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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Lieutenant-Governor McLelan, whose death was recorded in our last issue, was a striking example of success in life. Intellectually Mr. McLelan was not remarkable, nor was he blessed with fortune's smile at birth; but he had indomitable perseverance, great energy and good judgment, and these enabled him to occupy many distinguished positions, the most distinguished being the gubernatorial chair of this Province.

General Middleton has tardily accepted the inevitable, and has sent in his resignation as Commander of Canada's Local Forces. The story of the appropriation of Bremner's furs will assuredly become historical, and it is to be regretted that in this connection Sir Frederick Middleton will not appear to advantage. To have retained the General in the public service of Canada would have been equivalent to offering a premium upon stupidity if not upon cupidity.

Of the three hundred and fifty-seven colleges in the United States, one hundred and forty-seven admit women to equal privileges with men, and besides these there are two hundred and seventy colleges for women only. This gives women access to four hundred and seventeen colleges, while men have access to only three hundred and fifty-seven. There seems to be no good reason for excluding women from any college or any branch of study, and they are making good use of the advantages open to them.

King's College is to be opened to women, and a girl's school in connection with the Church of England is to be established. These two moves, resolved on at the meeting of the Governors of the University in Windsor last week, are most commendable. That women are able to stand on equal ground with men in the higher branches of learning, has been amply demonstrated this year at several Universities, the most notable case being that of Miss Fawcett, of Cambridge, England. The girls' school will do useful work in preparing the young women for college, and old King's will doubtless do as well by her daughters as by her sons. The young men will have to look to their laurels now, for if, as the President announced last week, King's hopes to welcome her first lady student in October next, the race will probably be a close one, for women, when they enter on a college course, generally go in to win. Four years hence King's College Encenia may have the additional attraction of "sweet girl graduates." The college is to be congratulated on the change.

The last Leary raft has gone the way of the first one, or at least some of its sections have done so. Mr. Leary's scheme for taking timber to the United States does not appear to work satisfactorily. Experiments are all very well, but when it has been demonstrated that such experiments are to be a source of danger and anxiety to mariners, who do not like to run the risk of encountering such ponderous driftwood, it is time for those in authority to interfere. Mr. Leary's rafts are dangerous, and for the sake of safety on the seas should be put a stop to.

The McKinley tariff bill has been so altered and amended in the Senate of the United States as to make it a totally different bill from the one that the Congressman from Ohio introduced into the house. Great disapproval of the present state of the bill has been manifested by all parties. A Democratic paper says that Mr. McKinley has one thing to be thankful for, and that is that the Senate Finance Committee didn't remove the duty of five cents which his bill put on foreign eggs. Except this and the item of tobacco, the bill now differs from that passed by the house in every particular. The debate on the bill was to begin on Tuesday last.

The little town of Hautsholm, Denmark, can boast of the most powerful lighthouse in the world. The tower contains two steam engines, each of 35 h. p., for driving the dynamos that supply the current for the gigantic beacon. The lamp, which is constructed on LeBaron's system, sheds a constant light of about 2,000,000 candle power, and is so arranged that the keeper can watch and control its working from his room on the ground floor by means of a system of prisms and mirrors, and needs only to ascend to the lantern in case of accident or to renew the carbon. Besides the lamp, the tower contains mighty air-pumps, which actuate two powerful fog signals. The next strongest light in the world is probably that at Sydney, Australia, which has an illuminating power equal to 240,000 candles.

The ferry war, which for the past few months has been raging between the Town of Dartmouth and the Halifax and Dartmouth Ferry Co. has at length been amicably settled, the stockholders in the old Company having agreed to transfer the property to the Town for a sum which will bring them 90c. on the dollar. We believe that this arrangement is in the best interests of Dartmouth, but we doubt whether legislation which enables a Town, City, or Province, to compete with private individuals, or with existing Incorporated Companies, is justifiable or in the public interest. If such legislation were common, private enterprise would be seriously checked, and the Government, Municipal or Provincial, would have to inaugurate a new order of things, which to the free born Nova Scotian would be intolerable.

Messonier, the celebrated painter, pursued an entirely original method of study for his picture "1807." First of all, in the autumn of the preceding year he had a large piece of ground near the city sowed with rye. In May, when it stood in green stocks, by permission of the commandant, he had a battery of Artillery driven over it. Of the crushed and trampled stalks Messonier made large and sufficient studies. He then asked and obtained leave from the Military authorities to have a battery in garrison ride over it, and directed the soldiers to swing their swords and trumpets and shout "Vive L'Empereur!" So, by repeated observations of these cuirassiers and horses, he impressed upon his mind the whole scene, at the same time making the most complete studies of single horses and men, and of every part of their figures, in the uniforms of the French cuirassier regiment in the time of Napoleon.

The last vestiges of Pleuro-Pneumonia in the United States cattle are said to be almost destroyed. This will be a matter for rejoicing in Canada as well as across the border, as there must always be a risk of infection even with strict quarantine regulations. Pleuro-Pneumonia was introduced into America about fifty years ago by the importation of a cow having the disease into the city of Brooklyn from England. The disease spread and gradually forced its way west, notwithstanding many determined efforts to suppress it. A systematic effort was made by the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1886-7 at Chicago to stop its advance. Precautions have been taken whenever the disease has appeared, with the gratifying result that now the disease is almost stamped out. The quarantine laws of England have been almost prohibitory of the importation of American cattle on account of the danger of spreading the disease. This exclusion of United States cattle from the English market has been a benefit to Canadian trade. Should the regulations compelling all American stock to be killed on arrival at port of entry in England be removed, now that danger of contagion is past, it will bring a serious element of competition into the Canadian cattle trade with England.

In the event of a European outbreak Great Britain would be able to send to sea at a month's notice forty-four modern battle-ships and belted cruisers to cope, in case of necessity, with France's twenty-three, Russia's fifteen, Germany's twelve, or Italy's ten; so that no possible combination of any two of the great Powers would place England at a disadvantage.

The coal supply of the world is likely to last for a long time yet before it becomes exhausted. The *English Mechanic* says that the coal-fields of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, and Bohemia, are estimated to cover an area of 60,000 square miles; those of Austria, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, 30,000 to 40,000 square miles; those of Russia are unexplored, but she has already surveyed 2,000 square miles. In 1858, the collieries of Kursk-Kharkow, the Sea of Azov, and Donetz produced 1,500,000 tons of coal, and in 1889 the output had risen to about 2,250,000 tons. Japan is also well supplied with coal fields in process of development.

A strange story is circulated in India about a gold plate which is said to have fallen from Heaven, having on it inscriptions in the Tamil and Telegu languages. The *Hindoo Patriot* gives the following version of it:—"A plate made of the finest gold, containing the following inscription, fell from Heaven and was found in the temple ground at Benares by the person who saw it fall. The inscription was:—"From the month of June, 1890, God Himself will rule as Emperor of Hindoostan, incarnating Himself in human form. From that time forward there will be justice all over the world, and the munis (sages) will be worshipped by the people. All the diseases of men will be cured, dogs will walk and talk as human beings do, and man, whose life is now established at 70 years, will in the future have it extended to 125 years."

The prohibitionists of the United States have been injuring their cause by the intemperance of their language at the recent National Temperance Congress in New York city. One champion of the cause remarked that if the Federal Constitution does not permit Congress to pass a prohibitory liquor law it is "time to get rid of" the Constitution, and that he is ready to shoulder his musket for that purpose. A number of other speakers were equally valiant, and Joseph Cook, of Boston, expressed the opinion that Prohibitionists "may ultimately need the musket," and that "we may have barricade-riots yet." These fire-eaters would do well to remember that the laws of a country are made by the majority, and also that such advocacy of a cause will do little to stamp out an acknowledged evil. The spectacle of an angry Prohibitionist going for the Constitution of the United States with the "short end" of his musket would be almost amusing. Intemperate speaking will never do the cause of temperance any good.

The projected Railway entirely across the Russian Empire from west to east is an undertaking of great importance. A road already runs from St. Petersburg, by way of Moscow, to Samara on the eastern bank of the Volga River. At the latter city, or town, is the only iron bridge across this great waterway, and from there to Ufa, a distance of 302 miles east, the road has been built. It is now proposed to continue the line across Siberia to Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea, a distance of 6,660 miles from St. Petersburg. When it is recollected that this is more than twice the length of a line from New York city to San Francisco some conception of its magnitude may be formed. The carrying out of this vast undertaking will do more in the way of carrying the enlightening, humanizing influences of modern civilization into that land of horrors, Siberia, than anything else possibly could do. The doing away with the terrible overland journey, to which exiled prisoners were condemned, would be a matter for rejoicing to all who have the good of their fellow-men at heart.

The question of precedence, recently brought up at the Methodist Conference, is discussed in a semi comic vein by "Knoxonian" in the *Canadian Presbyterian*. He thinks, and rightly, that viewed from a practical standpoint, the whole thing is a screaming farce, and asks "how much would Methodism gain if Superintendent Carman walked side by side with the Archbishop of Quebec?" He suggests several methods of arranging the right of precedence, any one of which appears quite as sensible as the present arrangement, which gives the first place to the Roman Catholic prelates simply because they are Catholics. "Somebody," he says, "must go first, and somebody must come last. There must be a front and a rear in every procession. How would it do to arrange the representatives of the different churches in a line and march them up abreast. General Middleton might take command. How would this plan work: Bring the Archbishops, General Superintendents, Moderators, Presidents, and all the other clerical dignitaries to a starting point, give them a fair send off, and let the dignitary who could make the best time get there first. Perhaps these methods are not sufficiently intellectual. Supposing the official dignitaries be arranged in the order of their preaching power. Let the man who can preach the best sermon head the procession, and the poorest preacher bring up the rear. How would it do to give first place to the best speaker? A competition in Homiletics might do very well. Let the man who can make the best sermon plan in ten minutes take the lead. How would an examination in Hebrew do?" One can smile at these suggestions, but seriously, from the standpoint of those who now bring up the rear on ceremonial occasions, something should be done to adjust the matter with fairness. The *Canadian Presbyterian*, in its editorial remarks, says it was unfortunate that such a contemptible thing should have been put side by side with grave and important matters in the Supreme Court of the Church. "Silent and freezing contempt" is what it recommends as proper treatment for the Table of Precedence.

