain truth. My name is Sylvia Selbourne Scott.

I was ready to start at a day's notice. I live in my own house, and my two maids and the gardener, Watson, have lived with me all the ten years of my spinster establishment. They know my ways, and they know what I mean when I say:

"Dawson, board wages from to-morrow. Go to Mr. Tom's each week as usual. I will write when I come back."

Mr. Tom is my brother, the lawyer at Urchester.

They all knew about the advertisement. Dawson, I could see, thought it something *infirmité*.

That was nothing to me.

Each "Wanted" appeared duly in the Wednesday's copy. On Wednesday evening I had twenty answers—we are near enough to London for a second London delivery at night.

The first letter I opened was the perfection of a letter. It was the warm effusion of a girl desirous of making acquaintance with foreign lands, and ready for any service, so that she might gain her point: her father was a London curate.

No. 2 was from a blue stocking. She wrote in a small, clear hand as one would do who is accustomed to write much of difficult phraseology. She had her degree, she hoped I was going where she would be free to make use of the introductions she had to librarians and foreign scientists.

No. 3 was from a young man, ay, but such a man as would have been but a willow wand beside No. 2, if they could have met. He said sex was not named in the advertisement, but he hoped "manliness would be no objection." Manliness, forsooth! he did not know what the word meant.

But I am tired of this. Out of the twenty, ten were as good as good could be.

I ran across to Tom's.

"Don't decide at once, Sylvia; and don't answer any till you have slept upon your answer."

This was the first damper.

I heard the postman ring in the morning, and I wondered much at the long time Dawson talked with him. She was steady as—as I am myself; he is a married man too. I even heard the woman laugh—how vulgarly the best of servants can laugh.

I had a hundred answers that morning.

Thursday, the same and more.

Friday, more still, and by the addresses, half must have been duplicates of former letters. I never opened one Friday letter.

I answered twelve letters, and I showed each answer to Tom, for I was getting unnerved by the deluge of applications. And I scrupulously made the most of every possible difficulty, keeping out every word which might dash even the faintest *chance* over my search.

So my difficulties thinned themselves away, and at the end of a week I saw myself hovering between two.

Which should it be?

"The nicest person might be hidious," my niece Clair said. "And you know, aunt, you will always like pretty people."

"And a pretty girl who cannot strap her own boxes will not do for me."

"No; but porters and waiters can strap the boxes. And fancy you six weeks, or six years, with only an ugly person to consult."

This was queer ridicule of me and my tastes.

"Send for their photos, aunt," Claire ended.

I did this.

They were ridiculously alike. One wore a fashionable dress, and the other wore a baggy-sleeved thing which would be called æsthetic—do the people who use the word know what æsthetic means?

"They're sisters!" Claire said.

"They're one and the same. Dressed-up imposters. Each one a regular do!" Nan added. "I like the baggy sleeves the most."

"Nonsense!" Was I going to be laughed out of my plan by those two girls?

"One writes from London, and one from Derbyshire. One is a clergyman's daughter, and I've found his name in the clergy list. The other has had ten years of governessing in London, and is tired of it. One writes like print, and one writes in an old-fashioned style. One is named Gill, and one is Travers. Now?"

"Indisputable." Nan shrugged her shoulders. "Still I cling hopefully to baggy sleeves. Is she Gill or Travers?"

"I don't know," I said shortly.

Then a quick taper which can be roused in me set its decision on the one who was not "baggy sleeves"; and I wrote in Tom's library my acceptance of Miss Travers.

She, too, had demanded some small salary.

She was to meet me in London on Wednesday, June 26th, one week exactly from the date of my letter.

## CHAPTER II. MISS TRAVERS AND MISS TRAVERS

I arrived at my hotel, and was told that a lady was awaiting. Of course I would see her. To my surprise a woman of forty confronted me.

"Miss Travers?" I said questioningly.

"Yes; and yet I am not the Miss Travers you expect. She is my niece, and I have been looking her up for her journey. A dressmaker has disappointed me—she must have nice clothes. Do not blame the girl; the fault is mine that she is not here."

The words were simple, but the charm of the lady's manner was simply indescribable.

"And you would like to see me?"

"Ah," she smiled, "you detect quickly."

Then we talked, and we came to arrange that the girl should be brought by the aunt the following morning.

"She is like you?" I said, as we shook hands.

I devoutly hoped so.

"As a girl is like an old woman."

We met on the platform. I really had never before started on a journey so light of heart; I felt free to say or do what I chose as with old friends. I touched my Miss Travers on the arm, and I said with a meaning look:

"The dress!"

