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HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 28, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
No. 35 }

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THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia
BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A long session, and that through the hot weather with arduous and disagreeable "scandal" investigations to be prosecuted, must prove trying to the most ardent politician, but we think the sessional indemnity of one thousand dollars, not to mention perquisites, ought to be considered sufficient when the honor of sitting in parliament is counted in. The Government has wisely, we understand, decided that the mooted increase shall not be allowed; the already burdened tax-payers might rise and rebel. Members of parliament should not be too grasping, some of them, to judge by recent events, want the earth, and we do not desire such representatives.

The juxtaposition of newspaper articles or telegrams, or whatever, is sometimes amusing—sometimes pitiable from the utter incongruity. Side by side in several papers a few days ago could be read accounts of the "revelations" at Ottawa, with Mr. Mercier's name very much in evidence, and the presentation of the Pope's medals to the Canadian Zouaves at St. Anne de La Perade on the 19th inst. The report under notice says the most striking feature of the ceremony was the presence within the sanctuary railings of Premier Mercier, attired in his uniform of commander of the order of St. Gregory the Great. It goes on to describe his elaborate costume, or what we might call his "get up," and finally ends with the following regret: "The presence of Mr. Ernest Pacaud, Mr. Mercier's friend, was greatly missed at the ceremony." This is certainly lamentable, the man who cleared out because he was wanted so badly to answer to charges against him would certainly be a loss at a religious ceremony.

The announcement made in the Senate by Premier Abbott on the 20th inst., that a Royal Commission would be appointed to investigate the whole system of our civil service in order that it may be reformed and reorganized, is a step in the right direction. The condition revealed at Ottawa shows plainly enough to the whole country the need of a reformation, and it is gratifying to see the initial step taken by the chief servant of the people. Only a brief outline of the scope of this commission is given, but we think the Premier is in earnest and means to make a clean sweep of all holes and corners where the light does not penetrate, and where the works of darkness may be carried on. Mr. Abbott takes the view we expressed last week, that the business of the country should be conducted on business

principles, and points out that one of the greatest defects has hitherto been that the public business has not been regulated as the business of any private individual would be. The fact is that it is not prudent to fully trust any man, where there is responsibility to anyone else. Many a man, from small affairs up to the greatest, has had so much temptation and opportunity to be otherwise than honest thrust in his way, that he has fallen; it will be well if our civil service is so reorganized as to place a commission of inspection in a position to see that all things are conducted as they ought to be.

"Whaleback" steamers are things we have most of us heard of but have not seen—at least we fancy people must have heard of them pretty generally, for they are such a new departure in freight craft that they have been attracting the attention of the press for some time. The *Wetmore*, one of this class, which took a cargo of wheat from Duluth, Minn., to Liverpool, G. B., a few weeks ago, is creating, according to the *Winnipeg Commercial*, quite a stir in the shipping world. The form of these boats may be imagined from their name, and they are built specially with a view to carrying grain. The *Wetmore* was built by the American Steel Barge Company, of West Superior, Wisconsin, and is 265 feet in length, just enough to permit her passage of the Welland Canal locks, but not short enough to allow the passage of the locks of the St. Lawrence Canal. The vessel carried from West Superior 70,000 bushels of wheat, and at Montreal took 25,000 bushels additional. The voyage from Montreal to Liverpool was made in 384 hours, with rather bad weather part of the time, and as an evidence of the ship's ability or stability, it is stated that she carried 26 tons of coal on deck for some days in a rough sea and lost none of it. Visitors to the barge in Liverpool were numerous at 1s. per head, which was for the benefit of an orphan asylum. These novel craft appear to combine a number of advantages, among which are cheaper construction (for steel vessels), cheaper cost of operating and greater proportionate carrying capacity than any other vessel in the world. It has been demonstrated by the *Wetmore* that they are the best all-round water carriers that can be devised, and it is prophesied that the future war vessels of the United States will follow this model. The fact that they pay well will be to business men the great recommendation for this new departure in naval designing. They require special docks to accommodate them, and these, we believe, will speedily be provided.

The various shooting competitions taking place at the rifle ranges all over the country at this time are provocative of thoughts relative to the importance of our young men becoming good shots. The practical efficiency of our militia force, should it ever be put to the test, will depend largely upon the ability of the men to shoot well, and although the ranges attract a large number of competitors, we think that not half the interest is taken in shooting that there should be, in consequence of which many young men are losers. It is a pity that so much space in the daily press is given to reports of base-ball games and other events of like trivial and passing importance, and so little, comparatively, to the subject of shooting, which is of lasting and permanent interest to all who watch with solicitude the progress of this growing nationhood of ours. To write up rifle shooting in an attractive style, so as to awaken the young men of the country to a sense of their privileges and responsibilities, would be doing a good work. In a paper such as THE CRITIC there is no space for reports in detail of the records made at the butts, but we can at least urge our young men to look into the matter and see what an advantage it would be to them to perfect themselves as marksmen. There is no small amount of enjoyment to be extracted from the necessary practice, and what sort of a man is he who does not take a genuine pleasure in a gun. The young men who repair to Bedford to shoot at the range usually regard the outing as much to be desired, and return at the end of the day well pleased at any rate with the fun, and not unlikely with some prize money to line their pockets. One of the great desiderata in these days of close application to business is that means should be devised whereby the young men of the country may become strong, athletic and skilful in all those things which go towards making them objects of a nation's pride. The militia offers a great many opportunities for physical improvement. The gymnasium of the 63rd R. Regt., with Sergeant Major Kelly as instructor, did good work last winter, as the assault-arms in the Academy of Music last spring amply testified. The shooting educates in another way, but all these things work together for good. One of the great advantages to be derived from the practice of athletic and skilful exercises is the necessity for temperance in all things. A man cannot be a crack shot unless his head and hand are steady, and to have them perfectly so he must not drink. To fire young men with an ambition to excel as marksmen is better than preaching temperance sermons. Physical perfection is worth striving for, and skill in the use of our faculties is what makes them of value.

We none of us wish to forget our friends to whom the "dead bid welcome and we farewell," but we draw the line at wearing memorial hats. An enterprising hatter of our city is selling the Sir John Macdonald hat, which contains inside a portrait of the late Premier, with the dates of his birth and death, and outside a piece of black and white ribbon. If it is any consolation to those who regret Sir John's death to wear this hat, we hope they will take advantage of the opportunity to get it and make it a profitable scheme for the hatter.

The Russian Jews have at last been welcomed to one country on the earth. The first to permit these poor oppressed creatures to settle in his domains is the Sultan of Turkey. The Sick Man of the East has compassion, and in this matter has shown a strictly kind moral nature which is well worthy of national imitation. Everywhere else are these miserable outcasts repelled, but in the Grand Turk's country poor and rich are alike welcomed and are permitted to compete in trade and handicraft with the subjects of that potentate. It is nothing but utter inhumanity to repulse them from any country in the manner which many nations contemplate. We all agree in condemning the cruelty of the Russian Emperor who has banished them to a small district where they will ultimately starve, but we do not recognize the equivalent cruelty which we exhibit when we wish to restrict them to that unfavorable region, by making emigration impossible. Want of sympathy, which is detested in the disposition of an individual, should also be equally abhorred in national character, for the standards in each are the same. It has been truly said that the calamity of the Russian Jews has torn the false face of hypocrisy from the distracted countenance of this age of moral rottenness.

Special numbers are a feature of modern journalism not by any means to be neglected, when there are certain objects to be compassed. The *Mercury* published a special summer number, and intends to issue a big exhibition paper at the last of next month. In connection with this the *Mercury* announces:—"The Exhibition number of the *Mercury* will be sixteen full pages in size, will be printed on an extra quality of paper, and will be fittingly illustrated. The edition of 10,000 will be by far the largest edition of a Halifax paper ever issued, and its value to business men as a medium in which to advertise their goods is apparent." Now, we do not want to boast, but facts are stubborn things, and the fact that THE CRITIC has been in the special number business a good deal deeper than the *Mercury* ought not to be forgotten. The *Mercury* promises an edition of 10,000 copies, and says it will be by far the largest edition of a Halifax paper ever issued, but this claim cannot stand against the fact that in July, 1886, THE CRITIC issued a special number for circulation at the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, the edition of which numbered 80,000. This number was a 24 page paper. In 1887 we issued a Jubilee number, which was also a 24 page paper, and the edition numbered 25,000. These two were somewhat larger editions than the *Mercury* promises, but to go back to the day of small things we remember we had also a 10,000 copy edition of the XMAS CRITIC in 1885. People said they weren't bad papers either.

Canadians will likely have cause to keep Thanksgiving Day most heartily this year. The prospects for an abundant harvest were never better in our broad Dominion, and the fact that in the Old World there is serious foreboding over the failure of the grain crops makes us deeply grateful that Providence has not seen fit to afflict us likewise. The Russian ukase forbidding the exportation of rye after the 27th inst. seriously handicaps Austria and Germany, and the price of wheat has in consequence gone up tremendously. It is difficult to determine whether the situation in Russia is really as bad as is represented, or whether the move may not be political in its import. In Berlin, where the ukase has created the utmost consternation, it was at first looked upon as the outcome of the Franco-Russian civilities, but the Government has since come to the conclusion that the Czar acted upon purely economic grounds. The crops in India are a failure, and the gaunt form of famine threatens to stalk through the land. The cause of this state of affairs is the terrible heat and drought and locusts. The Government will find its resources taxed to the utmost to provide food for the multitudes and preserve thousands from actual starvation, but as, fortunately, the condition of affairs can be ascertained thus early, and the crops of America promise so well, the countries of the Old World which are in want can look about them for supplies to make up the shortage in their commissariat. It will be well, if in this crisis, those who control the food supply do not make haste to be rich by taking advantage of the necessities of others less fortunate than themselves. It would be an iniquity to raise the price of grain at this time.

The dress reform movement in the United States, after being comparatively quiescent for some time, has received a fresh impulse. The Chautauqua Society has gone to the root of the matter, and the fact that one of the leaders of the movement counsels women to study photographs of the Venus of Milo, and Titian's nude figure in the picture of Sacred and Profane Love until their beauty is literally felt, strikes the keynote of the whole thing. This recommendation is rather startling as coming from the source it does, for most pious Methodist and Baptist women heretofore have had it instilled into them that physical beauty was deceitful, and statues of nude figures are shunned or looked upon with fiendish horror. In this they followed the example of the early Christians, who in their haste to avoid evils of a fleshly nature admonished women to conceal their beauty so that it

would not attract the beholder, but it is well that a healthier movement is underway. We have no higher ideals of beauty than are furnished by Greek art, and when this is recognized fully by women generally their emancipation from clothes which are physically injurious will speedily follow. "The sickly forms which err from honest nature's rule" will no longer be considered beautiful, and pinched waists and feet will not be common. While Chautauqua is holding up the Greek as a model, practical Boston women have organized—according to the *Post*—a dress reform club which intends to do something besides talk. It is seriously proposed, and the members of the club are pledged to appear in it, to adopt a sensible rainy day dress. The skirt is to be killed and reach a little below the knee, and high boots or gaiters will be worn. The membership of this club is 200, and the day on which the dress is to be worn is the first rainy Saturday in October. Business women cannot possibly dress in accordance with the present styles and be comfortable, and the simultaneous adoption of a change such as this by a large number of women will make the alteration comparatively easy.

There cannot be any doubt that the visit of the French Fleet to Cronstadt, and the reception given to its officers by the Czar, is an event of considerable importance. Its importance lies chiefly in the fact that, whether intentionally or not, it has, from the circumstances under which it took place, all the appearance of being a counter demonstration to the visit of the German Emperor to London. That such is the current impression in France is apparent from the articles of the French press, and it is by no means certain that that view is a wrong one. One thing, however, is perfectly clear. Alexander III has at length overcome his reluctance to be brought, as Emperor of Russia, into actual, visible, friendly and almost ostentatious relations with the French Republic. It is true that the word Republic was carefully suppressed in the programme of the ceremonies that took place at Cronstadt; the Czar on board the Imperial yacht, where he entertained the French Admiral, the French Ambassador, and other distinguished naval and diplomatic personages at luncheon, proposing the health of "President Carnot," but on the other hand, the long prohibited "Marschallaise" was played, not only in Russia, but in the presence of the Czar, who stood up while it was being performed. Strange though it may seem to western minds, it was no small matter for the Emperor of Russia to have consented to occupy so prominent and intimate an attitude towards a Naval Squadron carrying the colors of the French Republic. The very existence of a French Republic is an outrage on the political and theocratic doctrines on which the Russian Throne and the Russian Empire repose. Only reasons of state of supreme moment could ever have induced the Czar to have taken the course which he has taken. It is his reply to the renewal of the Triple Alliance. Russia cherishes great schemes, against the execution of which the Triple Alliance exists as a barrier. A powerful ally is therefore of inestimable value to Russia; and France is very powerful. Some little time ago, in the course of conversation, M. Jules Ferry said:—"A great deal may be done by diplomacy now-a-days, but it is a *sine qua non* that diplomacy has a backing of a couple of million bayonets. If there were a serious understanding between France and Russia their power would be very great, indeed, without its being necessary to draw the sword." France has long been holding out the hand of friendship to the Czar; and at last the Czar has grasped it. It is not alleged that Russia has concluded an express Treaty and Alliance with France, but it is manifest that Alexander III is willing to enter into such a compact at the suitable moment.