The proposition to shorten the course at Harvard College to three years instead of four is awakening much discussion in educational circles. The benefit accruing to bright and clever students from this shortening of the course would be marked. The fact is that the clever students are kept back by those who are not so gifted, and if by cutting off a year from the college course and giving it to business or professional life, the young men who possess a fair share of brains can be benefited, then the change is one to be welcomed as an assistance on the road to success in life, where an early start must be an advantage. Much opposition to the change is manifested in certain quarters, but it is tolerably clear to a majority of those interested that a year of practical experience is worth more than the same time spent at college, when the object to be achieved can as easily be accomplished in three years as in four. Columbia College, under the progressive Presidency of Seth Low, has, it is stated, already provided for the shortened course, and it is probable that other colleges will follow the lead of Harvard and Columbia before long. It may be hard on the "dunder head"—if we may be allowed to suppose that there are any such in institutions of learning—but the benefit will be to those who are the brightest, and therefore the most valuable men to be in active work early in life.

It doubtless is a great step forward that crime is beginning to be considered a moral disease, for which treatment is necessary, but it is just as certainly a dangerous doctrine to spread among criminals. If that class are given to understand that all the wrongs they commit will be condoned on account of their incapacity to resist evil impulses, it is probable that an alarming increase in crime will be the result. When once a boy or girl finds out that the plea of sickness will give them a holiday from school they become frequent subjects of "school sickness," and it would be the same with criminals. Let them understand that wrong-doing deserves punishment and will receive it. This will have more effect than telling them that they must be "treated" for their ill doings. Every effort that can be made to prevent the first false step being taken will prove of benefit, and following this the proper training of those who have committed their first offence against the laws of the land will spare us the man who

"Ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming genial venial fault;
Recurring and suggesting still."

Men of science, when they find a radical cure for the mental sickness which causes so much trouble, can then take upon themselves the task of eradicating evil and sin from the human heart.

The passage of the United States pension bill means the swelling of the pension roll for the fiscal year of 1891 to an aggregate of nearly \$175,000,000, possibly even more. Thus the surplus of \$43,000,000 handed over to President Harrison by Grover Cleveland will soon be dissipated, with the prospect of as great a deficiency for the next fiscal year. The people of the United States have been clamoring for the distribution of this surplus, so now they ought to be satisfied. The *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* says that there need be no trouble about what the soldiers receive, and no patriot will begrudge the money that is being paid to the boys who wore the blue. "As for a deficit," it says:—"Let it come. The sooner it is fairly threatened the better. Its first effect would be to put the brakes upon the waste of public money. There is now an epidemic of extravagance. If the pensions paid to soldiers will stop this it will prove beneficial to the country in general. At any rate we will always feel like taking off our hat to a soldier, and certainly the Government would be ungrateful if it withheld the legitimate means to prevent a soldier or his widow or his orphan children from begging bread. The money paid in pensions is not lost. It is distributed, and the people who pay are those who have a country because the soldier fought for it. In the matter of pensions it is far better, under the circumstances, to be generous than unjust." This is the opinion of a Republican paper, the Democratic papers naturally do not approve so highly of the bill.

Many serious questions of national and international interest are claiming attention at the present time. The African territory matter seems to be coming out of the tangle all right by the cession of Heligoland to Germany in return for a large extent of territory in the Dark Continent. The parting with Heligoland is a blow to the pride of many Britishers, it being the first distinct concession in many years made by Britain of territory over which she had undisputed control. Another subject of greater interest to Canadians is the French shore dispute in Newfoundland. This as yet is in abeyance, and we will have to exercise patience until it is settled. One of the most interesting of all the affairs so prominent at present is the crisis in the British Ministry. The task of trying to pass three great and important bills—the Land Purchase bill, the Tithes Bill, and the Licensing bill, has been almost too much for it. Things are better now than they were a fortnight ago, but the weakness shown once may recur again. Lord Salisbury, in taking the bold step of proposing the continuance of legislation from one session to another, has startled conservative old England. The British Parliament is elected for seven years. It sits from year to year, beginning in the winter. Each sitting is a session, and all business begun in the session must be finished before adjournment. The change proposed will save much useless labor and rob obstruction of its powers. It means too an added power to a Ministry. Almost any measure could be passed with a majority and seven years of Parliament to do it in. Conservative members are aghast at the change. It is difficult to see why so much opposition should be made to what seems a common-sense move, and saves the waste of time in going over the same ground with legislation dropped at the end of a session.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SONG OF THE TALKER.

Sweeter than Eolian breathings on the tense and trembling wire,
 Made by flower-burdened zephyrs from the perfume-reeking South;
 Sweeter than the heavenly harpings of the rapt angelic choir.
 Is the music, endless music, of my oversounding mouth!
 How I love its giddy gurgle!
 How I love its fluent flow!
 How I love to wind my mouth up!
 How I love to hear it go!

Sweeter than the bulbul singing hid in Oriental eve—
 How it entices the hunger of my wide, voracious ears,
 I listen to its music and no longer disbelieve
 The Pythagorean fancy of the music of the spheres;
 Sweeter far than shawms and cymbals, harps and psalter to me;
 Sweeter than the flow of water through sunsmitten lands of drouth;
 Sweeter than the sunrise music of Memnonian melody
 Is the tintinnulation of my automatic mouth!
 How I love its giddy gurgle!
 How I love its fluent flow!
 How I love to wind my mouth up!
 How I love to hear it go!

—G. W. Foss in Yankee Blot.

If you want to get money out of a man always appeal to his cash ear.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts, and warm hand-shakes, these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting their unseen battles.

A BENEVOLENT WISH.—Cumso—My dear, do you think that our occupations in the next world will be the same as in this?

Mrs. Cumso—Well, I should be sorry to think you would smoke as much there as here.

Princess Pauline Metternich is a clever amateur actress. At a performance in Vienna she walked about among the audience in the costume of a washerwoman, "receiving compliments and asking advice." Behind her back the guests indulged in flit irony.

No Assistance (scene, the club at 5 p. m.)—Cholly (meditatively):—"By Jove! I wish I knew what Kitty Keene would say if I should ask her to marry me." Holly (with a tone of bitter reminiscence):—"I could tell you what she said to me when I did, if it would help you any, old fellow."

DOWN BY THE SEA.

I wrote my name one day upon the sand,
 And then a foot or two in shore I stood
 The sea came rolling o'er the golden strand
 And rubbed it out, just as I thought it would.

The use of points for purposes of punctuation is a comparatively modern invention. Of the four generally used points only the period (.) dates earlier than the fifteenth century. The colon (:) is said to have been first introduced about 1485; the comma (,) some thirty five years later, and the semicolon (;) about 1570.

THE CONFLAGRATION WAS APPARENT.—"We were talking about you last night, Mr. Sissy."

"I thought so. My ears burned."

"Did they really? Why, Eli, perhaps that's what we thought was a big fire. You know how the sky lit up."

Among the quaint luncheons given lately in New York, emblem luncheons have been popular. At "dove luncheons" violet decorations were used and the guests dressed in pure white, with violet corsage bouquets. At "vanity luncheons" the hostesses collected twelve of her most beautiful friends and gave hand mirrors as favors.

Why should we look on the dark and mourn for the unattainable, where the world is full of sunshine and things to make us happy? For instance, the pleasing intelligence comes from abroad that a new German military rifle has a range of 3,000 yards, and will shoot through the bodies of six men standing one behind the other at a distance of seven paces. The inventor must have had some difficulty in procuring six men with which to test his gun.

A metal has been produced that will melt at a temperature of 150 degrees. It is an alloy composed of lead, tin, bismuth and cadmium, and in weight, hardness and color resembles type metal. It melts so easily that, placed on a comparatively cool part of the stove with a piece of paper under it, it will melt without the paper being scorched. It will not retain heat, but becomes cold the moment it melts. It is used in the manufacture of the little automatic fire alarms for hotels. This gives an electric alarm when the metal melts, owing to the rising of the temperature.

BIRTH AND DEATH.

They say that with the coming of a child
 The hearts are closer knit that loved for this.
 And that they only knew full earthly bliss
 Who see their own lives new and undefiled;
 And the light of that existence mild
 Behold, through shadowy halo, theirs, and miss
 The aftergrowth of sin and passion wild—
 What was and might have been limned in what is,
 But when a little child joins hands with death,
 Then is there closer, stronger union.
 When life, but just beginneth, wandereth,
 Thus early weariful of drawing breath,
 Nearer grow hearts whose child has come and gone,
 Since death and loneliness have made them one.