"Yes."

The girl was a trifle shy.

"You like it?" the aunt said.

"Very much."

"I am so glad! And I should have been full of regret if I had not made her get it. Please pull her up, Miss Scott, if you find her neglect her dress. Ellen does not care for those things much."

"I am afraid not," I said.

"It is such a brilliant thing for her. Fancy going away on such a tour—with the possibility of so long a tour! If only I could find the same!"

"Join us," I said.

A sudden look of sadness, as suddenly thrown off, swept the lady's face.

"I cannot," she said with a marked finality; "I am far from rich."

Now words like these always make me feel uncomfortable, and I either fall silent and idiotic, or else blurt out some crude sentence wide of the mark, if not absolutely rude. This was my abrupt cry as I got into the railway carriage:

"Advertise!"

Miss Travers shook her head and smiled. For so old a woman it was strange she should look so wistful.

We made our run down to Dover quickly, and our conversation was neither much nor striking. Not so to me at least. In fact, I felt at a loss more than once, and, like a fool, plunged into personalities rather than not talk at all.

"Your aunt has had trouble!" I asked.

"No."

The girl looked wonderingly.

"Such a sad expression when I spoke of her coming abroad with us."

"That? Oh, I don't know. Aunt's face is—is very expressive. She can—she perhaps forgets what it may say."

A little color tinged her cheeks.

"She could not be an actress; she could not conceal——"

A soft laugh answered me:

"Yet we tell aunt she would have made her fortune on the stage."

"Indeed!"

Then came silence, and my next attempt was more directly personal. Without any leading up to the letters consequent on my advertisement, I began in this way:

"Gill—the name Gill—do you know a Miss Gill?"

The suddenness of my attack startled my companion.

"Miss Gill?" she repeated, and her cheeks were scarlet. Perhaps she thought me a mad woman. "No," with a little gasp.

"Sure?" I added quickly. "The likenesses were exact."

She did not answer at once.

"It could not be!" she cried. "I was at school—the only time father could send me to school—with Dora Gill. They always said we were exactly alike. She was fifteen, so was I. She came from Wales. I was only at school six months. Could she have answered your advertisement?"

"A Miss Gill did, and it was touch-and-go between your photograph and her's. But I did not like her baggy sleeves."

"How funny!" and again came the low laugh, a laugh of pure amusement.

But here the girl suddenly bethought her of something. She rummaged her hand-bag, and brought out an addressed postcard.

"I nearly forgot," she cried. "I promised aunt to have this posted at Dover. Just a word or two will do. I always write shorthand on those things to send and home; it saves bothering about letters, and postmen and servants do not yet read shorthand."

She made her hieroglyphics, and she read me what she had said.

## CHAPTER III. AN INSULT.

I never make night journeys, neither do I hurry. As we crossed my companion was not seasick—delightful! And we considered where our first resting-place should be as we crossed, walking up and down the deck of the *Castalia*, enjoying the brilliant fresh glory of the loveliest June day. Ellen's dauntless gaze sweeping the horizon saw the white English cliffs and the Calais cliffs, and she made gay talk over seeing them at one and the same moment.

She was a glad, bright girl: yet, like her aunt's face, a shadow came on her's now and again.

We stopped at Amiens. My plans were vague, comfortably vague. Probably I should go South for the winter, but on the way I had no special choice of towns. Ellen would most surely, being such a nice girl, have the casting vote.

The Lion d'Or was old fashioned. The long room I had once, years ago, seen; the old garden, with the sun-dial, and with the chained monkey in the corner, were the same.

An old cure and an officer came in. Probably they dined nightly at the Lion d'Or. So I explained to my companion, for how was she to know the ways of Continental life.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, "that is what aunt told me. You know she tried to tell me so many things; she told me how insecure the bedroom doors are, how you cannot lock them, and how many there are. I have found out that is true; there are three to my room and four to your's."

"My dear child, I never think of such things. I never bring jewellery abroad; and as for money I get it as I go along."

I gave this explanation in rather a loud voice, as at the moment two shabby-looking characters passed our bench and rudely—yes, very rudely—looked at my young girl.

A pretty young girl, but a tall and stately one at the same time. She colored, but she drew herself up.

She laughed, however, as much as to say she was paying no heed whatever to the notice of these creatures. After the laugh the shadow I have spoken of fell across her face. I could see that she made an effort to chase it, but she succeeded, and it was with a glad face she left me on my seat and paced round the garden paths.