By the death of James Russell Lowell the United States loses one of the brightest lights of her literature. Not only in his own country will his death be mourned, but wherever his works are known kindred spirits will regret their loss. One by one the distinguished names of American literature are being carved on the tombs that cover the dust of departed greatness. Hawthorne, Motley, Bryant, Longfellow and Emerson have gone before; now the nation mourns the death of perhaps the grandest of them, and only two, John G. Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes, are left of the great New England group of singers. Mr. Lowell was not only a poet and critic, but he was a statesman and a diplomatist of the highest rank. He studied law in the early part of his life, but soon abandoned it for Belles Lettres. Mr. Lowell published his first book of verse when he was 22 years of age, and three years later "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus" and other poems, was produced. Other works, notably "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and "A Fable for Critics," were brought out about 1848, and then the "Bigelow Papers," his masterpiece, was published. Mr. Lowell went to Spain as Minister, and was afterwards transferred to the Court of St. James, where he remained for five years. The great English, Scotch and American Universities bestowed on him their highest honors, and he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard University. He acted for some time as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and subsequently for two years edited the *North American Review*. Mr. Lowell was an ardent abolitionist and a follower of Lincoln. Notwithstanding he was a Republican, in 1888 he supported Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency. As an eloquent and cultured speaker, a graceful and charming writer, an unrivalled humorist, and a man regarded with esteem and respect by all who came in contact with him, it is not strange that Mr. Lowell's demise should draw forth expressions of regret from all sides. The deceased statesman, diplomat and literateur closed his earthly career in his home in Cambridge on Wednesday, August 12th, at the age of 73 years. He had been twice married, but at the time of his death was a widower.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE REASON WHY.

"When I was at the party,"
Said Betty (aged just four),
"A little girl fell off her chair,
Right down upon the floor;
And all the other little girls
Began to laugh, but me—
I didn't laugh a single bit,"
Said Betty, seriously.

"Why not?" her mother asked her,
Full of delight to find
That Betty—bless her little heart!—
Had been so sweetly kind.
"Why didn't you laugh, darling?
Or don't you like to tell?"
"I didn't laugh," said Betty,
"Cause it was me that fell."

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Bunting, "I've heard of such extravagances as silver bath tubs, but this beats all."

"What?" asked her husband.

"Here's an article in the newspaper about 'The Gold Drain.'"

Father—"My son, you should take a lesson from the poultry."

Fresh Son—"I do, father."

"If you did, you would be up earlier in the morning than you are."

"But don't the hens always lay in the morning, father?"

HONOR NOT SAVED.—Mr. de Style—"All is not lost. I have paid every debt, and my honor is saved."

Mrs. de Style—"Are we to go to Newport or Saratoga?"

"We cannot go to either place. We must stay in the city this summer."

"Stay in the city? We shall be everlastingly disgraced."

TAKING NO CHANCES.—"I want to contest my wife's will," said a countryman, breaking into a lawyer's office early Monday morning.

"Is she dead?" enquired the lawyer, for want of something better to say.

"You bet," blurted the visitor. "I wouldn't be contestin' it if she wuzn't. You never knowed that woman, I guess."

STILL UNRECONCILED.—The exchange editor was reading a hair-lifting account of a midnight robbery.

"Weeping Skies!" he snorted, running his shears through the flaming head lines. "They wept, of course, because they mist something."

"That doesn't follow," roared the real estate editor, taking off his coat. "They might have been weeping for the dead of night!"

TWO VIEWS.

I saw her at the ball last night
In costume light and airy;
She beamed upon my raptured sight
For hours, a spritely fairy.

To-day I'm burdened with distress,
My heart is full of sorrow:
I've seen her in a bathing dress—
I'm going home to-morrow.

A FLIPPANT EPITAPH.—"The following epitaph," says a correspondent, "copied from a tombstone in a graveyard in New England, is an interesting example of the coarse flippancy so often found in epitaphs in 'the good old days.'"

Mary Ann lies here at rest,
With her head on Abraham's breast.
It is very nice for Mary Ann,
But rather tough on Abraham.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.—Mr. Bingo (impatiently)—"Clara, I should like to know, just for curiosity's sake, how long it has taken you to dress for the ball."

Clara (sweetly)—"Fifteen minutes, father."

Mr. Bingo—"Fifteen minutes! I'll bet a hundred I have been waiting here a good hour."

Clara—"True, dear father; but you forgot that I had to undress first."

IN THE CLOISTERS.

It may be she will never know
That I have always loved her so;
Within these cloisters cold and gray
I think of her by night, by day,
Wearily pacing to and fro.
If she but knew! When lights are low,
Amid the chanting hushed and slow,
I kneel and think of her and say
Her name for prayers. I can not pray—
God knows, but will she ever know?

An actress died in New York and her friends called an undertaker to make arrangements for the funeral. The undertaker wanted to know how they wanted the coffin trimmed, whereupon the friends of the dead woman said they would accept his suggestions. "Well," said the undertaker, "if the deceased was a single woman I should trim the coffin in white; if a married woman, in heliotrope." The friends said they would think the matter over, and send him word as to their decision. In the afternoon the undertaker received this note: "Trim the coffin in white, with a dash here and there of heliotrope."

Rev. Ralph Brecken says: Having tried Puttner's Emulsion for coughs, influenza, etc., I am pleased to testify to its beneficial results as compared with any remedy previously used. It neither nauseates nor weakens, but pleasantly invigorates the general health.

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—Towards the end of last week Col. Amyot put on his war paint and prepared to tomahawk the Government for having accepted the tender of one Bancroft for the construction of a public work. He claimed that as there was no such man as Bancroft the Department of Public Works was compounding a felony by accepting the tender of a forger. Sir John Thompson parried the scalping blade, first by showing that the department accepted Bancroft's tender because it was the lowest, and believed in his responsibility because an incorporated bank had given assurance that Bancroft had put up the requisite deposit. Subsequently Bancroft had intimated that he had associated with him Larkin, Connolly & Co., a well known firm of contractors, and it was not until years had elapsed that the department discovered that the historical name of Bancroft had been forged.

Premier Abbott proposes a radical reform of the civil service, and a Royal Commission is to be appointed; which said commission is to be non-partisan. It is to be vested with ample powers to investigate the departmental affairs with a view to proposing a remedy for the scandals which are daily cropping up. The Premier and the Government will do well if they succeed in weeding out from the civil service, men who have no patriotism beyond their pockets, and no sense of justice in which self is not the alpha and omega.

The credit of completing the Hoosac Tunnel is due to Canadian engineering skill; and what that tunnel has done for Boston, who can estimate. The Island of Prince Edward is practically cut off from the mainland during the winter season, and its people are most desirous of a safe and speedy connection with the Continent. The Prince Edward Island tunnel is somewhat of an old story, but we believe that it will one day be an accomplished fact; and the government which has the pluck and enterprise to essay the work will deserve well of the Islanders. Has Halifax no interest in rapid communication with the land of potatoes and eggs?

We could wish that some of the M's P. at Ottawa had to endure the post office facilities now provided in Dartmouth. Perhaps a short experience as a resident of our sister city would teach these gentlemen that Dartmouth and also North Sydney are entitled to adequate post office facilities, and the fact that the Government has seen fit to ask parliament to appropriate certain sums of money for the erection of these buildings would not be taken as an indication that Nova Scotia was forever being feasted upon the plums in the Dominion pudding, while poor Ontario had to put up with underdone pastry.

Amid the semi-tropical weather, the Hon. L. H. Davies introduced a resolution condemning the Government for having subsidized the steamship lines doing business between Canada and the West India Islands. Mr. Davies was in a pessimistic mood and intimated that the trade of these Islands could just as well be carried on in schooners. He hinted that Mr. Joseph Wood, of Halifax, had been prepared to close the contracts for steam communication with the West Indies for subsidies much lower than those now voted by parliament. Mr. Foster in answering Mr. Davies stated that the trade of to-day required modern communication, and that regular steamship lines would develop commerce, and that in time the Government's policy would be found to be in the best interests of the country. Several other members voiced their opinions as to the relative merits of steamship and schooner communication, but the resolution was voted down by a majority of 26, the vote standing, Government 107, Opposition 81.

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.

H. M. S. *Tourmaline* sailed for St. John, N. B. on Tuesday.

Amherst is going to have a water supply from the Nappan River.

Mr. Thomas McGreevy has decamped from Ottawa. An order for his arrest was out.

Excavations for the foundation of the Academy of Music at Annapolis have been commenced.

The flagship *Bellerophon* returned on Saturday from her cruise to Newfoundland and Cape Breton.

Lord Elphinstone and a number of prominent Englishmen will visit the Canadian Northwest this autumn.

The annual regatta at Canso took place on Monday and Tuesday. It was a great success, beating all previous records.

Mr. Senecal, superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau, has sent in his resignation to the Government, and it has been accepted.

Entries are pouring in for the provincial exhibition. It will no doubt be a grand success, and we expect to see Halifax fairly crowded with visitors.

A man named James Brydie was killed by an explosion at Oldham gold mines on Wednesday, and a young lad, son of Frank Tiernan, was seriously injured.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces met at Moncton on Saturday. About 350 delegates were present, and the meetings were largely attended.

Ernest Wiswell, a young man working at the exhibition building, fell about 20 feet on Saturday. He is considerably injured, and will be laid up for a few weeks.

A serious break in the wall of one of the side locks of the Cornwall canal occurred on Tuesday. Navigation between Montreal and upper lake ports is uninterrupted.

Amherst is talking of building a large hotel. The town has been feeling the need of such accommodation.

The corner stone of the new public building at Lunenburg will be laid next Tuesday with Masonic honors.

Lord Mount Stephen, accompanied by Lady Mount Stephen, arrived at Montreal on the 20th inst. A number of citizens met them and congratulated the Canadian Peer on his new honor.

The mortality among infants is great at present, probably owing to the great heat. Care should be taken to have good milk for the poor babes. Cholera infantum is a terrible foe to the little ones.

An ice house belonging to Albert Hutchinson, at the first Dartmouth lake, collapsed on Sunday afternoon. There was not much ice in it, and the building had been looking dangerous for some time.

The many friends of Mr. Marshall Black will sympathize with him on the death of his wife. The sad event occurred at New Minas on Tuesday. Mrs. Black was a daughter of Mr. H. B. Witter, formerly of Halifax.

Forest fires have been raging in Cumberland County, and the heat of the weather has been greatly accentuated thereby. The fires were within a few miles of Parrsboro. Valuable timber, fences, etc., have been destroyed.

"Ayer's Preserve Book" is the title of an attractive little pamphlet just received. It contains recipes for various jams and jellies, as well as suggestions about preserving health. A 2 cent stamp sent to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., will bring this pamphlet to any one who wants it.

The jury in the inquest into the death of Andrew Leitch, who was killed at the Richmond railway yard by a railway car falling upon him, returned a verdict of accidental death. It was shown that the same system of repairing cars had been followed for 18 or 20 years by the young man's father, and an accident had never occurred before.

Heber Newton, the fourteen year old son of Edward Mayhew, of Cornwall, P. E. Island, was kicked by a horse on Monday afternoon so badly that the result was fatal. The boy was riding, and, being thrown, tried to hold on to the reins and stop the horse. Instead of stopping, the horse kicked, striking young Mayhew and breaking his skull.

The cattle disease, which seems to be peculiar to Pictou County, has again broken out, and many farmers have lost valuable animals. An inquiry should be made into the nature and cause of this trouble, and means taken to eradicate it. No doubt if the dumb creatures could speak they would be able to tell why they are suffering so. The cause appears to be local.