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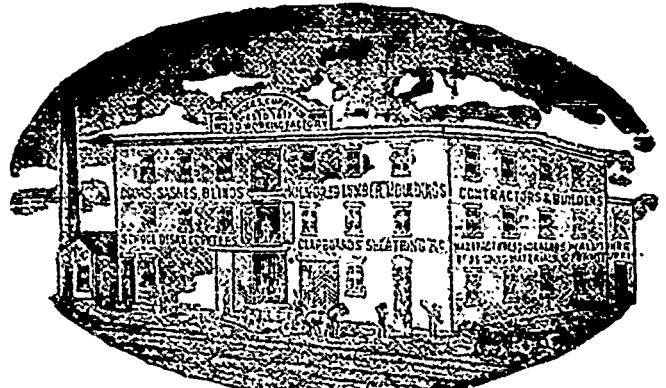
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The concert in the Public Gardens on June 23rd netted \$300.

The closing exercises of the Royal Military College at Kingston took place on the 26th ult.

The grand jury of P. E. Island have returned no bill in the Weeks-Sutherland poisoning case.

They have been having it hot in Winnipeg. One day last week the thermometer registered 95 in the shade.

Canada is suggested as a suitable place for the Heligolanders to emigrate to when the island is handed over to Germany.

The Synod of the Church of England, in Nova Scotia, met in Halifax on Friday last and remained in session until Wednesday.

"Tunning Wild," a musical comedy very highly spoken of, is to be produced at the Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week.

The twelfth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Teachers' Association opened at Moncton on the 26th ult. One hundred and sixty-three teachers were present.

Bears have been making inroads on the flocks of sheep about Newport. "Johnny get your gun" should be the order of the day where bruin seems to make himself too familiar.

Francis Scottney, an elderly gentleman who lived near the North West Arm, is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning. The body had not been found up to the time of going to press.

The Duke of Connaught has signified his intention to present a set of colors to be competed for annually by the Cadet corps of Montreal, and to be awarded on each occasion to the best drilled company.

Life and Work is the title of a monthly magazine published under the auspices of the Young People's Association of Erskine Church, Montreal. The Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., pastor of the church, was, up to his recent resignation of that charge, editor-in-chief of *Life and Work*, and the May number is largely devoted to accounts of his farewell.

Hon. Messrs. Haggart, Dewdney and Colby, Cabinet Ministers, and others, have been making a tour of inspection over the Oxford and New Glasgow railway and the Cape Breton railway. The various industries of New Glasgow were also visited. The Oxford and New Glasgow railway is nearly completed, and it is expected that it will be opened about the first of next month.

The King's College *Review* for June has been issued. Being the centennial number it has appeared in a festive cover, and the contents are of especial interest. It is enriched with illustrations of the college and an excellent portrait of the president, Rev. Dr. Willets. Owing to a disappointment by the engravers, several engravings which were to have appeared in this number have been left for the *Encœnia* supplement, which will appear about the middle of July.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant-Governor took place on Saturday last at half past twelve o'clock. The route of the procession, from Government house to North street station, was crowded with spectators waiting to see the cortege pass. There was no display along the route, no funeral music until the depot was reached, where the band of the West Riding regiment played the dead march in *Saul* as the casket was placed in the baggage car. Flags were flown at half mast, and minute guns were fired during the time the procession was moving. The remains were interred at Great Village, Colchester County.

The conversation in the Convocation Hall of King's College on Wednesday evening of last week was attended by between three and four hundred people. Many distinguished visitors were present, among whom were the Bishops of Iowa, Kentucky and Dakota, Bishop Kingdon of New Brunswick, President Forrest of Dalhousie College, and President Borden of Mount Allison College. Music was furnished by the Madyn Club of Halifax under Herr Klingenfeld's leadership, and the band of the 78th Regiment. Rain unfortunately prevented the promenade concert in the college grounds from taking place, which was a disappointment to many.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following proposition, which, in view of the number of drowning accidents which occur during the season devoted to pleasure excursions on the water, may prove of value in saving lives if adopted. We fear, however, that anyone taken by surprise by falling into the water would not have time to inflate his swimming jacket: "The best preparation for the drowning season that I can think of would be the sale by our outfitters of a swimming jacket that could be worn without inconvenience during the whole time of an excursion by the water side, needing only inflation for active service. If the thing was made popular there would be money in it I suppose."

The mining expert, referred to in our description of a visit to the Montague Gold District, which appears in our mining columns, is Samuel G. Burn, of Edison's Laboratory, Orange, N. Y. Mr. Burn has been engaged by the celebrated inventor to examine and purchase mines, provided the ore is of the right description for treatment by the Edison process. Mr. Burn has had large experience in mining in England, South America and the United States, but the fact that he has been selected by Edison as his mining expert is the best of guarantees of his ability and high character. On Monday he visited the silver lead mines at Smithfield; on Tuesday, Montague; Wednesday, Oldham; and Thursday, South Uniacke.

Tuesday of last week was *Encœnia* Day at King's College, Windsor. The morning was misty, and the prospect was not good for a fine afternoon. After service at the parish church, with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bowman, the college grounds were repaired to, where a luncheon was spread in a temporary building. The faculty and guests, to the number of about five hundred, partook of the good things provided, after which a number of toasts were proposed by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, who was happy in his remarks. When all the toasts had been duly honored, from "The Queen" down to "the ladies," and replies made by the gentlemen named by the Bishop, Convocation Hall next claimed the attendance of the guests. The crowd was so great that many people could not get seats. The convocation was opened, and Dr. Willets, President of the College, delivered his address. Then the degrees were conferred. The rest of the programme was carried out as arranged, all being very interesting. Many of the visitors left Windsor by the six o'clock train, thus having to leave before convocation was over. Rain had again begun to fall, and the mud was even worse than before. The weather was a great drawback to pleasure, and it is much to be regretted that the many visitors from a distance should not have been able to see the beautiful university town under more favorable circumstances. Nova Scotians know that it is beautiful, but strangers need to have it proved to them. A lady, whose taste there is no accounting for, was said to have remarked that she hated Windsor. A gentleman who was told this said he considered the compliment was to Windsor. So say we all, it is a very pretty town, and, although we do not expect to be present at the next centennial, we hope that the College may have a hundred years of increasing prosperity, and that the weather will be more pleasant than it has been this year.

Wellesley College graduated a class of 120 June 24th.

This is the anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence.

There were 11,118 women locked up in five police cells in Chicago in 1889.

The West End Elevated Railway Bill has been passed by the Massachusetts House.

Mr. Jay Gould was fined \$100 by Judge Fitzgerald, of New York, for not answering to a summons to act as a petit juror.

For the first time since Harvard College was founded the quinquennial record of its alumni is to be issued in English, instead of Latin.

Terrific hot weather has been experienced at Chicago recently. Many cases of prostration were recorded and some deaths from sunstroke.

The grand jury at Baltimore have indicted every brewer and distiller of the city for violation of the high license law passed by the last legislature.

There is a colored man in Galveston who is worth over \$350,000. He has a fine house in the most desirable residential portion of the city, and his wife employs some 120 white servants.

The Leary Raft is still at Bangor. The different cribs are being overhauled and tightened up preparatory to being towed to New York. It is said about 300 pieces of piling were lost.

Miss Elaine Goodale, the poet, who is superintendent of Indian schools in Dakota, will live principally in a waggon next summer. She has been supplied by General Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a covered waggon and a pair of horses to travel from school to school through Dakota.

A live whale, 17 feet long, has been captured at Lamonica, on the shore of a narrow inlet from Frenchmen's Bay, Maine. The whale was killed and towed to Mud Creek bridge, where the oil will be obtained by trying out the blubber. The oldest inhabitant never heard of whales being in those waters before.

Knowledge, a new weekly magazine, aims to supply the latest information on all subjects of interest which cannot be found in a cyclopaedia, owing to its not being up to date. If you consult any cyclopaedia, and fail to find what you wish, or you find authorities differing, send a postal-card to *Knowledge*, and find your answer in the next week's issue. The magazine is published in handsome and handy form, and a complete index is promised twice a year, with bound volumes at nominal price to its subscribers. A specimen copy of the magazine will be sent free to any applicant. The price, like all the issues of this publisher, is hardly more than nominal—\$1.00 a year. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, also Chicago and Atlanta.

Emperor William has conferred a peerage upon Major Wissmann.

The Reichstag passed the Army bill to its third reading without an amendment. The government now having secured the passage of the Army bill the house can adjourn early in July until November, when bills bearing on the labor question will form the chief work of the Reichstag. The bill concerning the acquisition of Heligoland, and the financial plans of the government by which the increased army expenditures are to be met, will remain undisclosed until the winter session.

In the House of Commons Howard Vincent asked if the government would require America to modify duties upon British products before modifying the rules governing importations of cattle into Great Britain. Sir James Ferguson explained that the restrictions upon cattle imports into Great Britain were based solely on sanitary considerations without regard to fiscal systems of other nations. Vincent thereupon laid upon the House table a notice of motion that as American tariffs will inflict great injury upon the trade of Sheffield and upon British traders and artisans generally, the House consider whether a free market ought to be longer given to competing products of any foreign state which puts a prohibitory tariff on British goods.

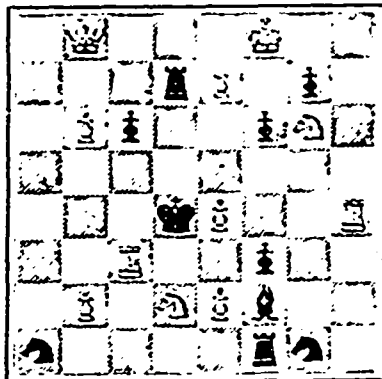
CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 23, R to B5. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 27.