Involuntarily I felt protective towards her. She was by no means of a weak, dependent nature, and yet there was a vague shadow of utter trust in me. I explain it badly; to put it brusquely, Ellen Travers had the dual nature we all of us have, the good and the evil, the proud and the weak, the trustful and the self-reliant. But that really says nothing. It is mere philosophising.

The close-fitting drab dress was on the further side of the garden to that on which I sat; also the broad brimmed hat of the cure was over there and some blue-bloused children. I saw Ellen stop, and was amused to fancy how quickly she was making friends.

She spoke French very well; I had heard her. So interested was I over my imaginings that I was blind to events at my elbow; those two shabby-looking men were literally at my elbow.

"Ma'am."

The cockney English startled me.

"Is that there young person a friend o' yours?" was the question.

"She is," and I folded my hands as much as to say I wished no more speech with the creature.

"Know her long?"

"This is extreme impertinence!" I cried. "Yes, I have known her some time! Do hours make intimacy! May you not be acquainted with one person for years and never know them, and with another seal friendship at the end of an hour?"

"'s queer," he soliloquised. "She answers, but her get-up's too—too ash enough on the cheap."

"I must request you to leave me," I said.

"Then it's nabbing that young woman. No harm that if she's the one as me and my pal are wanting, but a ticklish job if all's square. Orders is orders, my lady, and when orders isn't quite clear a cove's in a mess."

I could simply gape.

"Look here, ma'am." He pulled from his pocket a greasy pocket-book.

Description says this: 'Old lady with a girl. Girl fresh and lively. Dress cheap, stylish.' That don't answer, and, begging your pardon, my lady, your not a hold lady."

"I may feel myself old," I said. What an idiot I was! I was playing into the man's false accusation. "But," I added coldly, "my years do not answer your description, and certainly my young friend does not. This is a novel experience for me." I gave a scornful laugh. "I have travelled much, but never yet have I been mistaken for a person who was 'wanted.' Wanted is, I believe, the word you apply to the wretched creatures the law would arrest!"

"That's so," the second man said. "We're on the track, ma'am of a woman known as 'Nell,' sometimes 'Harrison.'"

I felt fiery. Did ever any woman experience such a dishonor? I answered angrily:

"My name is Scott—Miss Scott of Urchester. My brother is a solicitor there, whose acquaintance you may like to make. I have many young friends, and this one is a clergyman's daughter. I will give you her father's address. Between him and my brother you can satisfy yourselves at your leisure. Also, I shall put myself under the protection of the French law."

"Ye've put yer foot in it, Bill," I heard the second man say to the first.

(To be Continued.)

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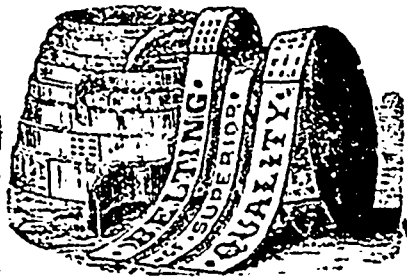
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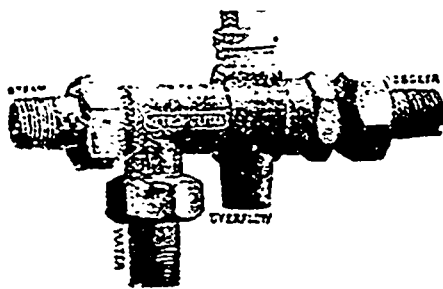
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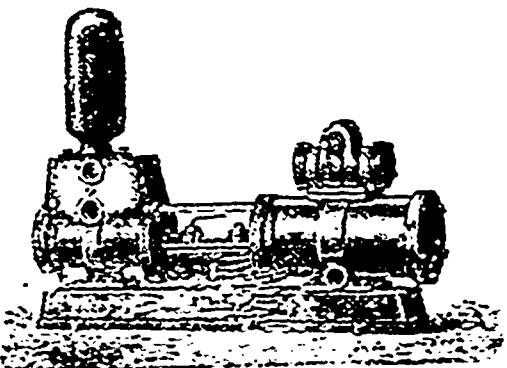
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## MINING.

The mining outlook continues very favorable. In coal, with the exception of the strike at Spring Hill Mines, there is nothing particularly worthy of note, beyond the fact that the output from the Cape Breton collieries is unprecedentedly large. In iron there is great activity, large quantities of limonite being shipped to the Londonderry works from Brookfield Station, and supplies of hematite ore continue to be drawn from Annapolis County. In Pictou County the work of opening up the large deposits is being vigorously pushed, and large smelting works will soon be put up, the question of the site still being in abeyance. Gold mining is in a particularly flourishing condition, Mr. Gilbert Parker now pushing operations in the east and west and meeting with great success in all instances. His operations at Gay's River are most important, and results are likely to prove this one of the richest districts in the Province. Messrs. Hardman, Hayward, Touquay, Reid and a host of others, all well known gold miners of experience, are kept busily employed and are in all instances meeting with success. Manganese is looking up, new life being introduced into the business and some of the best districts being worked to a greater extent.