An extensive change is about to be made in the system of the Salvation Army in Canada. The system inaugurated by Commissioner Adams, that of local government by brigading, has been found to be unworkable, and a return to the old system of direct control of affairs is to be made. This will necessitate a thorough reorganization of the officers and stations, and about 200 of them will be more or less affected.

On Wednesday afternoon the corner stone of All Saints Parish house was laid at Springhill by Mrs. R. G. Leckie. The house is intended for educational and social purposes, and is one of a group of four to be erected by the Episcopalians, including a cottage hospital and a \$10,000 church. The ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone were imposing, and were witnessed by thousands of spectators. This house is the gift of an American lady to the parish of All Saints.

A fatal accident took place on the steamship *City of Monticello* on Tuesday morning as the steamer was crossing the bay. Norman Smith, a fireman, was in the engine room, and stepping too near the crank that moves the walking beam, was struck on the head by the downward stroke. He was frightfully mangled, the stroke breaking his limbs and tearing the flesh from his body. Consciousness was not recovered, and the unfortunate man died in about two hours. Deceased belonged to Scotland.

A Southern dialect story of absorbing interest, by a Virginia Canadian, will be found complete in the August and September numbers of *Canada*, the new national magazine. The two numbers will be sent to any address post free for 20 cents in stamps. Poetry and prose by ablest Canadian writers, choice selections and bright and timely departments in every number. Every Canadian family should subscribe for *Canada*. A one dollar bill will pay for it from now till the end of 1892. Address "Canada," Benton, New Brunswick.

Our citizen soldiers will go into camp at Aldershot on September 15th, continuing until the 26th. The following are the troops who take their turn at drill this year:—

King's Troop of Cavalry, Captain Ryan; 68th Battalion, Lt. Colonel Chipman; 75th Battalion, Lt. Kaulbach, M. P.; 93rd Battalion, Lt. Colonel Harrison. The staff will be composed of, Major W. D. Gordon, I. S. C., commandant; Lt. Colonel McShane, Brigade Major; Captain C. D. Macdonald, supply officer; Captain E. F. McNeil, 72nd Battalion, camp quartermaster; Lt. Colonel Irving, musketry inspector.

The Toronto *Globe's* London correspondent cables:—"The statement of Mr. Abbott respecting the admission of United States cattle to Canada for slaughter at Three Rivers is much criticised by all interested in the cattle trade. However stringent the precautions that might be enforced, it is considered beyond all doubt that this concession must in the long run weaken and possibly seriously endanger the strong position the Canadian trade now occupies, and will prove a formidable weapon in the hands of Canada's opponents on both sides of the Atlantic, whether they wish to see the present privilege enjoyed by Canada withdrawn or similar rights extended to the United States."

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

The census returns of population by provinces were brought down in the House of Commons on Wednesday. The population of the various provinces is as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	450,523
New Brunswick.....	321,294
P. E. Island.....	109,088
Quebec.....	1,488,586
Ontario.....	2,112,989
Manitoba.....	154,442
Northwest provinces.....	61,487
British Columbia.....	92,767
Unorganized territory.....	32,168
Total ..	4,823,344

The total increase is 11.52 per cent, Nova Scotia shows an increase of 9,951, New Brunswick 61, and P. E. Island 197, the three provinces showing only a little over one per cent. in excess of the last decade. The increase in Quebec is 9.53, Ontario 9.63 per cent. Manitoba gains 148 per cent, the Northwest 141 per cent, British Columbia 87 1/2 per cent, and unorganized districts 4 per cent. It will be seen that the gain in the East is very small, but the West has grown rapidly in population. Representation in Parliament will not be increased as an effect of this census. According to the returns as given above Nova Scotia will lose one member, New Brunswick two, and P. E. I. one. In Ontario there may be a gain of two members.

Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden, was captured in Mr. Warden's barn at Hanover, New Hampshire, on August 20th. This was near by where the murder was committed, and the whole country had been scoured for him for some time. He subsisted by stealing from neighbors, which aroused suspicion, and he was caught in the barn. Almy was dangerous, and there was a good deal of shooting. One shot took effect in Almy's head, and his left leg is broken. It has been proved that the murderer is none other than Geo. H. Abbott, who escaped from the Windsor, Vt., prison about six years ago. He is a desperate criminal.

LUNA'S PICTURE.—Prof. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, has procured through the big telescope better photographs of the moon than have been taken, and the work of photographing goes on every hour when the moon is visible. Upon the top of one of the mountains of the moon the photograph shows a luminous white spot that looks like snow. If that is snow the presence of an atmosphere is indicated. It has been believed that the moon has no atmosphere, and therefore is uninhabitable; but if it should be demonstrated that snow falls upon the surface of the satellite, the accepted theory would be upset and astronomers would begin to study the moon with a new and greater interest. Prof. Holden does not expect to find any traces of man's work in the moon, but he may ascertain if any changes have taken place within 30 years.

On Saturday last a five story brick building extending from 68 to 74 (inclusive) Park Place, New York, collapsed as the result of an explosion either of a boiler or some chemicals. Eighty or ninety persons perished in the wreck, which burned fiercely. The building had been condemned thirteen years ago, and it should never have been used, especially for employing a large number of people in. Surely there is some possibility of protecting the trustful public and irresponsible working people from the murderous effects of dishonest building. This building was built with bricks without mortar, like a child's house of wooden blocks, whose only purpose is to make a grand crash when it falls. Some one is certainly to blame when such culpable and wholesale manslaughter takes place. What is important now is that the punishment should fit the crime.

The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned and a new ministry has been formed. No British officers will hereafter be allowed to serve in the Chinese navy.

Strong earthquake shocks were felt in Italy on Saturday. No loss of life is reported.

Bismarck is said to be showing signs of old age. He is drowsy and is losing his memory.

A terrific battle has been fought at Valparaiso, Chili. Three thousand men have been killed or wounded.

Heavy winds have cut off all communication between the English and French fleets at Portsmouth and the shore. Great anxiety about the men-of-war prevailed on Wednesday.

Sixty youths were massacred in Chili by order of Balmaceda on the 19th inst. They belonged to good families, were unarmed and were holding a political meeting. The assassination has caused great indignation.

Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M. P. Postmaster General, died on Tuesday. He had been recovering from an indisposition and was out walking when he received a severe electric shock during a thunderstorm.

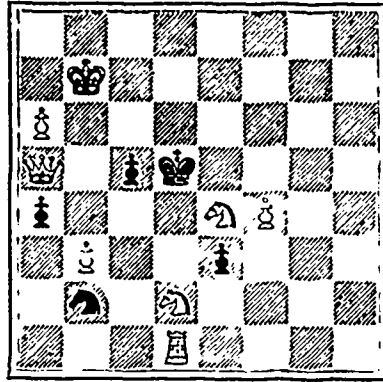
Prince George of Wales, until now lieutenant commander of the gun-boat *Thrush*, of the North American Station, has been paid off for his services on the *Thrush*, and has been promoted to the rank of commander.

Trouble appears to be brewing in China, and the nations are beginning to take council as to what is to be done to protect their subjects should occasion arise. According to some accounts, the Empire is on the eve of a rebellion, and the Government is rather embarrassed as to how to prevent the outrages upon missionaries which have occurred. The Yang-tay-Kiang has a large number of warships of different nationalities floating on its waters, drawn thither by the rumors of war.

CHESSE.

PROBLEM NO. 80.

From the *Montreal Gazette*
By Miss Lillian Baird, aged 9 years.
BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME NO. 81.

Game between Paul Morphy and Mr. J. Arnous de Riviere.
EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE. Morphy.	BLACK. de Riviere.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to Q B3
3 B to B4	B to B4
4 P to Q Kt4	B tks P
5 P to B3	B to B4
6 Castles	P to Q3
7 P to Q4	P tks P
8 P tks P	B to Kt3
9 Kt to B3	B to Kt5
10 B to Q Kt4	K to B1 a
11 B to K3	Q Kt to K2 b
12 P to K R3 c	B K to R4 d
13 B to Q3!	P to K B3
14 P to Q R4	P to B3 e
15 Q to Kt3 f	B to K B2
16 Q to R3 g	B to Q R4
17 Kt to K2	Kt to B1 h
18 Q R to Kt1 i	P to Q Kt3
19 B to R6 j	K Kt to K2
20 P to K5 k	B to Q4
21 Kt to B4 l	B P tks P
22 P tks P	P tks P
23 Kt tks B	P tks Kt
24 Kt tks P	Q to Q3 m
25 B to Kt2	Kt to B4 n
26 B to KB4	Q to K2 o
27 Kt to B6	Q to K5
28 B to Kt7	Q takes B
29 B tks R	Q tks R P p
30 R to Q R1	Q to K5
31 Q to R3 ch	K to B2
32 Kt tks B	P tks Kt
33 K R to K1 q	Q to Q Kt5
34 P tks P ch	K to Kt3
35 R to K6 ch	K to Kt4
36 Q to B1 ch	Q to B5
37 P to R4 ch	Kt tks P
38 R to E5 ch	Kt to B4
39 R tks Kt ch r	K tks R
40 B to K6 ch,	and Black resigns.

The *Times-Democrat* gives 31 good notes to the game. We quote those which appear the most interesting.

a The coup just, and the neotheoreticians will do well to consult the archives, this being said for the benefit of those among them who conceive that they have discovered the master variations of the openings. This might have been said of White's next move. (Ed)

b This move was played by London against St. Petersburg 1887—the latter after P Q R4 continued B Q B4, threatening B tks K B P. (Ed)

c In order to make sure of the enemy's plan. Will he take the Kt, and if he retire the B, what square will he adopt?

d We would play the same again today. The retreat to Q2 would have aug-

mented the constraint of his position. e Here is the first false step, we believe, P Q R4 was of more avail. f At once Morphy spots the valuable point.

g An excellent station to establish a battery.

h In order to play out the other Kt. (Ed)

i How admirably the young master displays his ability to bring all of his forces into the battle, and yet to precipitate nothing.

j Black is strongly barricaded; it is difficult to break in. For example, could he but manage to push P Q R3, his game would at once become the superior, because the pawns on the Q's flank would manœuvre in consort, b sked up by the Kts, without its being possible to force the game by an attack on the K. The move played by Morphy is, indeed, a stroke of his clairvoyant genius.

k Exceedingly vigorous and exact. l The entrance of this Kt is practically fatal for the second player.

m The exchange of Q's would improve matters for Black, who has always a P more, but a difficult position.

n Menacing to push the Q's pawn. (Ed)

o If Kt (B1) K3 then 27. P Kt 4 p Unhappily there is no time to push P Q5, the Kt holding the B at his mercy.

q The reserve comes up in its due time; the battle is over. White achieves the victory, and wins, too, in most beautiful style.

r The Queen is lost! Morphy has played this game with consummate art; nothing has been since achieved that can surpass it.—*Bal. Sunday News.*

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SWEET PEAS.

A crowd of butterflies (white-embell souls pale Psyche) lashed together by a stem Most fragrant breathied, but trembling with doles, Least love come not apace to rescue them.

—Julie M. Lippman, in Atlantic.

THE EMPTY HOUR.

It held for me naught of power:
"Time lost!" was the world's decree;
And yet, 'tis that empty hour
Has filled my life for me.

THE PEA FIELDS.

There are the fields of light and laughing air,
And yellow butterflies, and foraging bees,
And whitish wayward blossoms winged as these,
And pale green tangles like a sea-maid's hair,
Pale, pale the blue, but pure beyond compare,
And pale the sparkle of the far-off seas
A shimmer like these fluttering slopes of peas,
And pale the open landscape everywhere.

From fence to fence a perfumed breath exhales
O'er the bright pallor of the well-loved fields—
My fields of Tantramar in summer-time;
And scoring the poor feed their pasture yields,
Up from the bushy lots the cattle climb,
To gaze with longing through the gray-mossed rails.

—Charles G. D. Roberts, in the Atlantic.

HOW CHAMELEONS FIGHT.