By E. St. Maurice, Montreal.

BLACK 10 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 28.

THE JUDD-SHOWALTER MATCH.

Seventh game of the match played at the St. Louis Chess Club, May 27, 1890.

RUY LOPEZ.

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|------------------|---------------------|
| J. W. Showalter. | Max Judd. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to K15 | P to QR3 |
| 4 B to R4 | Kt to KB3 |
| 5 Castles | Kt takes P |
| 6 P to Q4 | P to QKt4 |
| 7 B to K2 | P to Q4 |
| 8 P takes P | Kt to K2 |
| 9 Kt to Kt5 | Kt takes Kt a |
| 10 B takes Kt | P to QB3 |
| 11 Kt to B3 | B to K3 |
| 12 K to R | P to KR3 |
| 13 B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 14 P to B4 | Q to Q2 |
| 15 Kt to K2 | Castles (KR) |
| 16 Kt to Kt3 | P to Kt3 |
| 17 P to B3 | R to KKt5 |
| 18 Q to Q2 | B to R5 |
| 19 P to B5 | B takes Kt |
| 20 P to B6 l b | K to R2 c |
| 21 F takes B | QR to K |
| 22 QR to K | R to KR |
| 23 R to B4 | K to Kt |
| 24 Q to Q4 | P to KR4 |
| 25 B to B2 d | B to K3 e |
| 26 Q to K3 | R to QB f |
| 27 R to KR4 | P to QB4 g |
| 28 Q to Kt5 | K to B |
| 29 B to Q | KR to Kt |
| 30 P to KKt4 | P takes P |
| 31 Q to R6 ch | K to K |
| 32 Q to Kt7 h | And Black resigned. |

NOTES.

From St. Louis Republic

- a Up to White's ninth the moves are identical with the third game of this match, but here Black exchanges Knights and does not give White a chance to play the double sacrifice of his Knights as in the game mentioned.
- b Elegantly played.
- c The correct move, for if 20 ** B takes KP; 21 Q takes R, B takes K BP; 23 R takes B, with a powerful attack, threatening to win the B or mate.
- d Threatening to win the exchange by B takes KtP.
- e The proper reply.
- f Black is evidently attempting to break through on the Queen's side.
- g We think Black should have played 27 * Q to K, with the view of posting her at KR4, but, being

sorely pressed for time, overlooked the storm gathering about him.
h A beautiful finish to a well played game. White might also have played 32 Q to R5! with the same effect.—Gazette.

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1889.

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Total	17,711,404
Premium Income,	561,293
Total	721,973

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.

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

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30 " " 100	3,000 00
40 " " 75	3,000 00
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THE DANDELION.

Gay little dandelion
Lights up the meads;
Swings on her slender foot,
Telleth her beads;
List to the robin's note
Poured from above.
Wise little dandelion
Cares not for love.

Gold lie the daisy banks
Clad but in green.
When in May's azure
Bright hues are seen;
Wild pinks are slumbering,
Violets decay,
True little dandelion
Guideth the May.

Brave little dandelion
Fast falls the snow,
Bending the daisies
Hazelty head low,
Under the fleecy tent,
Careless of cold,
Blithe little dandelion
Counteth her gold.

Meek little dandelion,
Groweth more fair,
Till dries the summer dew
Out of her hair,
Bright rides the thiraty sun,
Fiercely and high,
Faint little dandelion
Closeth her eye.

Pale little dandelion,
In her white shroud,
Heareth the angel breeze
Call from the cloud;
T' my plumes fluttering,
Make no delay;
Little winged dandelion
Soareth away.

LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

DEAR FRIEND,—Your letter added one more enjoyment to a day that had already been well filled with pleasure. Nature, the weather, and kind and congenial friends conspired to make last Monday a day to be remembered as of rare enjoyment.

I have not been in a boat on the harbor since we were boys, and our picnic excursion vividly recalled the old boating days. How greatly has Halifax changed and grown during the past thirty-five years! Where we as children picked berries, gathered wild flowers, made dandelion chains, and generally enjoyed ourselves, far from civic restraints, are now city squares, lined with houses and dusty, noisy streets. Should we live to see another thirty years we would witness still greater changes, and still greater improvement. Halifax, in my opinion, is destined to cover the Peninsular which was apparently made for it. Dear-dingy, dirty, dusty Halifax, as our alliterative friend terms it.

All Halifax went a gypsyng on Monday, and everybody's face bore sun-burned evidences thereof on Tuesday.

Your letter is principally devoted to inquiries and theories concerning diet, dress and habits as affecting health or producing disease, and there are indications that you are getting into a morbid state of mind, worrying about what you and yours should eat and drink, and wherewithall and how you should be clothed. It is well to inquire, and to know, what is conducive to health, what prejudicial to it: indeed I regard a rudimentary but practical acquaintance with human anatomy, physiology and hygiene, as being a most essential part of an education which aims to prepare for the active duties and the responsibilities of life. There are, however, few things more conducive to dyspeptic hypochondriacal conditions than chronic anxiety about diet and habit, as there are few things more conducive to physical well-being than cheerfulness. I cannot tell you whether this or that article of food will agree or disagree with you. The old adage "What is one man's meat to another man's poison" embodies a truth attested by every one's experience. There are some very simple and wholesome articles of food which occasion me much distress whenever I partake of them. Having discovered these idiosyncrasies I govern my diet accordingly.

In a general way I would say to you, as to every one, avoid rich pastry and cakes, all greasy food, all food that cannot be thoroughly masticated and insalivated, or in plain terms chewed and mixed with the fluid secretions of the mouth, and that cannot be readily attacked by the digestive secretions of the stomach etc. Above all don't eat too much when fatigued or hurried. Dyspepsia is, I believe, more frequently occasioned by eating hurriedly, or too much wholesome food, than by partaking in moderation of food not generally regarded as wholesome. The dress questions I must leave for the present, not because they are not important, but because I prefer devoting a letter especially to them.

It may be an evidence of weakness in me to give credit to the other side of politics whenever and wherever I think credit is due. Admitting that there might be as much political sincerity and purity on one side as on the other might have a tendency to weaken party ties and allegiance. What of it? The welfare of our country, the greatest good of all, are the objects of government, and politics should be the science of governing or conducting public affairs so as to best accomplish these ends.

Those who are entrusted with the government of a country practically enunciate their policy in the conduct of public affairs, and in the measures proposed by them to meet the exigencies of the public service, and improve the condition of the country. Opposition to the government may be legitimately

based upon conviction of its incapacity for the conduct of public affairs, or that its policy, as enunciated in the conduct of public affairs, is erroneous, or prejudicial to the best interests of the country. Opposition based upon legitimate grounds must, however, not only be prepared to prove incapacity of the existing government, or that its policy is erroneous, it must also be prepared to offer really competent men for the government of the country, to enunciate a policy which will be approved and preferred by a majority of the people.

Granting the correctness of these political theories, what is there to justify or sanction hard and fast party lines save hard and fast political principles? There are well defined issues both in Provincial and Dominion politics that constitute, or might legitimately constitute, party lines, as for instance in Provincial politics: The legislative union of the Maritime Provinces, Secession of our province from the Dominion. Abrogation of the Legislative Council. The policy of borrowing money to be expended for the benefit of the present generation only, and especially on such public works as the improvement of roads, which will again require like expenditure in the course of a very few years. Opposed to which policy would be that of making those who are to receive the benefit to be derived from public works pay for such work. How? By direct taxation of course.

The policy of subsidizing enterprises on the ground that they are conducive to the public welfare or convenience. Education offers a wide field for the exercise of the best wisdom of politicians, though politicians might best evince wisdom by leaving this field to those who have made didactics a special study. The equitable adjustment of taxation for municipal purposes.

Upon the banners of the political parties of the Dominion are inscribed certain words which more or less definitely designate the political faith or infidelity of each. But it is no part of my present purpose to write about the issues that divide political parties, either to describe, defend or assail, but merely for the purpose of showing that these issues are so various—that what is really most conducive to the greatest good of all is so problematical—that the man who is always ready to "hurrah for our side" or approve whatever may be proposed or done by "our party," contrasts very unfavorably with the man who gives honor to whom honor is due, credit and approval to men or measures irrespective of party lines, and who has the welfare of his country at heart rather than the welfare of a political party.

When I was about closing my last letter I fully intended to write a very different kind of a letter next time. In fact I promised something lighter. That I have not fulfilled my intention is more your fault than mine.

My spare time for letter-writing is exhausted, and I have not so much as touched upon several very interesting and important subjects contained in your last. Nor have I made any allusion to passing events in which you are interested.

There have also been very interesting, and I am sorry to say unfortunate, developments in our romance in real life, illustrating the mutability of human affairs, and especially "affairs of the heart," which I must leave for another letter. Don't be discouraged because the grass on your meadows is short and thin. A few characteristic July days will make a wonderful change. You can, however, afford to top dress your meadows liberally, which will insure good crops of grass.