Central Rawdon to the front. The Central Rawdon Mining Co. under the management of Mr. Gould Northup, who managed the Northup Mine a year ago with such marked success, have now got water to their mill from a brook one thousand feet distant, and have been crushing through the month of June and smelted the splendid yield of 517 ozs of gold from about 100 tons of quartz together with slate and alluvial.

Mr. Northup has made changes in milling, which makes the saving of gold easier and more certain than heretofore, he has opened up the lead to quite an extent and it is showing gold as far as opened. He is sinking a new shaft, which shows gold from the start, building tramway and other improvements, planning on a good summer's work.

Mr. Northup's efficiency in the mining business has been so well proved in the past and the appearance of the vein is so good at present that the expectations of the company run high for the future.

Mr. Willis, the manager of the Northup mine, has a very nice brick this month and the prospects are good. The probabilities are he will also swell the records during the summer.

MONTAGUE.—Just as we go to press we hear that there is a steady improvement in the Annand Mine as depth is reached.

RAWDON.—It is reported that the Rawdon United Mines have been purchased by Mr. McNaughton, who worked them so successfully before they were purchased by Mr. Browne and the English Syndicate.

CARIBOU.—Things are looking well in this district, and some of the properties will soon change hands.

OREN'S DISTRICT.—An investigation has been held by the Commissioner of Mines to determine who is entitled to the areas in this district, lately held by Messrs. Archbold, Litbgor, Archbold, et al, at Indian Path. The original leases expired, and before the fact was discovered by the owners the areas had been covered by prospecting licenses. Mr. Henry Archibald, claiming that the applications for licenses were void in not being in accordance with the Mining Act, applied for the areas under leases.

Mr. J. E. Hardman, M. E., has been absent in New York, where it is reported he is arranging the purchase of the most improved stamp mill for the Oldham District.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—Mr. McQuarrie came to town on Saturday with a large quantity of very rich ore.

The lead on the Kaye property now being worked by Messrs Oland and Skerry is ten inches in width, not two as was accidentally reported in the last issue of THE CRITIC.

LAKE CATCHA.—Captain Smart has been visiting this district presumably to inspect the Graves Mine at the head of Chezzatecook Harbor.

The following taken from the Idaho World of May 2nd last proves the high esteem in which Capt. W. I. Smart is held in the West of the United States. Equally reliable testimony as to his ability and integrity could be obtained in numerous other mining localities where he has operated, so that his coming to Nova Scotia with the determination of helping in honestly developing our gold mines is a fortunate occurrence: "When we say that Capt. W. I. Smart is the best quartz expert that ever came to Boise County—the best for the county as well as his company—we do not exaggerate in the least. Most experts come here, remain a day or so, take no more than a birds-eye view of the country, skip out and are never seen again. The Captain came here, examined the country thoroughly, and then formed an opinion on what he had seen. It was favorable and he returned. His first visit was made last fall, when he bought three mines in Eikhorn District. He has now visited almost every mine and prospect in the county, thoroughly inspected them and sampled the ores, and there is not an old timer in the county so well acquainted with her mines and prospects as Captain Smart. He has taken hold of a number of other mines lately, among them the Ohio, an extension of the Gold Hill, at the head of Doyle's Gulch near Placerville; the Baldwin, three miles below Centreville; the Dabuque, an extension of the Baldwin, the Ben Hur, at the head of Lewis Gulch, northeast of Centreville, and the Lucky Boy, in Gambrius district, seven miles northeast of this place. He has put crews of men at work in each of these mines. At

the Lucky Boy a raise has been started for the surface. The distance to be run is eighty or ninety feet. A tunnel has been run about 300 feet on this claim, and the raise starts about half way in. The raise is now following a fifth inch vein of fine ore. For a new prospect the Ohio is the most promising location in Idaho. There are three veins in this location, the first at present not showing very good ore. The second is a seven foot vein of solid ore that will mill \$20 per ton. No. 3 will run from \$40 to \$100 per ton. This vein varies from eight inches to two feet. The Ben Hur is a two foot vein that runs about \$20 per ton on the surface. The Captain is negotiating for eight or ten other quartz claims, the location of which we are not at liberty to state, but will say that from information received negotiations are pending, and these locations will be sold with but little doubt. Boise County needs more just such men as Capt. Smart. He is a thorough judge of a mine, is very painstaking in procuring samples, and is a rustler. He has been idle scarcely a day this season. Almost every day finds him out in the mountains examining a prospect."