As soon as they catch sight of each other they remain perfectly still for a moment. Then they nod their heads up and down three or four times, as if to work themselves up to the right pitch for a fight. (I've seen chickens do the same thing many a time.) Then they swell out their dewlap, or throat pouch, until it becomes a beautiful light scarlet. All this while their color is constantly changing in a manner marvellous to behold. Before they saw each other both wore a gay golden-green coat and a white shirt bosom, tinted with green, but in an instant this holiday attire vanishes, and they don their fighting suits one after another, light brown, dark brown, olive green, slate color, some plain, some spotted, but the puffing out of the dewlap is the last of these preliminaries, and now, like a flash, the tussle begins. And such a tussle it is, to be sure! No fun or play about it, only deadly earnest. I have watched these Lilliputian combats more than once. One especially I recall between two unusually fine specimens, regular anolis dudes, and a fair lady (I suspect she was at the bottom of the trouble, too), sat on a leaf close by and looked calmly on, ready, no doubt, to greet the victor with sweet smiles.

The antagonists seized each other by the jaws—their teeth are very tiny, just big enough to feel rough to one's finger—but they managed to hold on to each other, and then their heads moved to and fro, their long tails lashed, they advanced and retreated up and down the stem of the evening jessamine, which they had selected as their battle-ground, and for ten minutes they kept hard at it, their dewlaps swelled like beautiful scarlet balls, their hues constantly changing, their whole aspect instinct with rage and determination.

At the end of that time one of them had lost half of his tail, but he fought bravely on until another sharp jerk deprived him of the remaining half. That was the "drop too much;" he did not "turn tail and run," simply because he had none to turn; but he did run as fast as he could go, leaving the victor to swallow the writhing stump of his tail, which he did with evident enjoyment. The conquered hero escaped the same fate only by flight, for it is the fashion among the anolis tribes to devour their conquered enemy.

THE CUCKOO AND THE SPARROW.

In an article "Concerning the Cuckoo" in *Longman's Magazine*, an interesting account is given of the cuckoo's well-known and seldom seen performance. The surprising and exceptional nature of this phenomenon, and in some measure also the difficulty of accepting the explanation usually given of the origin of the instinct in the young bird, must be held to account for the disposition shown to accept the accounts of it with reserve. One of the most graphic sketches of the occurrence by an eye-witness is that in Mr. Gould's "Birds of Great Britain." The account by Mrs. Blackburn, who watched the movements of the young cuckoo, is full of interest.

The nest under observation was that of the common meadow-pipet, and it had at first two eggs in it besides that of the cuckoo. "At one visit," continues Mrs. Blackburn, "the pipets were found to be hatched, but not the cuckoo. At the next visit, which was after an interval of forty-eight hours, we found the young cuckoo alone in the nest, and both the young pipets lying down the bank, about ten inches from the margin of the nest, but quite lively after being warmed in the hand. They were replaced in the nest beside the cuckoo, which struggled about until it got its back under one of them, when it climbed backwards directly up the open side of the nest and hitched the pipet from its back on to the edge. It then stood quite upright on its legs, which were straddled wide apart, with the claws firmly fixed half-way down the inside of the nest, among the interlacing fibres of which the nest was woven, and stretching its legs apart and backwards, it elbowed the pipet fairly over the margin so far that its struggles took it down the bank instead of back into the nest. After this the cuckoo stood a minute or two, feeling back with its wings, as if to make sure that the pipet

was fairly overboard, and then subsided into the bottom of the nest." The ejected bird was replaced, but on again visiting the nest on the following morning both pipets were found dead out of the nest.

Mrs. Blackburn continues:—"The cuckoo was perfectly naked, without the vestige of a feather, or even a hint of future feathers; its eyes were not yet opened, and its neck seemed too weak to support the weight of its head. . . . The most singular thing of all was the direct purpose with which the blind little monster made for the open side of the nest, the only part where it could throw its burthen down the bank. I think all the spectators felt the sort of horror and awe at the apparent inadequacy of the creature's intelligence to its acts that one might have felt at seeing a toothless hag raise a ghost by an incantation. It was horribly uncanny and gruesome."

THE SEVENTH SON.

In France a seventh son in direct succession is called a *marcou*. In Orleans, during the present century, the following was written concerning the *marcou* :—

"If a man is the seventh son of his father, without any female intervening, he is a *marcou*; he has on some part of his body the mark of a *leur de lis*, and, like the kings of France, he has the power of curing the king's evil. All that is necessary to effect a cure is that the *marcou* should breathe upon the part affected, or that the sufferer should touch the mark of the *leur de lis*. Of all the *marcou*s of the Orleanais, he of Ormes is the best known and the most celebrated. Every year from twenty, thirty, forty leagues around crowds of patients come to visit him; but it is particularly in holy week that his power is most efficacious, and on the night of Good Friday, from midnight to sunrise, the cure is certain. A darker superstition concerning the seventh son exists in Portugal. It is there believed that the unfortunate being who is the seventh male in direct succession is in the power of the Prince of Darkness, by whom he is compelled, on every Saturday evening, to assume the appearance of an ass. In this guise, and accompanied by a troop of dogs, he is compelled to race over moor and through village until the light of the Sabbath dawns, when he may resume his human form for another week."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Co. Kentville, are carrying on a flourishing business and at present have a large number of orders ahead. They have just shipped to Miss Stirling, proprietress of the Orphans' Home at Aylesford, two carloads of machinery, among which was a rotary mill, fitted with all the latest improvements, having all Lane's patent Green Mountain Dogs, and a Lane Shingle Mill. They have also recently shipped to Clyde River a Lane Shingle Mill manufactured by them, which gives evidence of strength and durability, and has an advantage over other similar machines in its simplicity. This machine will cut from good stock from 25 to 30 thousand shingles per 10 hours. We learn that this firm purpose placing on exhibition at Halifax, in charge of Messrs. Austen Bros., a number of machines of their manufacture. Customers will thus be able to see machinery in operation and judge for themselves of the many good points it contains.

Business is rushing at the Buckler Brick Company's yards just now. During the week they have shipped 300,000 bricks by water, and 40,000 by rail. Next week they intend shipping 20 carloads to Yarmouth, and 75 to Lunenburg. Two vessels are also loading at their wharf. They have just finished burning a new kiln of 200,000. A branch track from the main line of the W. & A. R. to their yard has been completed, which will facilitate greatly the filling of the numerous orders received for well-made brick. They also have the contract of supplying the brick for the new school house to be built at Digby. 200,000 brick will be used in its construction.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

There are in course of erection in Yarmouth two brick blocks, a large number of medium-sized houses and a few large residences; and the corner stone for the Oddfellows hall was laid during the gathering of Oddfellows last week.

The lumber mills on the St. John River have been idle for some weeks on account of a strike of the employes for a nine hours' day, but a large number of the mills have started work again. The owners of the mills that are now running gave way to the men. Twelve mills are in motion, which give employment to between 1,000 and 1,200 men.

THE BIRCH SPOOL-WOOD INDUSTRY.—Mr. John C. Risteen has just returned from a flying visit to Boston. The syndicate which he represents has decided to place about three portable mills in this neighborhood this fall, with a view to make large operations next year. Chatham will probably be the central point for supplies, etc. Persons having birch suitable for spool wood on their lands will do well to communicate with Mr. Risteen, in care of the *Advance* office. It is encouraging to know that there is so fine a prospect for the fuller development of this industry.—*Chatham Advance*.

That many industries must start up in the vicinity of Fredericton within a short period there can be no doubt. The facilities are here, and the energy; all that is wanted is the capital. This must come, for where there is a good chance for a profitable investment it is soon taken. The Main Company that lately purchased the 55,000 acres of land on the Keswick and tributaries intend in the near future to erect a large pulp mill with the

best machinery at the North Forks of Keswick, called Corn Ridge stream, about two miles from Zealand Station, on the northern division of the C. P. R. in New Brunswick. The whole country is heavily wooded with all the hard woods, and the land is most carefully guarded, not a stick even for a handspike being allowed to be cut, and no one is permitted to tap the maples for sugar sap. There is talk also that this company will erect saw mills at Cardigan station on the same railroad, for the manufacture of all kinds of small hardwood goods, such as fruit boxes, brushes, broom handles, lasts, furniture and many other things. These factories must employ a great amount of labor, and will be a benefit to this city, as the trade must flow in this direction. These are but the forerunners of others yet to come.—*Fredericton, N. B., Gleaner*.

MANY PEOPLE Have Dyspepsia and don't know it.

Of course all who are troubled with sour stomach, heart-burn, flatulency and other ordinary symptoms of Dyspepsia, know what is the matter, but probably half the Dyspeptics in the world have none of these feelings, in Liver indigestion for instance, the trouble begins about two hours after eating, with headache, depression of spirits, nervousness, dizziness and oftentimes faintness, all caused by the Liver being unable to do its work—a dose of "Dyspepticure" taken during these attacks gives wonderful relief; if the treatment is continued for a short time "Dyspepticure" removes the cause of the trouble and

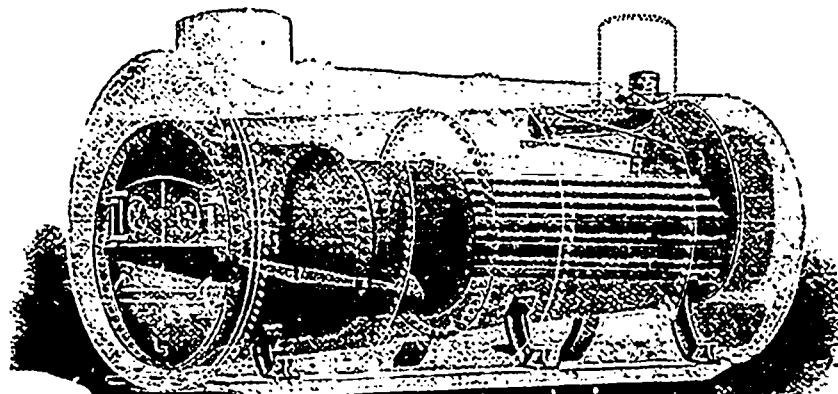
LIVER INDIGESTION DISAPPEARS.

"Dyspepticure" is prepared by Charles K. Short, Pharmacist, St. John, N. B. Sold by Druggists and Dealers at 35c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

H. D. WARREN, PREST. & TREAS. CHAS. N. CANDEE, SECTY.
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Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.
 ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.
 Send along your Orders and Remittances and thus help us out and up.

COMMERCIAL.

The general situation remains unchanged. Causes referred to fully in previous issues continue to operate to make trade rather dull, but a strongly confident feeling in regard to the future of business is evident on every hand.

There is a wide difference of opinion expressed as to remittances. Some representing them as fair or as good as can be expected, while others report them as very poor. The fact appears to be that they are rather slow in most cases, as is usual at this season, and are likely to continue so till the crops are harvested, when we may confidently expect an improvement. Just now farmers are all busy at harvest work, and collections are almost impossible.

The Board of Customs has recently rendered the following decisions as to duties, which are interesting to importers of such articles as are dealt with:—"Buckles, made of iron wire, lined or made of wire only, when not especially for use as saddlers' hardware, 30 per cent; buckles, made of tin, 35 per cent; eyelots, made of brass, lined, 30 per cent., liquorice pellets, 3 cents per lb.; rings, made of iron wire, 30 per cent., swords, made of iron or steel, 30 per cent; terne plate, being sheet iron coated with lead or a mixture of lead or tin, 12½ per cent; wood pulp, board, 25 per cent; wheeled road scrapers, 35 per cent."

A recent issue of the *Drapers' Record*, of England, has the following reference to us, which we are sorry to have to acknowledge, though true, cannot be regarded as flattering or complimentary:—"The helpless position of British creditors towards insolvent customers who are domiciled in Canada, is a cause of recurring complaint against bankruptcy arrangements in the Dominion. The bankrupt arranges things comfortably with his creditors at home, and then, it seems, notifies those abroad that if they choose to accept his offer, they can draw upon the trustee for the amount of their claims, say, at the rate of 43 cents per dollar, on condition of their unreservedly assigning their claims to him, and so giving an unqualified discharge to the bankrupt. The so-called offer may be translated into an order to take it or leave it. Risks of trade must be detrimental to the general credit of the Dominion. Surely, then a strong reason exists for affording greater protection to creditors, and there can be no insuperable difficulty in effecting the necessary reform. Some sufferers, on this side, go to the length of declaring that we cannot trade with the Dominion while the actual state of the law obtains. But this is to assume that a large amount of the Canadian trade is insecure, and that commercial immorality is there paramount. This, of course, would be somewhat hyperbolic, and we cite the exaggeration merely to illustrate the strength of dissatisfaction and distrust occasioned. Ample ground, however, exists for our colonial brethren's striving after remedial measures; and we ask whether it is not possible to form a trade protection society on the spot for the purpose of making the reserved rights of creditors who withhold release a reality instead of a sham?"