Wishing you and yours continued health and happiness, I remain as ever, your friend,
S. C.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. Elijah Spencer, manufacturer and builder, is carrying on quite an extensive business in a quiet way. He employs about 25 men, and manufactures doors, sashes, mouldings, flooring, sheathing, laths, clapboards, shingles, etc. He has just completed a fine store for Smith & Fullerton. Its dimensions are 45x22 feet, one story with basement, and it is said to be, in design and workmanship, the finest store in the township. Mr. Spencer has also recently finished a handsome eight room cottage at Parrsboro for Captain Gabriel Miller, and is building another at the same place for Capt. Edward Durant. He has also just finished two ship's cabins at Port Greville—one for H. Elderkin and the other for Capt. J. E. Pettis, and is repairing the Ottawa House at Partridge Island for a summer residence for Mr. John R. Cowans, general manager of the Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co. Besides this, Mr. Spencer has this season supplied the finishings for a church at Diligent River, a church at Cheverie, two dwelling houses at Hantsport and four buildings at Wolfville.—*Springhill News.*

A company called the Canada Fiberine Cloth Co. has been started at Aurora, Ont., for the manufacture of paper clothing.

STONE SHIPMENTS.—The stone shipments from Sackville this summer are expected to be very heavy. About 25,000 tons will be shipped by the New York Freestone Co.—*Chignecto Post.*

Capt. Jas. W. Cousins has been at St. John, seeking information to enable the Digby Canning Company to engage in a new line of canned goods. This industry is now employing about 20 hands in lobster canning, and, if any encouragement is offered, will increase the business, including haddies, fruits, etc.—*Digby Courier.*

A soap factory is to be started at Amherst by Fred Neal, who is now employed in Robb's Foundry. It will be located on the new street leading from Victoria Street, near T. J. Copp's, towards the marsh. Mr. N. has his steam engine ready, and in a few weeks will have his building fitted up and the factory at work turning out a superior quality of family soap. We bespeak for his enterprise a generous patronage.—*Amherst Record.*

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ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price 35 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 38 for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

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

PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

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

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

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

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

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

of COD LIVER OIL,

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

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

CITY CHIMES.

The closing exercises of the Halifax County Academy last Friday evening were attended by an audience of about eight hundred people, comprised of the pupils with their parents and friends. An excellent literary and musical programme was carried out, and an address was delivered by Principal A. H. McKay. Three pupils graduated, and the presentation of prizes and conferring of diplomas was the occasion of much interest. A gold medal, offered by Rev. Canon Gilpin, was taken by Alex. McL. Gordon. Three gold medals, given by Chairman Robert Taylor, were won by Adams D. Archibald, Bertha B. Hebb and K. C. A. Lange. A gold medal given by Mr. Blackadar, ex-Chairman, was won by Miss Mary J. Thompson. Attorney-General Lengley, Stipendiary Mutton, Rev. D. M. Gordon and Rev. Principal Forrest delivered interesting addresses.

Robbins' circus performed in Halifax on Friday and Saturday of last week. The general opinion was that the performances were good. A large number of spectators assembled at each performance—there is seldom a lack of patronage at a circus. The street parade on Friday morning did not show to advantage, as the day was rainy and the riders had carefully covered up their gay attire with waterproofs.

It is some time since the pleasure-loving public have had an opportunity to trip the light fantastic toe in the Exhibition building. Cannot the Orpheus Club, the Art School, or some other institution in need of funds, kill two birds with one stone and give a ball, which would bring in shakels to their coffers and give a pleasant evening to scores of people, both dancers and spectators. It would be sure to succeed, and we would be glad to see the suggestion acted upon.

The closing exercises of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb took place on Saturday last, a large number of friends of the Institution being present. The exercises were as usual very interesting and showed satisfactory progress made. The teaching of deaf mutes to articulate and speak English is one of the most important branches of work done in the school. The prizes were distributed by Dr. Parker, who congratulated the teachers on their successful work and the pupils on their proficiency. Since the opening of the school, in 1856, three hundred and thirty one deaf mutes have been admitted. The attendance last year was seventy-four, forty-six boys and twenty-eight girls.

The School for the Blind was crowded with visitors on Monday evening to witness the closing exercises and presentation of prizes. A musical and literary programme was given by the pupils, and the piano playing of Mr. Montague Warron, of Prince-Edward Island, was listened to with more than usual pleasure. The President, Mr. W. C. Silver, occupied the chair, and pleasing speeches were made by Prof. Buck, of Tuft's College, Mass., Hon. W. S. Fielding, Rev. Dr. Bowman and Rev. Arnoldus Miller. The Superintendent in his address complimented Miss Isabel Staten and Mr. Montague Warron as having done most creditable work during their school career. The need of the immediate erection of a new building was also urged, as the accommodation of the present building is over-taxed.

The Japanese Village, which for the past two weeks has been situated in the Exhibition building, has been visited by thousands of people. There are five Japs there, all of them artists in their own lines. The skill and speed with which painting and embroidery is done is a revelation to many who think that work requires time and thought. They seem to do it so easily. The jeweller and potter are no less interesting. Crowds of people surround the booths watching the dextrous fingers of the workmen as they fashion things of beauty from base metal and clay. Other interesting features are not lacking, although the Japs themselves attract the largest number of people. For ten cents you can obtain the portrait of your future husband or wife, "no one's life a blank," and for a moderate consideration you can have your name or initials cut on a glass tumbler. You can have your portrait sketched in five minutes for a quarter, and delicious candies may be procured for twenty cents a pound. The stage performance seems to please, reserved seats being in constant demand. Altogether, with such an array of attractions, no one should miss seeing the Japanese Village. The entrance fee is merely nominal, so even if one should not be able to enjoy the things to be seen no great loss would be the result.

The Tilbury company have enjoyed a most successful season at the Academy of Music, this being the fifth and last week of the engagement. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" charmed and delighted both old and young last week, and "Rosedale" was given in first-rate shape on Monday and Tuesday evenings. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings "The Miser's Will" was given, and will be repeated to night. On Saturday "Rosedale" will be given at the matinee performance, and "Romeo and Juliet" in the evening.

Dominion Day, July 1st, passed very quietly in Halifax. The banks and Dominion Government offices suspended business, but the general public did not take a holiday. The weather was fine, and the out-of-door sports of the various clubs were enjoyable. The flagstaff at the Citadel and many private flagstaves were gay with bunting, as well as the ships of war in port. A large number of people went to Lunenburg on the S. S. Halifax, and as the water was smooth the trip proved very pleasant. The excursionists returned to Halifax about 9 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

While no material change in the tone of general trade has occurred since our last report, still a fairly steady movement goes on. The reports of the growing crops are of a more hopeful character, and generally an enhanced confidence has been produced. Owing to reports issued by the U. S. government that the crops would probably be smaller this year than usual, a strong effort was made to "hull" the market, but purchasers were unresponsive, and the movement had no effect. It now appears that a fairly average crop of all agricultural produce will be the result of farmers' work this season, and the fact seems assured that no scarcity will occur this year. Reports that have reached us from the northern and western portions of this Province tend to show that, though only one cutting of hay is probable this season, it is likely to prove a heavy one. Advices from the eastern counties are less encouraging, but, as large surpluses of this article are on hand in every section, the supply is likely to prove equal to any probable demand.

In general business there is, of course, nothing very definite as yet, still the indications are such as to lead to the belief in better things to come, of which practical evidence is afforded by the somewhat increased payments, and a correspondingly greater inclination to place orders for fall and winter goods more freely than has been the case for some weeks past. It is true, too, that this better feeling came, for business men generally were beginning to feel doleful, as unfavorable reports were repeated from week to week by their travellers, for they were certain that, unless the crops turned out better than they promised, bad times were ahead. However, the uncertainty has now been to a certain extent removed by the steadily brightening crop prospects.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	June 27.	June 27.	June 27.	June 27.	June 27.	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States	165	111	211	204	176	5100	5887	5232	5162
Canada	17	18	25	25	21	809	880	914	657

DRY GOODS.—A more favorable feeling has been developed in this branch of business during the past week, consequent upon improved crop prospects, which has caused somewhat freer ordering for fall goods. The market is looked upon as healthy also, from the fact that buying has been of the most cautious kind, and, should there be even the most ordinary movement, a respectable clearance of stock in hand must follow.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No especial change in the pig iron market has occurred so far as the position on spot is concerned, business moving along in a quiet way, but there is a better feeling. Copper continues to be firm, and the price here has advanced in a ratio with the position in N. Y., where the basis is considerably higher. The feeling is decidedly firm, and dealers have matters very much their own way concerning terms. Otherwise the market is without change. In rails, while a fairly steady movement continues, the feeling is on the whole easy, and further reduction is spoken of. It is understood that the makers have decided to issue a new price list, but none will say what the exact changes are to be.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been unchanged, and the now stereotyped expression, "a jobbing business," may be justly used and fully describes the situation. Liverpool's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn nil; do. on passage and for prompt shipment, the market seems firmer. Liverpool spot wheat quiet but steady; do. corn moderate demand. French country markets firm." At New York wheat was stronger and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, according to the options. Corn and oats have been firm, but showing evidence of an upward tendency. In Chicago and St. Louis the wheat markets have been irregular, inclining to be heavy and sluggish at first, but later becoming firmer, but without change in quotations. Minneapolis has ruled higher on account of reports of rust. In Toledo wheat advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. At Duluth it advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing to say about the local provision market except that it continues very quiet. A Montreal packing company has issued a circular quoting short cut pork at 818, which dealers claim that they cannot get, \$17 continuing about the top price. At Liverpool there has been a general decline in provisions; lard dropped 31. heavy bacon 6d.; and tallow 3d. The hog market in Chicago has been easier, showing a decline of 5c. on all grades. The cattle market was steady.

BUTTER.—The only line in butter that meets with any enquiry worth mentioning is really nice selected dairy, everything else ruling quiet, the tone being easy on the whole. In creamery nothing is doing, because sellers want more than buyers are prepared to give.