**THE EDISON PROCESS FOR WORKING IRON ORE.**—A work of much importance to the iron-mining district, including Orange and Rockland counties, New York, and Warren and Sussex counties, New Jersey, is to be begun in early July by the recently incorporated New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Company, of which Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is president. The purpose of the company is to apply Mr. Edison's newly invented process for concentrating, separating and reducing an ore peculiarly susceptible to the retention of magnetism. Operations will begin in the Ogden iron mine, about two miles south of Ogdensburg, on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. This mine was operated as early as 1722, and was for a long time worked profitably. The original vein gave magnetic ore of an inferior quality, and work by the old laborious and expensive process had to be abandoned. With Mr. Edison's improved machinery it is hoped that an industry of much value will be developed. A newly discovered vein in the Ogden Mine extends at least two miles in length, and is practically exhaustless. The mine was purchased by the Edison concern last fall, and the company immediately began to build extensive works, which are equipped with elaborate machinery. The main structure is nearly 250 feet long, and has many side wings. The plant will crush and reduce 1,000 tons of ore each day, rejecting the stony refuse, and rendering a magnetic product 65 per cent. pure. A spur has been built from the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad to the mines, and at the terminus a hamlet of workmen's houses has already sprung up. Operations on a large scale will be begun in a very short time. The superintendent of the works will be S. Edison, a relative of the inventor.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

No new developments from the gold mines to mention. The old mills at Molega are at work night and day pounding out the coveted metal. The Caledonia Mine will soon have their new steam pump in operation, which will make a hum in that quarter. Mr. Balleu, at the Boston Mine, Molega, is rishing out nicely speckled quartz, and has given an order for a ten stamp mill, which is to be completed in a short time.

Carpenters have almost got full possession at Whiteburn, with the exception of the Graves Mine, which has better prospects than ever. The old McGuire mill will soon have ten stamps, instead of five, and a 70 horse power engine at work. Mr. G. W. Johnson, who has the contract for putting up the building and machinery for the new Wiswell mill on the old Parker Douglas property, is now in Boston to secure a suitable steam engine for use in that mill.

At the West Mine, Whiteburn, men are at work replacing the old stamps, overhauling the mill, and making preparations for mining on a larger scale than heretofore.—*Gold Hunter.*

The long looked for rich lead has been uncovered at West Whiteburn, Queen's county, and it is reported the lode is large and rich in the precious metal.

It is said that a recent find of gold between Molega Mines and Greenfield is one of the richest yet discovered in Nova Scotia. The finder took up a small block of areas, and over 1,200 areas were subsequently taken up by W. J. Nelson and others.—*Chronicle.*

**A MONTH'S YIELD.**—There were on exhibition at the Commercial Bank this week two gold bricks weighing 517 ounces, and worth ten thousand dollars—the product of one month's (June) work at the mine of the Central Rawdon Company, with a fifteen-stamp mill.—*Tribune.*

The *Canadian Mining Review* in its last issue states that Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, has been in this Province with the object of having an investigation made by Dr. Bailey into the geology and minerals of Colchester County.

**ONTARIO, —Sudbury District.**—Recent advices from this district show that work on the mines operated by the Canadian Copper Co., the Dominion Mineral Co., Messrs. Vivian & Sons and others is being carried on vigorously. In anticipation of the operation of new Ontario Mining Act, quite a number of prospectors have arrived, and an unprecedented rush of prospectors into the district is expected this coming season. Besides, a good many of the mining speculators, having found out that undeveloped properties cannot be sold at any price, are preparing to open their claims this year.

**PORT ARTHUR DISTRICT.**—The Silver Mountain Mine is reported as showing extra vigor since the advent of the new manager. A new promising vein on this property will likely be tested in a thorough manner shortly.