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—NEW YORK, August 22, 1891.—"The spirit of improvement in the Stock Market that set in about two weeks ago is still maintained, though at the moment there are some symptoms of abatement. A variety of circumstances have contributed to this change of tone. To begin with, the unfavorable aspects of the situation had been considerably exaggerated in the estimate of operators, while the favorable ones had been held in abeyance or their influence exhausted; and the market was thus pre-exposed to sympathize with new and hopeful influences.

At this juncture came the intelligence of even a larger crop of wheat than the previous large estimates had indicated, and the prospects of the corn crop also have exhibited a steady improvement. The iron trade has showed a marked recovery, the combined June and July product having equalled the extraordinary figures of last year, while the stocks on hand have been reduced; which is a favorable indication of recovery in our industries at large. The boom in wheat and rye consequent upon the Russian ukase prohibiting the export of the latter grain, while inferentially favorable to the railroads, has awakened the long dormant spirit of speculation in the grain trade, the contagion of which has readily spread to the Stock Exchange. The tendency of information from Great Britain and the Continent has been to dispel the illusions about the supposed desperate condition of transatlantic finances. At London, there is a distinct improvement of feeling; and although business is quiet, conservative and unremunerative throughout England, yet a more hopeful feeling begins to prevail there. Even a ray of hope begins to dawn upon Argentine finance, and the much depreciated securities of that country have, within the past week, shown a notable recovery. There can be no doubt that the favorable opinions and assurances recently so fully expressed by the Governor of the Bank of England—to which allusion was made in my advices of last week—have also been a very important contribution towards the recovery of tone; for it is naturally reasoned that, if the Bank looks on the future with the comparative confidence expressed by Mr. J. J. Liddardale, there can be no reason why that institution should use its power to prevent any return of gold to this country that the natural course of the grain trade may call for; which is the point on which New York especially needs assurance. The lateness of the autumnal outflow of money from this centre to the West has also had an assuring effect, the more so as it puts back that movement so much nearer to the time when we may expect a compensation for the drain in imports of specie. A week ago, we had a surplus reserve of \$17,600,000, while at the same time of 1890 there was a deficiency of \$655,000, and in 1889 a surplus of only \$3,352,000; which would seem to suggest that our current business with the interior is being conducted so as to avoid any undue commitments with that section. The effect of this easier condition is apparent in the increase of money offered on time loans for periods within six months.

Putting together these several factors, it cannot be denied that they amount to a substantial improvement in the situation; and coming, as they have, in a large measure unexpectedly, it is not surprising that they have changed the temper of the market and stimulated speculation, even to the extent of bringing out an outside demand both speculative and for investment. But, on the other side, it should not be ignored that undoubtedly the occasion has been seized by parties long and heavily loaded with unsaleable stocks for fostering speculation and creating an opportunity to unload. Prudent operators will not overlook the fact that there is a very important element of weakness in the market in the form of the securities of badly financed corporations and of railroads which have become embarrassed through eagerness to cover territory which for years to come cannot yield a paying return upon the construction outlays. This is pre-eminently the case in the South and in the far West and Southwest; and the case of these properties is made worse by the increasing hostility of the Granger and Alliance factions to the railroad interest. This element is calculated to have an important influence on the Wall Street situation. At first, holders of such securities, among whom are men of large resources, will use all their influence to stimulate the market; but at the same time they will be sellers of their specialties until their individual interest has been sufficiently served, when that important set of supporters will disappear from the arena, and I shall be surprised if the loss of that element does not prove a severe shock to the market. For this and other reasons, I am persuaded that it would be unwise to assume that the present 'boom' is likely to develop into a continuous considerable further advance in prices. It would be only common prudence to let the market stand on further trial before trusting it confidently, and especially as London is giving it no support but selling out on our boom."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date			
	Aug. 21.	Prev. week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888	
United States	181	213	160	218	167	7729	6663	7427	6585	
Canada	18	25	20	13	54	1183	1044	1055	1131	

DRY GOODS.—As regards the retail trade business is quite brisk with most houses, the immense influx of visitors, nearly all of whom want something, very materially swelling the volume of transactions. Travellers are doing fairly well, and there is some talk of sending them over their routes again, as when they first went out the uncertainty as to the harvest made their customers unusually cautious. Now that it has become certain that the crops will become very large they are more ready to buy; although it is evident that until the crop is safely gathered and sold, and the money for it reposes quietly in their tills, they will not modify their present conservative policy.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market is unchanged as to values, and business since our last has been of a restricted character. The sudden decision of the Customs authorities that terne plate is dutiable at 12½ per cent, after having admitted it free so long, was a surprise to the trade. It is said by the Montreal trade papers that the Toronto hardware houses got the news a day or two before it reached that city, with the result that they snapped up all that they could get at the old prices. It appears that when the Government took the duty off tin plate to encourage the Maritime Province canneries they included terne plate also, and that they have only just discovered that terne plate cannot be used for cans, and that it is imported for roofing purposes only. However, the new duty simply means 87 cents duty per box. Bar iron is dull and listless, and prices would be promptly shaded to secure business. It looks as if the iron industry in Great Britain were in a bad way. The Mossbay Iron and Steel Company have closed their works and discharged their employees; the steel departments of the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Works are also idle, and there seems no prospect of an early resumption of work. In Workington alone, the headquarters of steel workers, over 6,000 hands are idle, and so destitute have many of these mechanics become that they are accepting parish relief.

BREADSTUFFS.—The tone of the local flour market continues firm, but the demand is still slow, local buyers only taking enough to meet their immediate requirements. The demand for oat and cornmeals is also slow and of a pure jobbing character. Beerbohm's cable reports that in England wheat and corn are firmer and hold firmer. Weather in England is unsettled. The Chicago grain market ruled strong and wheat advanced 2c. to 3½c. The volume of trade accomplished there has not been large, but the market is active and the fluctuations frequent and violent. The foreign markets scored the following advances:—London 6½, Liverpool 2d., Paris 20 centimes, and Berlin 3¼ marks.

PROVISIONS.—In this market there is a fair jobbing demand for pork, but lard appears to be coming in for more attention than any other line at this moment. In England the only change in provisions has been an advance of 3d. in lard. In Chicago the pork market was steady, but the hog market was 15c. to 20c. lower. The cattle market was steady, and that for sheep dull.

BUTTER.—In sympathy with the Canadian market ours has slightly advanced during the past week. The supply is rather small, as our farmers are too much occupied with their crops to bring much of their make forward at present. But, on the other hand, the hot weather that we are experiencing, and the abundance and cheapness of fresh and seasonable fruits, reduce the consumption of dairy products to a very large extent, as they do also of meats, etc. Really choice butter in small packages we quote, wholesale, at 17c. to 18c., and good, store-packed Nova Scotia at 14c. to 16c. Inferior grades in proportion.

CHEESE.—There is a fair stock of Canadian July make on the market, but no August has, as yet, been received. Canadian is quoted wholesale at 9½ to 10c., and Antigonish at 10c. to 10½c.

EGGS.—There is only a small demand for eggs, as is usual at this season,

JUDGE NOT.

(Concluded.)

"It shall be repaid to you," said Beryl. "He has told me who his friends are. They will remit to you what is owing. I have not the means. I have but just enough for my passage-money. I shall be ready to start in ten minutes. There is a steamer sailing to-day. Let me have your account before I go."

She put the money in the woman's hand.

"You ken trust me," said Mrs. Manning. "I'll take care that Tom Groves hev a proper funeral."

"I know I can trust you," said Beryl, and she went away.

She had not enough money left to wire her husband. She had sufficient to purchase her berth, and no more, and she was lucky in being able to secure one, for the steamer was crowded.

It was a stormy passage, and this caused delay, so that some of the passengers feared that they would have to spend Christmas Day on board, but on Christmas Eve the boat was alongside the quay at Liverpool, and a hearty cheer went up from passengers and crew.

As she set foot once more on English ground; as she realized in its fullness the thought of her nearness to "the haven where she would be," Beryl felt faint and dizzy. She managed to make her way through the crowds on the quay, and reached the station. She felt neither hunger or thirst, save the heart hunger that grew the more poignant as it approached the time of relief, even as does physical hunger; save the thirst of all her being for the clasp of loving arms, the touch of loving lips, the words of forgiveness for almost intolerable wrong. For Beryl did not spare herself; she lacerated herself with the thongs of self-reproach.

"How could I doubt him?" she said in her heart; "how could I believe such infamy of him? Why did I condemn him unheard? Can he ever really trust my love again? Oh, I have been mad, mad, all these terrible weeks. Would he have so dealt by me, as I have dealt by him?"

The train was crowded with happy men and women going up to London to spend Christmas at home or with friends; but there was one woman who sat apart with closely veiled face, and spoke to no one, and that woman counted off every mile, as a miser counts his gold; and at length the "long, long line of lights" loomed through the December fog, and Beryl Deverell was in London; but a few minutes, and she would be at her husband's feet.

CHAPTER XIV.

HIM AGAIN.

Christmas Eve! The fire glowed in the grate, and made the shadows dance morrice-dances on walls and ceilings; the bells were ringing for evensong; through the fog and drizzle came the sounds of cheerful voices and hurrying footsteps. Fog and drizzle cannot chill and damp the merriment of holiday-folks, or stop the clatter of business in London streets. But it was all a mockery to the white, baggard man who stood by the mantelpiece in that luxurious library and stared blankly into the rippling flames. Christmas had never been a happy time for him; even as a child he had felt the more keenly at that time of,

Happy, loving faces,
Of old friends meeting at old trysting places.

that he was shut out from the best of all—love! and even as he grew older, he grew to almost hate the season that came freighted with so many bitter memories.

For years he had not known a home Christmas; he had spent the time abroad, and he was content to do so.

Abroad, Christmas is more of the church; less of the home. And better so, perhaps; for to most of us, after childhood, Christmas only marks the dial of added sorrows; points out more clearly the vacant chair; brings back distinctly the accents of the voices we shall never hear again this side of the grave; recalls half forgotten memories of pain and disappointment.

No; Max Deverell had never loved Christmas, save the beautiful service in the old church at Deverell, and the beautiful old Christmas hymn, "Hark! the herald angels," sung by the choir in procession, with cross and banners and incense; but he had looked forward to this year with that strange longing that shows how deep rooted in our hearts is the connection between Christmas and home; for this year he had a home; this year Beryl brought with her the ideal Christmas; the church and the home would blend together; they would kneel side by side in the old church; and there should be merry faces and happy laughter in the great hall.

And this was the fulfilment of all those dreams!

Why did he ever hope or dream? Why did he ever dare to imagine that for him there could be love and happiness. Whatever his hand touched must turn into a sword to stab his own heart.

If there are men and women doomed to unhappiness, was not he, Max Deverell, one of them?"

The sound of a cab stopping did not arouse his attention. Why should it? Next door there was a Christmas Eve party, and cabs and carriages had been setting down ever since eight o'clock.

But then there was a ring at his own door, and that made him start and flush up with a sudden wild hope that took his breath.

He made an involuntary step forward, and then paused with the instinct of pride.

How foolish he would look opening the door to some stranger! And if it was Beryl, he could not meet her in the hall before the servants.

But he stood listening, with every pulse throbbing, and every nerve strained.

He heard the hall door close, then there was a minute's silence, and then the library door opened abruptly.

A dark-robed figure was in the room. Without word or cry Beryl was at her husband's feet, crouching down like a guilty thing as Guinevere crouched at the feet of Arthur.

"Beryl!"

That one word under breath, and then he bent down, and by gentle force lifted her up, though she strove against him, and wrapped her to his breast, pressing his lips on hers in such rapture as even love in its first knowledge of love returned cannot know.

She could not cry to him to put her from him—she was not worthy who could doubt him—so close he held her to his heart, so close his lips clung to hers, till, in the sheer exhaustion of such strong emotion, he loosed his clasp a little, and then he saw the deadly pallor sweep over Beryl's cheek, and he bore her to the sofa and laid her gently down, and brought some wine to her, making her drink a little; then, as he knelt down and folded her in his arms again, she clung about his neck, and hid her face against him, sobbing in a convulsive way that frightened him—but not violently; she was too much spent for frantic weeping.