CHEESE.—The market has presented nothing very new; the tone rules about the same, but buyers are still dissatisfied about values. In fact, as we have already stated, although the market is easing off, the results of the different board sales in Upper Canada show that it is doing so very slowly. Our latest advices from Brockville, although they show some shading, do not give any such recession as would allow of business on buyers' part here. Therefore it will have to give still more to allow a margin for business of any amount by exporters if their advices continue of the same tenor as they have lately been. The cable is unchanged at the recent decline to 45s. 6d.

FRUIT.—The fruit market rules active, and there is a fair demand in such lines as come into daily consumption at this season. This is specially the case with oranges, lemons, strawberries and other lines of green fruit that come into daily consumption at this time. In dried fruit there is only a quiet business doing in conjunction with other lines of grocery specialties, the feeling being firm on the whole. Raisins and currants are steady at unchanged quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market has been quieter and much easier during the week, prices declining in sympathy with the New York market, which is considerably demoralized, though it has not as yet reached

a panic point. No important sales of molasses have occurred during the week, but the market continues to hold firm. The price at Barbados is quoted at 15c. to 18c.

TEA—The tone of the trade in tea is quiet, and there is hardly anything moving, except in Japans, and very little of that. Lower and medium grades are reported to be in fair demand, but they are hard to get. Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co., of Japan, cable to their Canadian agent that the market there is quiet. Late London advices report a dull market for China teas. Now make Congous are moving fairly well, but sales of green teas have been unimportant. India teas have advanced in price, and Pekoe Souchongs from S^d. upwards are in very strong demand.

COFFEE—There is nothing new to relate concerning coffee, the demand continuing very slow, and of a hard to mouth character. The London *Grocers' Gazette* of the 14th June says:—"In public sale here East India shows a rise of fully ten per cent. Costa Rica sold steadily, and in some instances was 6d dearer. Guatemala was 6d. to 1s. dearer, and so were Central and Nicaragua. Cuban and Vera Paz brought very full prices. Bahia sold readily, but was partly bought in. Santos was held for extreme rates, and Rio was bought in above the value." All this shows an extreme confidence in the future of coffee on the part of dealers in and holders of the article in England.

FISH OILS.—Our regular Montreal report on fish oils has not come to hand, and we are obliged to omit it this week. Gloucester, Mass., reports: "Cod oil, 27c. to 30c. per gallon; medicine oil, 40c.; blackfish oil, 55c.; menhad-n oil, 23c."

FISH.—The local market continues dull and unchanged. Reports show considerable quantities of cod, herring, mackerel, etc., have been taken along our eastern shores and banks during the week under consideration, and there are apparently well grounded hopes that the catch this year will largely exceed that of last season. We sincerely wish that this may prove to be the fact, as the practical failure of the fisheries in 1889 put many of our hardy "toilers of the sea" to sore straits to maintain themselves and their families during the last winter. However, if the foreign markets do not improve it will be nearly impossible for exporters to offer remunerative prices to the catchers of fish, if the catch proves an excessively large one. Our advice to the fisherman, as it has always been to our agriculturists, is to push what they have to offer to market at the earliest possible opportunity. Delay in this matter rarely enhances values, as prices, especially in the early part of the season, are almost always more favorable to the seller than they are later on. Some small bodies of mackerel, of large size and in very fair condition, continue to visit the coves and harbors to the westward of this port, and some fair catches are daily made, but there is grave reason to doubt whether the quantities secured are large enough to remunerate the captors at existing figures for their time, trouble and wear and tear of gear. However, it is an old proverb that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and it is preferable to have tried than to sit in idleness. A fortunate chance may occur at any hour. Our report from Gloucester, Mass., reads as follows:—"The receipts for the last week have been liberal with a moderate trade and prices well maintained. We quote New Georges codfish at \$5 37½ per qtl for large and \$4 75 for small; Bank \$5 12½ for large and \$4 50 for small, shore \$5.25 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.50; cured cusk \$3 50; hako \$2.50; haddock \$3.00; heavy salted pollock \$2; English cured do. \$2.62; Labrador herring \$5 per bbl; medium split \$4 50; Newfoundland \$5; Nova Scotia \$6; split shore \$4.25; round do \$3 50; pickled codfish \$7; do. haddock \$6; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

Churns, Washing Machines,
Wringers, Mangles,
CARPET SWEEPERS,

Step Ladders, Filters,
EVERYTHING FOR
House Cleaning,

—AT—
CRAIG BROS. & CO.,
Cor. Barrington and George Sts.
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

Tea. Tea. Tea.
ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

We have just landed a choice lot of
TEAS,
including ORANGE PEKOE,
ASSAM PEKOE, and
SOUCHONG and CONGO.
Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.

—ALSO—
LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS
PICKLES SAUCES, TINNED MEAT
AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES,
BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c.
STILLION, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND
PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS,
TRUFFLES, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS
in every variety, by best makers.

Jas. Scott & Co.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)
The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.
Oysters in every style. Lunches 12 to 2.30.
W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	7 1/2
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 1/2
Standard.....	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Extra Yellow C.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Yellow C.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 18
" Fair.....	20 to 25
" Good.....	25 to 27
" Choice.....	31 to 32
" Extra Choice.....	36 to 37
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados.....	34 to 35
Demerara.....	32 to 33
Diamond N.....	47
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	32
Trinidad.....	32 to 33
Antigua.....	32 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.
No charge to note. Business more active at the late decline in prices, and we look for a healthier tone from this out. The crop prospects in the United States and Canada are somewhat improved. We make no change in quotations.

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

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Ex. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	11.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.40 to 6.50
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.50 to 5.40
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.15
Superior Extras.....	4.90 to 5.00
Good Seconds.....	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour.....	5.00 to 5.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.90 to 5.00
Pillsbury's Best, in half bbls.....	3.30
Oatmeal.....	4.40 to 4.80
" Rolled.....	4.60 to 4.80
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.60 to 2.70
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	18.00
Shorts.....	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings.....	21.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn.....	24.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	51 to 55
P. E. I. Oats.....	52 to 56
Hay per ton.....	10.50

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	none
Oranges, Valencia, repacked.....	10.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, Egyptian, per lb.....	3 to 3 1/2
" Bermuda, per crate.....	2.50
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	9
Figs, Elmc, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.	

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	14.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
Alewaks, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
COPIHAT.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	15.00 to 19.00
Haddock, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
HAKE.....	3.00 to 3.25
" USK.....	2.00 to 2.25
" POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUPS, per lb.....	1 1/4
COD OIL A.....	26

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

SITUATION VACANT.

We are just about engaging a representative in every County in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton to Sell our Goods. Large Commissions for the right persons. Write us for full particulars.

KNIGHT & COMPANY,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
25 Granville, and 22 Duke Streets, Halifax.

AGENTS WANTED.

If you want to Make MONEY, take hold and Sell our Choice Nursery Stock. Now is the time. Write us at once for terms.
MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

\$10 Dickens complete in 15 Vols. **\$10**
and Webster's Dictionary,
FULL SHEEP FOR
Or Webster & Waverly, 12 Volumes, \$ 9.75
Or Webster & Carlyle, 6 " " 11.50
Or Webster & Thackeray, 10 " " 9.00
Or Webster & Elliot, 6 " " 8.00
Sent to any part of the city or to any station on I. C. R. or W. & A. R. Free on receipt of Price, by

Knowles' Bookstore,
A M. HOARE, Manager,
Cor. Granville & George Sts.
HALIFAX, N. S.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY.

ALBION HOTEL

JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.
22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.
Terms Moderate.

New Victoria Hotel,

248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.
J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor.
One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing.

Street cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,
HALIFAX, N. S.

LOI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

Chipman Brothers,
HALIFAX.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Jenkins could not think how he had omitted to mention the circumstance before, but it had entirely slipped his memory. Hanging the door in the face of this apology, the Colonel paced up and down the room in his dressing-gown, working himself up by degrees into a state of extreme irritability. People were always turning up when they were not wanted and remembering things they ought to forget. For the sake of a few words of mere conventional politeness written fifteen years ago, he was to find himself constituted hear leader to a Colonial ruffian, whose conversation would be simply unbearable, who doubtless wore large check trousers and massive jewelry, and probably ate peas with a knife.

"Not if I know it!" exclaimed Colonel St. Aubyn, with such energy that the razor he was using slipped and cut his chin, thereby necessitating a fruitless hunt for some court-plaster. "When, by his own avowal, the head of one's house prefers sheering sheep to taking up the family title, he may be a very estimable kind of person, but I for one do not feel the least inclined to be responsible for launching him into polite society; and, what is more—confound this cut!—I don't intend to do it. No doubt the fellow has made some money by this time. Let me see! Why, he must be eight-and-thirty years old at least; and, like the rest of his kind, he thinks no doubt that there is no place but London to spend his leisure in. With all my heart, so long as he doesn't want my assistance. The question is, what am I to do with him to-day? It's all that fool Bazalgette's fault, detaining me up here day after day to sign three deeds! I should have been down at St. Aubyns at this minute if it hadn't been for his dawdling! I shall tell him if he can't do his work quicker in future I shall employ some other firm. About St. Kevins now—can I ask him to dine at the club? No; I'll be hanged if I do until I find out whether he's presentable! Better order a sole and some cutlets, and get him to come here perhaps, or—By Jove, I have it! Olivia—she likes eccentricities. I'll take him there!"