# Gold Mining Supplies!

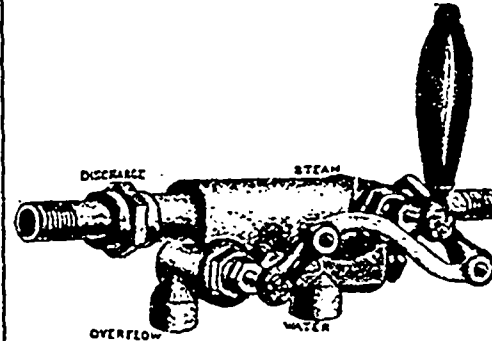
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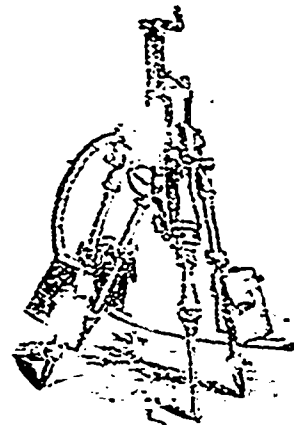
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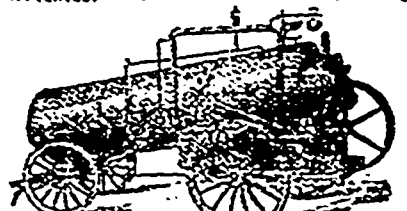
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## LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

Dear Friend,—While looking over some old newspapers the other day, I came across a paragraph headed "The Mystic Three." "In obedience to what subtle law" the writer, who styles himself the "Mystic Three Editor" asks "is it that events so often happens in threes? Or is it only by chance." And readers are invited to communicate brief accounts, for publication, of "unusual events and incidents that have come within their experience in series of threes."

This reminded me, as it doubtless will remind you, of talks we have had about similar events occurring thrice within a few days, or weeks at most, of each other. You told me that in your family, the frequent occurrence of like events in this way had been noted for generations, until it had become a traditional superstition, that if one death occurred in the family there would be three within as many weeks. And that accidents, births, marriages, etc., would follow in like mystic succession. In our family the Mystic Three has also become a superstition, and you will remember that I related a number of most remarkable, in fact, *startling* incidents of this nature. A few days ago a gentleman from the country related in my hearing a story which adds another to our already large collection of incidents of a similar nature.

A dog which had been noticed trotting quietly past this gentleman's residence suddenly turned, looked towards it, and howled once, a most dismal heart-chilling howl, then turned towards a neighbor's residence, howled twice and trotted on. Neither the gentleman nor his family were superstitious, or were in the habit of attaching any importance to dogs' howlings or other "warnings." So the incident made only a momentary impression. Within a week the gentleman's infant son was taken ill and died, and within a fortnight more, a mother and her babe were carried from the neighbor's house to their last resting-place. What about it? Is it only by chance, or in obedience to some subtle law, that events so often happen in threes?"

This reminds me of my promise, which otherwise I might have forgotten, to give you a short chapter in the history of our young friends, whose romance is in course of development. A few days prior to our Natal Day anniversary, our Romeo overtook me on my way to the Park, and accompanied me during my walk. I could see that while engaging in conversation on other themes, his mind was absorbed with something of much greater interest to him, and before parting he told me a strange weird story of a gypsy's prophecy, made before his family and that of his lady love came out from the old country. The gypsy had predicted the family feud mentioned in a previous letter, the settlement at Chebucto and other events, all of which had been fulfilled. Remaining as yet only partially fulfilled is the prediction that a young woman and a young man, the last of these, their respective families, would love each other, be engaged, and ultimately marry other parties. The young man assured me that he was not under the influence of any superstitious feeling, but he admitted that he could not rid himself of the feeling of dread of impending catastrophe.

Since our Natal Day anniversary I met our young friend again, and instinctively felt that the gypsy's prophecy had been fulfilled. We had been in conversation but a few moments, when he told me that the estrangement which he had dreaded had occurred. The particulars as related to me are sufficiently interesting to bear repetition. They would read like a chapter of exciting romance, but I have no time to spare for romancing at present. Ah! I had almost forgotten to mention the connection of this affair with the "Mystic Three" superstition. Our young friend said that the dread of impending evil which had preceded the unfortunate estrangement had been increased by a foolish superstition, known in his family as the "Mystic Rule of Three." "I don't believe in the thing myself," he said, "but it is, I must own, very strange how frequently, almost invariably it would seem, weddings, births, accidents, or other prominent events have occurred in triplets. These," he said, "must be mere coincidences, noticed because occurring thrice, while there must be tens of thousands of events which stand alone. However this may be," he continued, "two quarrels, or rather estrangements, had taken place in our family within as many weeks prior to this, to me, terrible affliction."

I shall offer no explanation until I have learned what you think about the "Mystic Three." Of this, however, I am assured, there is a wise Providence directing and controlling all events.