"Beryl," he said with infinite tenderness, "my precious wife, there must be no bitterness in your heart; no thought that I have anything to forgive. No wonder you believed me perjured—"

"No, no! How could I believe it—how could I? Oh, Max, I was mad—mad! I know the truth now. I know how horribly I wronged you, but I must have come back to you, Max, or killed myself!"

"Beryl, you shall not reproach yourself. I wronged you in keeping silence. I had no right to withhold from you a secret that might by some mischance seem to involve my honor. You shall know the whole truth now, and the world shall know it—at least, so much as touches the story of that poor girl, my wretched brother's wife!"

"Max, stay." She looked up with wild eyes of horror. "Do they say that I—that I have dishonored you?"

"God be thanked, no! They say that you left me because of this woman. Darling," laying his trembling lips to hers again, "I can only know that I have you back again. There is no shadow between us, Beryl—there must not be; it would break my heart."

She did not answer for many minutes; all her being was stilled with the intensity of feeling.

When she spoke it was in a whisper, faint and faltering:

"Max, let me first say this to you. If I had loved you less, I could have charged you face to face with that sin; but I dared not see you again; I might have been tempted to forgive."

"Shall I," he said quiveringly, "condemn you for too much love? Dearest, I can only remember how you have suffered."

"And I," she said, with a deep, passionate sob, "can only think of your suffering and the wrong I did you."

"Hush, Beryl! not those words, they wound me."

Beryl kissed his hand in deep reverence.

"Max," she said after a pause, "let me tell you how it all was, and how I came to know the truth."

"When you have rested a little, sweetheart, and had something to eat and drink. You must be weary and faint. Now that I hold you in my arms again, I can have patience."

But Beryl was too excited to feel hungry yet. She would only take a little biscuit dipped in wine to please her husband; and then, kneeling at his feet, folded in his arms, she told her story from the time when she heard about the mystery of the little cottage at Rickmansworth.

"If I had known," Max said—"if I had only known you were so near to me! Poor Lillian! Often she fancies that I am her husband, and so I humor her. It was Mrs. Foster, the woman who has charge of her, who wrote the letter you saw. Lillian had one of her bad fits approaching; at such times she is amenable only to me. I hoped when I left you, to have been only a short time away; but it was impossible to leave Lillian; she would only be calm at all when I was with her. Ah, Beryl, it stabbed me so that I tacitly deceived you. I did not tell you I was going to Deverell Court; but when you assumed it, I did not contradict you. I swore to my mother on her death bed that never to living being would I betray the secret of Clinton's shame. I kept that vow at a bitter cost indeed."

"And you have not broken it now, Max; I know the truth from Clinton's own lips—the man whose burden of guilt you have borne all your life."

"From Clinton's own lips, Beryl!"

She told him then that sorrowful story—how she had been sent for to the dying man, and how, as she heard his story, it broke upon her that he spoke of Max and Clinton Deverell, and Max listened with bated breath, hardly asking her a question.

For his brother there could be no regret; but it was a consolation to know that Clinton Deverell did not sleep in a pauper's grave.

They were a long, long time silent when Beryl's story was finished, and clearly through the stillness came the joyous clang of bells.

Beryl spoke first very low and softly:

"Max, have you seen Lillian since I left you?"

"No, dearest; but I have heard from Mrs. Foster. There is a change come over Lillian. I don't think the poor girl has many months of life before her. Better so; her life is all darkness."

"Max, will you take me to see her? No, don't shrink from that idea. Would it not, after all, be the best way to disarm scandal?"

"You are right, Beryl; you shall come with me."

It was a happy Christmas after all for these two, happier than any festivities could have made it; they were with each other, and just now they wanted nothing else under heaven but each other.

Two days later appeared in the papers the announcement of Clinton's

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death; only the date mentioned, but not the place. The world had almost forgotten Clinton Deverell's existence; he was known vaguely to be "abroad," and to be a ne'er-do-weel; no doubt Max did not regret his death.

But how was this that Beryl Deverell had returned home? Perhaps, after all, it was a mistake, a mere *canard*, that she had run away; she had really gone to see some friends. And then came a bombshell—it went the round, as Max took care it should—that Beryl had, with her husband, visited Willow Cottage—nay, that she had stayed there two or three days with him. Then there must be a huge error somewhere; it was, of course, impossible that Deverell's wife would go to see his mistress, and actually stay in the house with her. What and who was the mysterious tenant of Willow Cottage?

An answer to the question, and in some sort an explanation, was afforded one day in February, when astonished readers saw the following obituary notice in the daily papers:

"On the 5th inst., at Willow Cottage, Bramley, near Rickmansworth, Lillian, wife of the late Clinton Deverell, of Deverell Court, —shire."

"Then, after all, Max Deverell had been cruelly aspersed. It was the wife of his worthless brother whom he provided for, and not a mistress, that took him to the cottage in Hertfordshire.

"It only shows," said Mrs. Weston, "how difficult it is to judge people;" though of course she was quite ready to judge anyone the next moment upon grounds far less suspicious than those which had caused her to condemn Max Deverell.

Deverell's pride never stooped to any more direct exculpations than these; but they were sufficient.

His name was cleared, and it was evident that Beryl had fallen into the general mistake, and had left her home until assured that her just suspicions were without foundation in fact. Why she had not known of this remained a mystery.

But then the marriage was certainly a secret one, and Max might have been under some promise to keep it so, or was unwilling to speak of a sister-in-law who was perhaps not quite immaculate, or was, at any rate, lowly born. Everyone knew what an intensely proud man Max Deverell was.

By the time Christmas came round again, the whole thing was well-nigh forgotten, and it was remembered at Deverell as the happiest Christmas that had been "since old Squire Roger's time," and that was "anigh sixty year ago," so there were not many who had been present at the festivities in those days.

And on Christmas night, when the sounds of rejoicing had died into silence, the "music of the bells" had it all its own way, jangling joyously in the frosty air, and Beryl and her husband, standing together in the great bay-window of the holly-bedecked hall, listened in silence, with hearts very full of peace and happiness, and thronging memories of Christmas last year, when they had met after such cruel parting.

They would never hear the Christmas chimes without recalling that night.

And then, after a time, Beryl lifted her face to her husband's, her lips all quivering, the tears on her long lashes; and he stooped and kissed those tears—not sorrowful tears—away; and then folding her very close to his breast, laid his lips on hers.

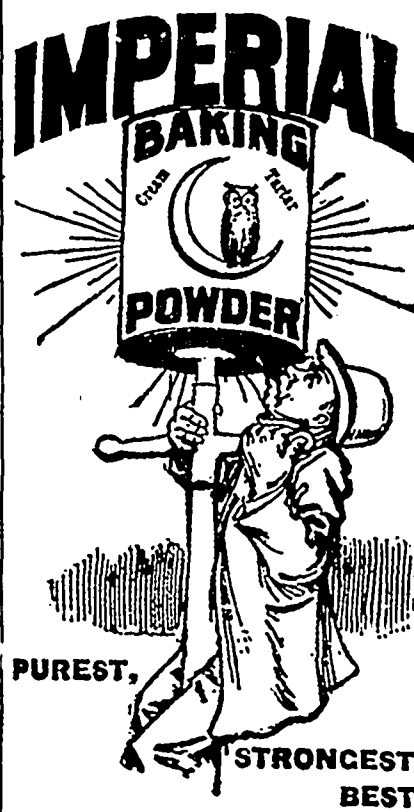
THE SELFISHNESS OF BAD MANNERS.

The old fashioned division of society was into superiors, equals, and inferiors. One of the rarest things in American society is genuine courtesy toward superiors. Toadyism there is plenty of, and it is a disgusting habit which it is unnecessary to condemn here.

The more common and less conspicuous mistake is withholding through selfishness the deference which is due superiority. Let a person of a little more culture, a little better position, larger experience, be thrown among us and we too often assume a cold dignity. The glorious doctrine of the equality of all men we quote in self-defence. Unselfishness would alter this manner and tell us to do the honest thing—and the only polite thing—give his worth its due and ourselves the opportunity of gathering what we can from his broader life. This principle is constantly ignored in our villages and towns. The sharp lines which are drawn between cliques is resily often, if not as a rule, the fault of those who feel their social position to be less than that of another set and who assume a rigid formality when thrown into their company.

The manner which shows deference combined with self-respecting independence is one of the most charming good society sees. The great strain on this principle undoubtedly comes from association with equals. A man is polite to his daily associates in proportion as he lays aside his own claim for consideration and substitutes theirs. But it must be spontaneous, natural, unpretending unselfishness. An affectation of unselfishness—giving up a thing in so pronounced a manner that everybody will see that a sacrifice has been made—is never good form. It calls attention to the doer. It suggests to all who see it that they have missed an opportunity to do a polite thing.

It is in better taste to omit doing an unselfish thing which one sees the opportunity for, if it is going to make others feel that they have been rude or careless. Good manners are like dress, that is in best taste whose harmony is so complete that nobody thinks of it. Respect for opinions, tolerance with eccentricities, kindness toward the uninteresting, willingness to give up comforts, readiness to join in suggestions for social entertainment, ignoring unpleasantness, the daily practice of social niceties, sharing pleasures, generosity in admiring, these are but a few of the lines on which unselfishness works in daily life.—*The Chautauquan*.



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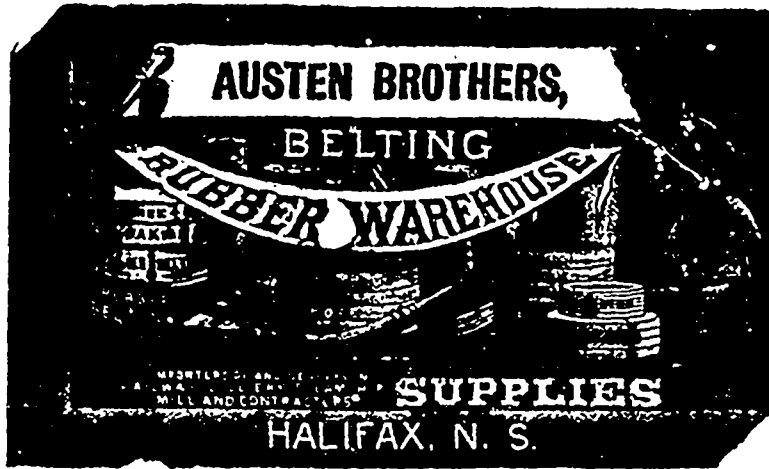
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MINING.

The Mining Notes referring to the gold mines of Nova Scotia, as they appear in the July number of the *Canadian Mining Review*, have caused annoyance to those adversely criticized. As companies in carrying out development work do not make public all they do or explain their plans to outsiders, this waspish wounding of members of mining companies is looked upon as small and mean. As all the gold mining ventures in Nova Scotia are practically private, there being no public sale of shares or attempt to rope in the public, newspaper correspondents should drop anything that can be construed into ill-natured criticism.

In our last issue the interesting article on chlorination, written by a well-known mining engineer, was somewhat marred by several typographical errors, the most important being the substitution of wasting for roasting, in lines 17 and 31, and investors for inventors in line 27.

ISAAC'S HARBOR—The electric plant is going to be put up on the old Mulgrave mining property, not the Palgrave, as previously reported.

OLDHAM.—The Concord Gold Mining Company, as a result of a trial test of some four tons of quartz from a lead now being opened up, netted over 15½ ounces of gold, or an average of nearly 4 ounces per ton. There is a quantity of quartz now ready for milling, and some 13 men are employed in tunneling and sinking. Mr. Hamilton, the enterprising manager, has won success by pluck and perseverance.

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

District.	Mill.	Tons Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Sundry.....	35	51
Oldham.....	Concord.....	5	31½
Caribou, Moose River.....	Moose River Co.....	200½	36½
* " " ".....	D. Touquoy.....	270	77½
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	95	9
S. Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	27	33
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	317	111½
Whiteburne.....	Queens County.....	49½	51½
15 Mile Stream.....	New Egerton.....	375	248½
Leipsigate.....	Millipsigate.....	12	9
Malaga.....	Malaga Mining Co.....	98	117
Scraggy, or Gold Lake.....	Thos. Baker, mortared gold. ...		8½
* Surface soil and dump.....	164 tons, 6 ozs. gold, 4 dwt.		
Quartz.....	106 " 70 " 19 "		

There is a slight improvement in the mining districts east of Salmon River. At Crow's Nest the mill is being re-fitted, and both Isaac's Harbor and Country Harbor are improving. In the Sherbrooke district there is nothing new. At Wine Harbor Mr. McNaughton has suspended work on the Middle lead. There is nothing new at Ecum Secum, Moosehead, or Harrigan Cove.