The Colonel hastily scribbled the following note to his cousin:—

"Dear Olivia—May I bring the writer of the enclosed to dine with you this evening at 7.30? You will understand that I would sooner receive him *en famille* before introducing him at the club. Don't hesitate to say if it would be inconvenient. If I do not hear from you, I shall conclude you don't object. Hope you are feeling stronger. In haste,
Your affectionate cousin,
GODFREY ST. AUBYN."

Quite elated at this easy solution of the perplexing problem, Colonel St. Aubyn placed the letter he had just received inside his own, and, directing the envelope to Lady Olivia, despatched it at once by the trusty Jenkins to Cipher Street, with orders to wait for an answer.

He had not much doubt as to what this would be, for Olivia was hospitable to a fault, and it was an understood thing that, whenever he was in town *en garçon*, he was always to lunch or dine with her when it suited him.

In a quarter of an hour a message came back—

"Her ladyship's love, and she will be most happy."

This was all that could be desired, and Colonel St. Aubyn forthwith wrote half a dozen lines to the Earl of St. Kevins, appointing to meet him at No. 30, Cipher Street, at half past seven. When he had despatched this note, he felt that he had performed a very meritorious action in shifting his own difficulties on to the shoulders of some one else.

At half-past seven o'clock the little party in Lady Olivia's quaint drawing-room were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the stranger-guest. To her ladyship the day had been one of devouring anxiety; and all the arguments she could use had failed to persuade Philip Grantley to meet Colonel St. Aubyn and Lord St. Kevins at her house.

The Colonel's note, with its enclosure, had been handed to her shortly before an early visit paid by Mr. Grantley to Cipher Street. She had entertained no doubt that, after what had passed between them, Philip would be only too anxious to be introduced on equal terms as soon as possible to her relatives. It was no use deferring the storm that sooner or later must arise, and, Colonel St. Aubyn's legal right over her having ceased, the utmost he could do would be to declaim and rave; there was no one, after all, who could really prevent her from making "ducks and drakes" of her life if she so willed it; and, having once counted the cost of what she was about to do, her ladyship promised herself a perverse pleasure in combating the opposition she is certain to meet with when the engagement to a mere nobody, a penniless man, who had occupied a subordinate position in her own household, became known. But, unaccountably to Olivia, Philip hung back. Nay, more—he honestly confessed to her that there were reasons, difficult to explain just then, which would render it absolutely impossible for him to meet Lord St. Kevins, of whom he had known something in Sydney some years before.

Perhaps Lady Olivia had never in her life felt so much inclined to distrust her own judgment and to regret having shut her ears to all warnings and advice as when, resisting every effort of hers to shake his decision, her interview with Mr. Grantley came to an end, and she heard the front door close upon his retreating footsteps.

She passed the remainder of the day in a state of nervous agitation, blaming herself at one minute for distrusting her lover, and a prey to all sorts of harassing doubts and fears the next.

Poor Miss Vallance, who had not returned home till late on the preceding evening, was completely at a loss to account for her charge's whimsical changes of mood. Olivia had told her nothing, leaving her to draw her

own conclusions respecting Mr. Grantley's early and somewhat protracted morning call. Poor Val's wildest imaginations certainly never soared beyond a possible proposal and its ignominious rejection. Olivia's fancy might perhaps have been stirred—for undoubtedly Mr. Grantley was a very taking person—but proper pride would surely come to her aid where anything more serious was concerned.

Thus did Miss Vallance argue with herself while knitting quietly in a corner of the drawing room during the short dull winter afternoon, trying to appear quite unmindful of the fact that Lady Olivia was never still for more than five minutes together, that she picked up a new novel by her favorite writer half a dozen times and threw it down without turning a page, that she yawned and sighed, and uttered half suppressed exclamations every now and again, and conducted herself altogether in a manner calculated to drive her poor old companion out of her senses. Her ladyship's restlessness however appeared to have exhausted itself by the time the dinner-hour arrived.

Colonel St. Aubyn walking in, bustling and self-important, a few minutes before half-past seven, found his cousin established comfortably beside the blazing hearth, the light from the rose-shaded lamp beside her casting a warm glow on her pale-colored silk draperies, on Wrinkles snoring blissfully upon her lap, on the chubby soft faces of Sydney and Lucy Irvine, who were absorbed in cutting out colored pictures on the rug at her feet.

"Awfully good of you, I'm sure, my dear Olivia, to let me inflict this unknown relative of ours upon you in such an unceremonious fashion," said the Colonel, with effusion, shaking hands all round, and taking up a commanding position on the hearthrug. "Between you and me, having remained a stranger to one for so long, I had just as soon he had not taken it into his head to come over here and attempt to assume his proper position now; it may prove uncommonly awkward for us, particularly if he possesses any belongings. One can't exactly turn one's back upon the head of the family; but I own I feel a little chary of offering him much of a welcome until I find out what style of a person he is. It seems odd he never mentioned his reasons for coming to England so suddenly: I only trust he has not brought a Colonial wife and half a dozen ill-conditioned brats with him."

"Colonial ladies are very taking sometimes though," observed Miss Vallance, with a laudable desire to keep the conversation going, and an uneasy, ill-defined feeling that any disparaging remarks on Colonials would be rather distasteful to Lady Olivia just now. "Don't you remember, Olive dear, that nice Mrs. St. John we met about two years ago, when we were staying at Ilfracombe? Every one in the place was quite fond of her, and she was so charming! I forget where she came from, but she was not English, I know."

"Mrs. St. John was a French Canadian, my dear Val, widely different from an Australian," said Lady Olivia, with a tremulous laugh. "Nevertheless I feel quite prepared to greet my stranger-cousin cordially, and all his belongings too, if he has any. It will be quite refreshing to meet with some one who does not do exactly the same things, and talk on the same subjects, and even wear collars of exactly the same make which everybody else does in London."

"Talking of Australians reminds me that I wrote to Grantley three or four days ago, telling him that I had succeeded in finding a substitute for him, and that therefore he would be at liberty to give up his place as soon as it suited him," remarked Colonel St. Aubyn pompously. "Certainly that little transaction of yours has not been attended with success, Olivia. Only another proof of the absurdity of women mixing themselves up with business affairs! The minute I saw that fellow I said to myself, 'He won't do!' In the first place, he was a great deal too independent for the sort of position he was expected to hold; in the second, he took the post for reasons of his own—Heavens knows what they could have been!—and of course intended to throw us over on the first convenient opportunity when something eligible turned up. I wonder now if we shall ever have an opportunity of tracing his past career," continued the Colonel, wagging his head sapiently. "I expect we are not the first people by a good many whom Grantley has taken in. Not that he ever deceived me for a moment! Directly I saw him I said—privately of course—'My dear sir, you are an adventurer—plausible enough, I admit, but still an adventurer *pur et simple!*' My only wonder is how he ever got hold of that recommendation of Sir James Champion's, if it was genuine, which is open to doubt. To be sure, Champion is the most foolishly easy-going fellow in the world; but, when next he is in England, if I meet him, I shall make a point of bringing up the matter—and, by-the-by, my dear Olivia, let us try to remember to ask St. Kevins about him. Grantley represents himself as being a native of Sydney, does he not? I believe St. Kevins hails from the same place. They are almost certain to have come across each other, I should imagine, at some time. Grantley—"

"I have every intention of asking Lord St. Kevins several questions on the subject; but I cannot understand, cousin Godfrey, what right you have to call Mr. Grantley an adventurer," interposed Lady Olivia, in a tone that was rendered steady only by a supreme effort. Colonel St. Aubyn's conversation during the past few minutes had been little short of torture to her; his words were the actual expression of the unwelcome doubts and suspicions which had been crowding unbidden into her mind ever since Philip Grantley's inexplicable conduct in the morning. "He always did his duty at Thornwood, at any rate," she added. Her physical weakness made it almost impossible for her to speak calmly. "If the life proved too restricted and tame for him after the freedom he had always enjoyed, I cannot see why he should be blamed, or unworthy motives attributed to him, because, after a fair trial, he chooses to abandon it. He—"

"Lord St. Kevins!" announced the well-trained parlor-maid, opening the drawing-room door noiselessly.

It was not a stranger, however, who pushed aside the heavy velvet portière and paused for a moment on the threshold, but Philip Grantley himself, to whose side Lady Olivia, as she recognized him, ran instantly, with a glad cry of hidden comprehension.

Colonel St. Aubyn, however, regarded the intruder with great indignation. He was by no means an adept at "putting two and two together" at the best of times, and was quite at a loss to account for the Thornwood steward's unexpected appearance on the scene.

"If this is meant for a joke, Mr. Grantley, allow me to tell you that I consider it an ill-chosen one," he remarked, drawing himself up and looking from Olivia to the new-comer with withering contempt.

"I was never more in earnest in my life, sir," responded Philip, coolly, as he placed his arm protectingly around Olivia's slender waist and led her to the sofa with a boldness that made Miss Vallance shudder. "I wonder that you have not seen through my clumsy masquerading a dozen times. I have often regretted ever having begun it."

With one hand on the back of a chair, he stood facing the wondering glances of his little audience, his handsome head, with its crisp close curls, thrown back proudly, his clear fearless eyes looking from one to another with an honest straightforward gaze impossible to distrust.