We have been having and thoroughly enjoying a series of beautiful summer days, and nature, whom I like to imagine as re-invading our city and its environs, once all her own wild haunts, is docked in her most charming robes. Your home and its surroundings must be perfectly lovely; but would you not enjoy a stroll through our gardens and parks? Their charms are of course enhanced by comparison with much that is everything but lovely in city scenery. I do not think of anything particularly worth relating that has happened here recently.

As you will see by the papers, there is a good deal of uneasiness, not amounting to general alarm even, much less to genuine scare, on account of the existence of a number of cases of diphtheria, some of which have terminated fatally.

It is certain that, where there are animal or vegetable impurities, or exhalations therefrom, there this dreaded disease appears and is most fatal. Probably the diphtheritic poison infection, or parasite, finds in filthy essential conditions for development and increase. The human system, debilitated by impure exhalations, and other debilitating causes, rendered incapable of vigorous remedial effort, or resistance to infection. The mucous membrane of the throat for instance, partaking of the general debility, becomes a suitable field for the growth of the infection, while the mucous secretion, also sharing in the prevailing abnormal condition, favors the growth of the diphtheritic crop instead of killing the germ, as the normal secretion would, and does. Then, if the diphtheritic membrane be not removed, comes

infiltration, and absorption of the infection, paralyzing the already diminished vital energies. What about prevention and remedies? The preventive measures, as in every case, are to remove causes. Keep all premises in such a condition, by use of dry earth, lime, etc., etc., as that there shall be no breeding place for infection, none of the conditions essential for its propagation. Our Civic Authorities, aided by the professional guardians of the public health, are vigorously (!) at work on this line.

The treatment, which hitherto I have found effectual in every case in which the patient's vitality has been sufficient for the required remedial effort (you of course know that nothing extraneous to the system, nothing in fact save properly digested and assimilated nourishment, can supply what we term vitality or vital energy) is the persistent application of ice, internally and externally to the throat, which treatment both destroys the infection, and allays the local inflammation. The general febrile condition, or fever must be treated in accordance with the degree of fever, and the strength or debility of the patient. If the whole surface is dry and hot, and the strength not too much impaired, a wet sheet pack is just the thing. When the general fever is less a tepid bath is indicated. And when the superficial heat is unequal, the warm bath should be employed. The pack or bath should be repeated as frequently as may be required in order to balance the circulation.

In the latter stages, when the respiration is impaired or sufficient, and expectoration difficult, we apply hot fomentations to the throat and chest, and give frequent sips of warm water.

The feet must in all cases be kept warm, and room well ventilated. With reference to nourishment. In every case it is worse than useless to administer food, even the blandest and simplest, when the digestive organs cannot digest it, as is the case when the circulation is greatly disturbed or unbalanced. Cooling acid or sub acid drinks such as lemon juice, apple water, tamarind water, etc, etc, are grateful and useful, and may be administered as freely as desired by the patient. When the fever is allayed, barley water, etc., may be used for a time, and until the digestive powers are restored.

I should have reminded you (as in all cases) the condition of the bowels should be attended to, injections of warm water should be freely employed to clear out the lower bowels, and afterward should there be a sense of distention sulphur used as a gargle in water, or its fumes inhaled, or blown into the throat in powder, is said to be a specific in diphtheria, and has proved effectual in very many cases. I must now abruptly close this long letter with best wishes for yourself and family. S. C.

P. S I need scarcely add that the brief hints I have given you or any amount of hints or instructions cannot make amateur medication supersede the need for professional advice when obtainable.

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### DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

We would be obliged to the members of the Shubonacadie team if they would kindly furnish our Checker Editor with the records of the several games played at the recent match in this city so far as they have them

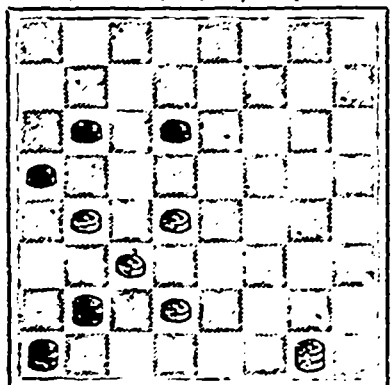
**SOLUTIONS.**  
Problem 172.—The position was:  
—Black men 6, 7, 9, 10, 12; white men 19, 21, 22, 23, 24; black to play and draw. Ending of game 57.

9-13	18-14	17-22	7-16
22-18	6-10	6-2	26-31
13-17	14-9	22-26	19-10
21-14	7-11	2-7	drawn.
10-17	9-6	1-10-15	

**Var. 1.**

11-16	14-18	27-20	18-27
7-14	31-27	23-19	12-16
26-31	19-15	16-23	drawn.