QUEENS COUNTY MINING ITEMS.—Mr. Emerson Coleman, of New York, and Mr. M. F. Dickenson, Jr., of Boston, the principal owners in the Whiteburn Mining Co., paid a short visit to the mine on Thursday, and took a general look through the camp. They expressed themselves as thoroughly pleased with the outlook, and feel that their property has considerable of a future before it, and that with proper equipment, will exceed anything that has ever been obtained from it.

The latter part of last week Prof. James Douglas, of Arizona, and Dr. Hymes, of New York, two well known American Mining Engineers, visited the mine in the capacity of experts, and in company with Manager Partington, thoroughly investigated the underground and surface workings. They also left favorably impressed with the prospects.

The result of these visits may mean the equipment of the Whiteburn Mine with air drills, and sufficient plant to permit of deep sinking and the handling of the mine in a systematic workmanlike manner. In the meanwhile work is being pushed along as thoroughly as possible with the present plant.

The Colo Lead is showing well in the main shaft, and also on the surface, some 500 feet distant.

The Center lead has been opened in a new spot, showing about 15 in. of quartz with evidence of good gold. A crushing of some 30 or 40 tons will be run through this month which will tell the tale on this lead.

Work is also being done on the Birthday lead, and a test of the Dunbrack lead is now being run through the mill.

Everything about the mine has the flavor of thorough business, and we trust nothing will interfere to turn aside its proper equipment, for all things seem to point toward a success. The quartz is there, and machinery with good management will do the rest. Bring on the machinery.

Mr. Gilbert Parker informs us that he is very much pleased with the show of gold now being taken out of the Rosignol Mine, Whiteburn. He thinks it will prove a valuable and rich mine.

The result of the clean-up at the Boston Gold Mine, Molega, last month, was 360 ounces of gold. This mine is proving a bonanza for the owners.—*Gold Hunter.*

Word comes from Sioux City, N. M., that a large deposit of meerschaum has been discovered in the northern part of that country. Several months ago Clark Rogers found the cropping and brought a specimen there. Pieces were sent to Berlin and Vienna, and a few days ago the results of the tests

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were received there. Experts in both cities reported that the specimens were genuine meerschaum, and Mr. Rogers and M. W. Neff, of Silver City, immediately located a claim. They brought in a specimen 4 inches thick, and about 3 feet wide by 5 feet long, which was cut into by a common hand-saw. Some imperfections were found in the block, but there is no difficulty in getting cubical blocks with faces 6 and 7 inches without imperfections, and it is believed the meerschaum will be of a better quality below the surface, where the elements have had less influence on it. The specimen brought in was an outcropping, and merely shows the nature of the deposit. It floats on water until it is saturated, when it becomes only slightly heavier than water. The deposit is on the Sapello creek, about twenty-five miles north of Sioux City, and only a short distance from the deposits of alum on the Gila River. There are several narrow veins on the claim, which have been located by Rogers and Neff, but the principal one, which runs the entire length of the location, 1,500 feet, is eight inches in width. This is believed to be one of the most valuable discoveries recently made in this country. The discovery was not looked for and has caused great excitement. Only a few months ago ricolite was brought to the notice of eastern capitalists as the finest ornamental stone ever discovered, and now the ricolite quarries in this country are being operated under a ninety-nine year lease, and large quantities of stone have been shipped to Chicago and other places and used for building stone where fine ornamental stone is required.—*Chicago Mining Review.*

THE NOBLE GOLD MILLING PROCESS.—A new process which bids fair to be of great importance in gold milling is about to be introduced by the Noble Mining and Milling Company, of New York, a company recently organized for its exploitation. The process, which is the invention of the late Mr. B. G. Noble, ex Governor of Wisconsin, an experienced chemist, who spent many years upon its development, is designed to save the very fine gold occurring in certain ores, much of which is lost as "float" in the ordinary process of plate amalgamation. This desideratum is accomplished by intermixing the pulp and mercury to a degree hitherto unattainable on account of the danger, and consequent loss, of flouing the mercury, this difficulty being overcome in the Noble process by the addition of a chemical which has the effect of coalescing the almost infinitesimally fine particles of floured mercury. A series of tests with the process, which have been conducted at the company's testing works, near New York, upon a working scale during the past six months, has given extremely successful results. By the Noble process the auriferous ore is ground so as to pass a 100-mesh sieve, a Fuller Mill having been used for this purpose at the experimental works. The pulp, with the necessary amount of mercury for amalgamation of its gold contents, is then run into a tub called the amalgamator, which is equipped with a stirrer suspended near the iron bottom of the vessel. The tub, which is 42 in. in diameter, has a capacity of ½ ton of pulp at a charge. The charge having been run into the amalgamator, the mercury coalescing chemical, the nature of which is kept a secret, is added, and the stirrer put in motion, rotating at 250 revolutions per minute, the presence of the chemical preventing the flouing of the mercury. During this operation, which lasts 15 minutes, the particles of pulp are brought into contact with those of mercury in the most thorough manner, and the amalgamation is effected. The pulp is then drawn off into a settler, little different from those of the ordinary type, and diluted, whence it is drawn into a second settler and further diluted, from which the tailings are allowed to run away. In the tests which have been made, various lots of ore, principally from North Carolina mines, have been run. Ore from one mine, which is now being regularly worked by plate amalgamation, furnished the best comparative results. It was a free milling ore, containing a very small amount of pyrite, assaying from \$2 to \$4 per ton. On the plates but 24 per cent. of the gold value was recovered, while by the Noble process as much as 93 per cent. was saved. Equally satisfactory results have been obtained from pyritous ores. The loss in mercury in experimental runs has been about ½ lb. per ton; in continuous runs this would, of course, be considered small. It is claimed that in a 25 ton plant the process can be worked for \$1 per ton.—*Engineering & Mining Journal*

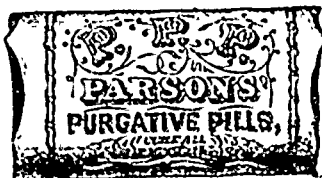
LONDON MINING MARKET.—Simply for the reason that we believe it is impossible for things mining to go any worse or any lower than they are now, we believe in a speedy improvement. Jobbers have not got a share of anything in their names, and it is perhaps even more difficult to buy at current quotations than to sell. Everything is perfectly nominal.

Supposing things do take a turn—what a "oner" it will be! Look at the list of shares in going concerns to be picked up at scarcely more than a few pence!! All we say is, got something at present figures, so as to be in the fray if it comes.—*The Weekly Bulletin.*

The Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, of Australia, is the largest gold mine in the world at the present time. Its product for the half year ended with 31st May, 1891, aggregated \$1,770,000 at an expense of less than \$550,000. Moreover, the dividends paid for the period aggregated \$1,170,000, or more than 66 per cent. on the product, which, we must say, is a better achievement than is shown in the yearly reports of any American gold mine that we can recall at present. The output for the half year in question was less than that of the first half of the fiscal year by 22, 921 ounces. This mine has now produced 844,374 ounces of gold.

The South African Gold Product from the Witwatersrand District has aggregated 323,124 ounces for the half year ended with June 30th, 1891, or an average of 54,625 ounces per month. For the like six months last year the aggregate was but 224,214 ounces or 37,369 ounces per month. This shows a satisfactory increase of more than 44½ per cent.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

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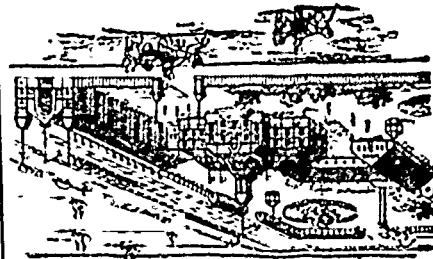
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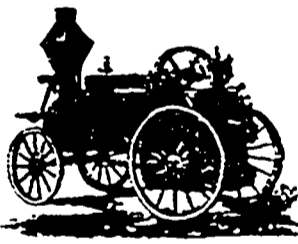
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Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

THE MICA INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By L. J. CHILDS.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The production of cut mica in the United States in 1889 amounted to 49,500 pounds, valued at \$50,000. In addition to this, 196 short tons of scrap or waste mica were sold for grinding purposes, with a value of \$2,450. The production in 1880, as given in the tenth census report, was 81,669 pounds of cut mica, valued at \$127,825.

A review of the annual production during the past nine years shows that the industry advanced in importance until 1885. Since then the tendency has been downward, though the fluctuations in the production of the different regions have caused much irregularity in the annual totals. The following table does not include statistics of scrap and waste mica, as there had been no attempt prior to 1889 to determine the amount of this waste which has been utilized:

PRODUCTION OF CUT MICA.

Years.	Amount lbs.	Value.	Years.	Amount lbs.	Value.
1880	81,669	\$127,825	1885	92,000	\$161,000
1881	100,000	250,000	1886	40,000	70,000
1882	100,000	250,000	1887	70,000	142,250
1883	114,000	235,000	1888	48,000	70,000
1884	147,410	368,525	1889	49,500	50,000

During the years 1883 and 1884, when mica mining was in its most flourishing condition, the manufacturers of stoves consumed probably 95 per cent. of the product, and the fancy grades and large sizes of sheet mica which were then used found a ready sale at highly profitable prices. Under this stimulus of large profits many surface deposits or pockets were opened by farmers or other individuals of small means, who worked them occasionally when other business was dull and realized a considerable profit on their production. As long as the demand for large sizes continued, this intermittent sort of mining could be carried on with a degree of success, but when the fashion in stove panels changed, and small sheets were used in place of the large ones, the demand for the latter fell off to a great extent. Mica suitable for cutting into large sheets was much less abundant than that available for small sizes; therefore lower rates had always prevailed for the latter, and careful, steady and systematic methods were necessary to produce such grades profitably. When the demand changed from large to small sizes the majority of miners were unprepared through lack of capital or for other reasons to adopt such methods. The result was a great reduction in the number of producing mines, and consumers were compelled either to raise the price of mica or look to foreign sources for their supply. Another factor in increasing importation came into existence with the extended manufacture of dynamos and other electrical apparatus, in which a great deal of mica is used. The foreign article, especially that produced in Canada, was, on account of its superior cleavage, preferred to the domestic for this purpose, but since miners have become more fully acquainted with the qualities desired for electrical uses, it has been proved that the United States can produce mica for this purpose equal to any found abroad. The foreign supply, after gaining a foothold in American markets, has more than held its own, and as its tendency has always been toward a reduction in prices, there has been little inducement for the outlay of capital in mica mining.

Only a small number of mines were operated in 1889, and a few of those were worked steadily throughout the year. However, there was a fair amount of development work done in the different mica regions, and it is expected that the introduction of more systematic methods of mining will greatly increase the importance of the industry.

Occurrence.—The localities in which mica occurs in an available form are not very numerous, and it is only in New Hampshire and North Carolina that the industry has assumed much importance. In the West the most important deposits are located in the Black Hills, in the neighborhood of Hartsville, Wyo., and in the Cribbeneville district of New Mexico.

The available deposits of mica occur in bands of coarsely crystalline granite. In these bands the three constituents of the granite (mica, feldspar and quartz) have in a measure crystallized in separate masses, and the mica is found in bunches or pockets irregularly distributed throughout the mass. The deposits are of great interest aside from their commercial importance on account of the number of rare minerals which are nearly always present. Among these are beryl, tourmaline, garnet, columbite and samarskite. In some cases one or more of these minerals are present in sufficient quantity and of such fine quality as to give value to the deposit. Some of the finest tourmalines in the world have been found at Mount Mica, near the town of Paris, Maine, in the mica deposit at that place. Tin ore is also an accompaniment of the mica deposits in the Black Hills region.

Treatment of the Crude Product.—Mica is used in two forms, sheet mica and ground mica, and the manner in which it is treated when taken from the mine depends upon the form in which it is to be used. If it is to be sold as scrap for grinding, all that is necessary is to remove the adhering fragments of quartz and feldspar and such parts of the mica as may contain foreign ingredients. If it is to be used in the sheet form the process is much more complicated, the blocks being first split into sheets thin enough to cut easily, then marked with a pattern of the size desired cut along the lines marked, and the different sizes wrapped in paper and packed for shipment. There is a great amount of waste about this operation. The amount of sheet mica obtained does not usually exceed from 4 per cent. to 8 per cent. of the block mica treated.

(To be Continued.)

DRAUGH

A communication should be addressed to Editor, W. Forsyth

Mr. Wm. editor, has returned on tour through the United States and the United States checkerists were very benevolent in their view, get much practical in this war is taken in so kind.

We noted when in Toronto Duggan, who champion blind-folk, ion, to a match of from the present was made no reply is difficult to claim the thus tacitly d Mr. Forsyth's lows:—

Mr. Rennie, C. Mail. "Six months ago challenge to j Championship he is still anxious I will play his stake of from \$ in his vicinity if the match c "I would consist of ten played in Toronto be arranged and the match than Monday, (Sgd.)

Toronto, 17 J

We are so that occurred Mr. Harbord substitution of for "fameless" been so serious editors of the the Glasgow palpably a reader's blunder

Regarding offered for the blum 231 we good solution Sydney, Oly and "Alpha therefore, send a copy of Review.

TO COR

A. S. McI you for recent Will reply b. make time.

"Alpha," (sis of Draugh forwarded to

USE

The Check few copies which he will checkerists.

"Hill's Openings," scope over p

Freeman Match Game Postage at will be accep

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

NEWS.

Mr. Wm. Forsyth, our checker editor, has returned from a brief pleasure tour through portions of Canada and the United States. The trip, our checkerists will be pleased to learn, was very beneficial from a physical point of view, but he was unable to get much practice at his favorite game, as in this warm season little interest is taken in sedentary games of any kind.

We noted some weeks since that when in Toronto he challenged Mr. Duggan, who claims the title of champion blind-fold player of the Dominion, to a match for the title and a stake of from \$50 to \$200 a side. To the present writing Mr. Duggan has made no reply to the challenge, and it is difficult to see how he can continue to claim the championship while he thus tacitly declines to maintain it. Mr. Forsyth's challenge read as follows:—

Mr. Rennie, Checker-Editor Toronto Mail. "Sir.—In the *Mail* some months ago Mr. Duggan issued a challenge to play for the Blind-Fold Championship of the Dominion. If he is still anxious to compete for that I will play him a match for it and a stake of from \$50 to \$200 a side. Being in his vicinity I will ask no expenses if the match can be arranged at once. "I would suggest that the match consist of ten or twenty games and be played in Toronto. Preliminaries to be arranged as speedily as possible and the match commenced not later than Monday, the 27th instant."

(Sgd.) William Forsyth,
of Halifax

Toronto, 17 July, 1891.

We are surprised that the error that occurred in this column re Mr. Harbord's fine problem in the substitution of the word "brainless" for "fameless" player, should have been so seriously taken by the checker editors of the *Liverpool Mercury* and the *Glasgow Herald*, as it was very palpably a compositor or proof-reader's blunder.

Regarding awarding the prize offered for the best solution to Problem 231 we have received equally good solutions from A. S. McKie, Sydney, Oliver McGill, Yarmouth, and "Alpha," Ottawa. We will, therefore, send each the prize offered—a copy of the *American Checker Review*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. S. McKie, Sydney—I thank you for recent letters and criticisms. Will reply by mail as soon as I can make time.

"Alpha," Ottawa—Hill's "Synopsis of Draughts Openings" will be forwarded to you immediately.

USEFUL BOOKS.

The Checker Editor has secured a few copies of the following books which he will be happy to supply to checkerists.

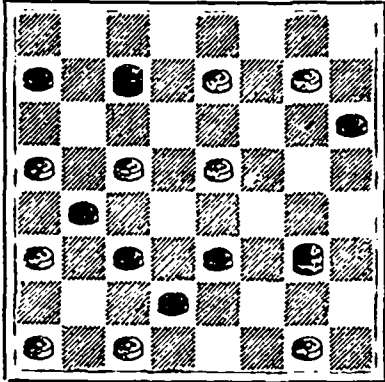
"Hill's Synopsis of Draughts Openings." The best book of its scope ever published. Price 25 cts. Freeman vs Birker "Restricted Match Games." Price 25 cents. Postage stamps of 1c. 2c. or 3c. will be accepted in payment.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 236 by Mr. Kelly, Winnipeg. The position was black men 1, 17, 21, king 19: white men 14, 15, 30, king 18: white to play and win.
18 22 13 22 26 23 23 18
19—10 1—6 10—15 15—22
22 13 30 26 22 17 17 26
10—17 6—10 21—25 w. wins

PROBLEM No. 238.

A curiosity from the *Toronto Mail*. Black men 5, 12, 17, 22, 23, 26, kgs. 6, 24.



White men 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 21, 29, 30, 32.
Black to play and win.

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CITY CHIMES.

We have certainly struck a hot wave, or rather it has struck us, this past week, and the general feeling appears to be that one week of this weather is quite enough. The air has been oppressive and damp, even the wind has been unbearably warm, and keeping cool appeared to be an utter impossibility. The suburban train, which runs to Bedford, as well as the later trains on Saturday afternoon, were crowded, and the main idea of hundreds of people seemed to be to get out of the city and thus escape the intense heat. The number of citizens who take advantage of the Saturday excursion tickets of the Intercolonial and Windsor and Annapolis Railways is simply wonderful, and the out-going trains on Saturdays and in coming trains on Mondays carry larger loads of pleasure-seekers than in any previous season. There seem to be millions on the move this month, and all the numerous routes of travel to and from our city are well patronized, large numbers of strangers making Halifax their destination. We are always delighted to welcome new faces in our midst, and trust when our visitors leave us they may carry away favorable impressions of our city and our people, resolving to come again next season.

The smoking concert given by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers was very much enjoyed, and as the guests numbered about sixty, we imagine the affair ended in smoke, of course only in one sense of the term.

Notwithstanding the intense heat of Saturday last, all the numerous amusements provided were very well attended. A wonderfully large crowd numbering somewhere near three thousand people gathered at the Wanderers' grounds to witness the base ball game played between the Mutual-Social nine and "the ladies." We say a wonderfully large crowd, but after all it was only what might have been expected, for curiosity draws magnetically where novelty reigns, and this event was certainly a novel one. The game resulted in victory for the visitors, score being 20 to 19, but the Mutual-Social team did not feel at all crushed by their defeat, the whole game being a farce as far as actual play was concerned. The picnic at McNab's Island in honor of these "ladies" on Monday afternoon was largely attended.

Immense crowds of Halifaxians and their guests continue to enjoy the Park and Gardens on these warm afternoons. If a cool spot is to be found in the city while the thermometer is aiming as high as it has been this week, it certainly will be among the cool, dark pines of the ever lovely Point Pleasant Park, or in the shady nooks of the gardens, and thither all who have leisure gladly go. The Leicestershire band gave a most delightful concert in the gardens on Saturday afternoon, which was much enjoyed and highly appreciated by all who were there. These charming afternoon promenades form a very notable feature in the programme of Halifax entertainments during the summer season.

The dinner given by the Wanderers at the Queen Hotel on Monday evening, in honor of their Massachusetts friends, was a great success, about fifty being present. The toasts proposed were numerous and heartily responded to, and the evening passed very swiftly and pleasantly. The visiting party originally expected to number about thirty, but when time for leaving home arrived, only eleven players and two ladies found it possible to come. However, we hope these guests will be so well pleased with our city by the sea, that they will not rest until another trip is arranged for the near future.

Tuesday marked a most auspicious event in the history of the Oddfellows of Halifax and the Province. The excursion trains brought large numbers of the order and their friends to the city, and the streets were thronged with strangers. At about 2.30 the procession, numbering about 400 Oddfellows, started from the drill shed and marched through the principal streets, accompanied by the 63rd and H. G. A. Bands, to the site of the new building, where the corner stone, a block of polished red granite, was laid with becoming ceremony by Grand Master J. P. Edwards, assisted by the other grand officers. An exceedingly eloquent and patriotic address was delivered by Rev. Anderson Rogers of Windsor. The new "Halifax Oddfellows' Temple," which is to occupy the site of the old Globe Hotel on Buckingham Street, will be indeed an ornament to the city, and a great credit to the order that owns it. It is expected that the edifice will cost nearly \$11,000, which does not include furnishing or hot water heating apparatus.

The yacht race on Saturday afternoon was very satisfactory, although early in the race a squall struck the *Lenore*, carrying away her shrouds and making it necessary for her to retire. The *Calypso* also gave up when the race was about half over, and the day was won by the *Youla*, the prize being the Ruth cup and \$10. The *Etienne* took the second prize, \$10, and the *Psyche* came in for third, \$5. During the afternoon a large number of spectators gathered at the Club House, and the grounds looked very gay. The Royal Artillery Band furnished the music, which was excellent, and a very pleasant afternoon was enjoyed by all present.

Halifax cricketers have been entertaining a visiting team from Massachusetts this week, and all interested in this good old game have much enjoyed the capital play between the Wanderers and the visitors. The games on Monday and Tuesday were largely attended, and excellent playing was witnessed, as the teams are fairly well matched and all are enthusiastic players. The strangers came off victorious, though when the home team began their second inning on Tuesday afternoon they had only to make 56 runs to secure victory, and their expectations were sanguine indeed. But one cannot always sometimes tell, as the small boy remarks, and the

reds and blacks soon discovered that the palm was not to be worn by them this time. Chambers, the Nottingham professional, proved an excellent bowler, and the Massachusetts team are to be congratulated. The game on Wednesday between the Garrison and the Massachusetts men was not concluded, but the Garrison then had the advantage. The Americans go home well pleased with their reception and success in Halifax.

The most successful promenade concert of the season was that held in the Public Gardens on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. of this city. The evening was just a little damp, the fog coming in before dark, but the Gardens were well lighted, and looked exceedingly pretty. A large platform had been erected on the old tennis grounds, and here many merry ones tripped the light fantastic, evidently enjoying themselves immensely and adding much to the entertainment and amusement of the spectators. The fireworks displayed during the evening were good, though the aforesaid fog detracted not a little from their success. Two bands of the Leicestershire Regiment and the 63rd Rifles furnished, as usual, splendid programmes of music, and the harpers played for the dancers. There were hundreds of strangers present, there having been several large excursions to the city, and one and all were enthusiastic in their praises of the Gardens, music, etc. We hope to have more of these open air entertainments next month, as the evenings of September are always delightful for promenades.

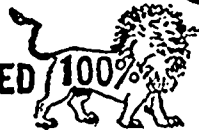
The concerts given by the Lorne Club at their boat house at Richmond this season have been very highly appreciated by large numbers who never fail to take advantage of these opportunities. The Club have a very fine building, nicely fitted up, and the balconies are always well filled with invited guests on the occasion of these free concerts, while the harbor in the vicinity of the pier where the band is stationed, is covered with craft of all description. The light small row boats with their jovial crews are here in great profusion, and when they contribute their share of illumination by carrying colored torches, the scene is very attractive. The last of these boating concerts is advertised to come off this evening, but as we have oft remarked, if people will have their choice entertainments on Friday evening, we can only mention and not elaborate the facts thereof. If fine it will certainly be an excellent opportunity for visitors to the city to enjoy the beauties of Halifax harbor.

The Gymkhana to be held at the Riding Ground to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 2.30, promises to be a grand success. The programme consists of pony and foot races, a tug of war, etc., and will doubtless be successfully carried out, though considering the temperature of the atmosphere, we would venture to suggest that fun which does not require quite so much energy would appear to us to be more acceptable. However, each to his own taste.

Halifaxians are supposed to take a natural pride in the fact that some genuine Scotch heather grows in Point Pleasant Park, and when they hear of this cherished possession being destroyed by ruthless hands plucking it up roots and all, no wonder just indignation burns in their breasts. The Superintendent of the Park cannot at all times be on guard over the heather, and it is lamentable that such protection should be required. In a case like this we think trespassers should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. A very conspicuous notice to this effect, pointing out the dire consequences which will follow to anyone discovered laying sacrilegious hands upon this little reminder of Old Scotia, might have a salutary effect.

Nothing seems to daunt Cow Bay picnickers. Notwithstanding the fog the beach has been thronged with pleasure-seekers every day during the week. One of the pleasantest parties was that given by the superintendent, captain, officers and engineers of the cable steamer "Mackay-Bennett" on Tuesday. The genial hosts were assiduous in their attention to their guests, and the mist was evidently not much of a spoil sport, for all seemed to be enjoying the outing most thoroughly.

Halifax society has a new acquisition. The two daughters of Mr. J. Y. Payzant, who have been at school in England for the past four years, have returned home finished. Their many friends are charmed to welcome them.

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