**PROBLEM No. 175.**  
Contributed by Mr. James Beck,  
St. John N. B.\*  
Black men 9, 10, 13, kings 25 29



White men 17, 18, 22, 26 king 32.  
White to play and win.  
\* We thank Mr. Beck for his letter, and the above very neat problem Will reply by mail as soon as opportunity will permit.

### GAME No. 62.

Played at the recent Halifax Shubonacadie team match between Forsyth and Wickwire, the first named having the first move.

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

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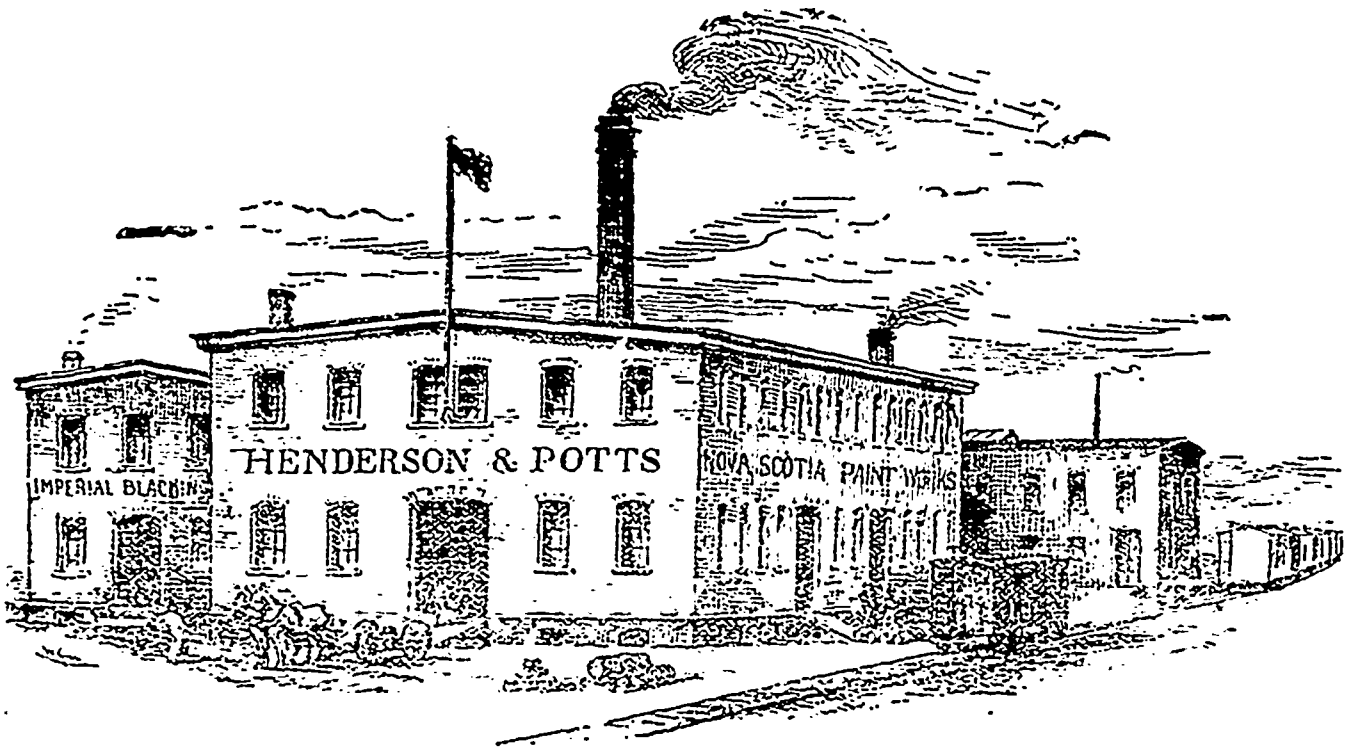


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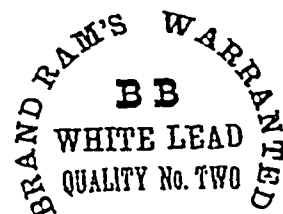
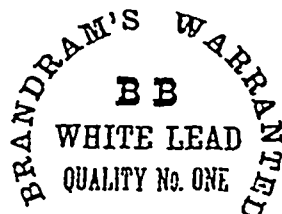
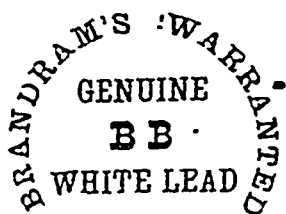
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