"This is how it was," he exclaimed briefly. "About six months ago, I, Philip Grantley Desmond, Earl of St. Kevins but always known for various reasons by the name of 'Grantley,' which came to me from my mother's family, was on my way to England for the first time, a rich man—yes, I believe as rich as your *protégé*, Mr. Mugeridge, Colonel, though I began life as a shepherd instead of a soap boiler—but poor, inasmuch as I had not one affectionate heart in all the world to care for me. Olivia here knows—for I have told her—what I lost when my mother died." He paused a moment, then continued, "She was always anxious that I should come home to the old country, assume my rightful title when I could afford to keep it up, and find a wife here. Strange to say too, she had a wish that Olivia and I might come together. Many a time she had spoken to me of the little orphan-girl—somehow we never seemed to realize that she had gradually become a grown-up lady—who was the only one left of all my father's family, except myself, and who seemed somehow to have a right to share in the good fortune that had come to me at last, as a reward for years of patient industry and toil. It was by the merest chance that I took up the *Field* newspaper in the coffee-room of a Liverpool hotel, just after I landed, and saw the advertisement for a steward at Thornwood. I had been turning over in my mind how I could best make acquaintance with my cousin, and a plan suddenly occurred to me that matured gradually as I thought it well out. During my voyage home I had frequently come across Lady Olivia's name in some old numbers of what I believe are called Society journals. I gathered from them that she was a fashionable lady, leading, as I supposed, an entirely artificial life; and I thought I should like to find out her true character for myself, instead of seeing her with her company mask on. Fortune favored me all through—first, in my accidentally meeting with Sir James Champion, who had known me previously in Sydney, and who readily gave me the written recommendation I required; secondly, by my being selected from—I dare say—a score of other applicants replying to Lady Olivia's advertisement. I may as well confess now what I believe she knows already, that I fell hopelessly in love with my mistress from the first moment I beheld her. My natural impulse then was to cast off all disguise, and plead my cause in my own person; but some perverse feeling held me back. By winning her first as a poor man I wanted to prove to myself beyond all doubt that her heart was really mine. You struck the death-blow to my hopes, Colonel St. Aubyn, when, on the night of the Camersham concert, you told me you regarded Lady Olivia's marriage with Mr. Mugeridge as a certainty. It seems strange to me now—with a swift half-proud, half-tender glance at Lady Olivia—"that I could ever have believed she would fall short so short of what I had imagined her; but I suppose, having so little knowledge of the world in which she lived, I had a lingering idea that fashionable ladies were all alike, and that a warm true heart and a toilette from Worth's were never to be found together. I have to thank this boy"—laying his hand affectionately upon Sydney Irvine's curly head—"for an interview with Lady Olivia, which has swept away for ever all doubts that we ever had about each other. Moreover, I am proud to say that I succeeded in carrying out my first idea to the letter. I have won my promised bride without proclaiming my identity, although I believe I tried her confidence in me a little when I told her that it was impossible for me to meet her unknown relative, Lord St. Kevins, here this evening."

"Extraordinary—most extraordinary! Well, I suppose it is all right. Of course you have papers and so on to establish your claim indisputably? I must say I utterly disapprove of all these theatrical proceedings!" said Colonel St. Aubyn grandly. Although he felt mortified at having been kept so entirely in the dark, it had occurred to him, during the progress of Lord St. Kevins' explanation, that it would be just as well to keep on good terms with a wealthy kinsman who was likely to be lavish in his expenditure, while Olivia, already popular, would, without doubt, become an important person in London society as his wife. Still it would look better to be a little distant at first. "I suppose you possess ample proofs," he went on, with some stiffness; "for really there have been such hosts of impostures lately that—"

Philip produced a card from his pocket-book and laid it composedly upon Olivia's little table.

"There is the address of my bankers at Sydney," he said calmly. "You can write and make what inquiries you please of them; or, better still, you can apply to your own lawyers, Bazalgette & Fiske, who, I believe, have always transacted the business of the family, and to whom I made myself known on first arriving in England, under promise of strict secrecy of course. They will be rather surprised when they hear of my sudden change

of plans," added Lord St. Kevins with a laugh. "I called at their office only three days ago since and told them that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, I had decided to return for an indefinite period to Sydney at the beginning of the new year, without taking up the title, which I had fully intended doing on arriving in England last spring."

"But you won't go back to Australia now?" exclaimed Sydney Irvine, unable to restrain himself any longer, and executing the most extraordinary capers on the hearthrug; while Lady Olivia slipped her slender fingers into her lover's broad palm. You will come down to Thornwood with Olive instead, and we'll all have a real good time; and you can teach the choir-boys to sing that song at the next penny reading. You know that old song mother wigged Hilda so for singing at the schoolroom that day. But it has come true, hasn't it, after all?

"Dandily, Dandily, Dandily Dan,
He shall marry her—the man!
He shall marry my lady
When the leaves are green."

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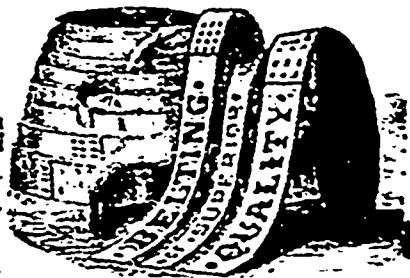
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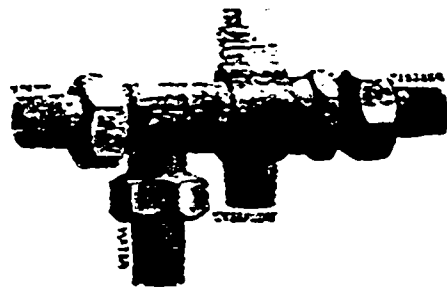
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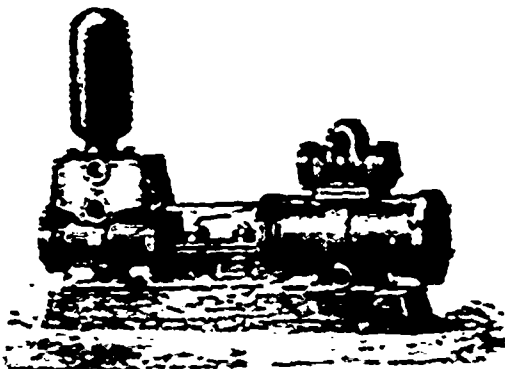
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MINING.

As will appear from the following letter the Stephens Manganese Mines have not been sold to a company. The item which appeared in THE CRITIC was condensed from a notice of the Manganese Company which appeared in several of our exchanges:—

TENNY CAPE, MANGANESE MINES, HANTS CO.

To the Editor of the Critic,—

Noticing in your issue of the 20th inst. some remarks referring to the sale of my mine at this place, I should feel obliged if you would, in your next issue, state from whom you received the information, as the same is incorrect and might be injurious to my interest, as I am still prepared to negotiate for the sale of the same when sufficient inducement is offered. I may here say that I have only just returned from the United States or should have replied to this before. I found whilst in Boston a good demand for the ore at increased rates over late sales, and am also pleased to say that the mine never looked better at the deepest points, from which we are now producing ore equal to any that has come from these mines.

I am Sir, yours etc.,

J. W. STEPHENS.

STEWIACKE VALLEY.—Mr. Graham of Brookfield has discovered a coal lead which promises to prove very valuable. He has also found galena and pyrites within a mile of Brookfield and in a good position to be worked. Messrs. Anthony, Ferguson, Andrews and others are now prospecting the large belt of conglomerates containing gold, and have made some very encouraging discoveries.

The Gays River gold district is to be extensively worked. It is reported that the gold bearing ground so far prospected warrants the erection of a fifty stamp mill, which will be put up at once.

A VISIT TO THE MONTAGUE GOLD DISTRICT.—Tuesday was a beautiful day, and THE CRITIC'S representative thoroughly enjoyed the short drive to Montague through the lovely lake region. In his company was a mining expert of large experience, whose visit to the Province will more than likely be productive of much good. They first drove to the Annand Mine, where the crusher was in operation, the ten stamps pounding and pulverizing the hard brittle quartz and freeing the gold which in this mine is known to exist in such large average quantities. Manager McQuarrie drove up soon after our arrival, and with his well known courtesy proceeded to show us over the mill and mine. The mill is of the usual pattern and possesses no new features of special importance. The quartz as it comes from the mine is broken by hand and fed in the same manner to the stamps, automatic feeds and rock breakers not being introduced. After passing over the plates the tailings are finally discharged into the swamp, concentrating machinery not being employed to save any escaping gold, more or less of which is evidently lost. Some of the ore is highly charged with iron or mispickite, and this Mr. McQuarrie roasts to free from arsenic and other refractory substances before passing through the crusher, but by far the larger quantity of ore is free milling, and is fed at once to the mill. On a low table in the retorting room was a large pile of quartz which was accumulating for roasting, and an inspection of this, coupled with Manager McQuarrie's interesting explanations of some of the peculiarities of the ore, was not the least interesting event of the visit. The ore was fairly bristling with free gold in some instances, the gold showing itself in large quantities in the galena. Besides showing us the gold ore the manager also produced some interesting samples, one known as "slicke-side" was particularly fine, the quartz being as smooth as glass and the metal burnished, the result of friction and pressure caused by the slipping or faulting of the vein. From the mill westwardly six shafts have been sunk on the leads, and an immense body of ore ground opened up. The pumping and hoisting from all these shafts is done by the same engine that drives the crusher, and the perfect working of all the apparatus proves that no pretence hand has charge of matters here. The deepest shaft is the most westerly, (170 feet,) and only three of the six shafts were being operated at the time of our visit. In the ore ground already opened up there is quantity sufficient to supply a much larger mill for years, and yet there are numbers of good leads that have not been worked at all. A little to the south and west of the mill a shaft has been sunk and timbered in the most substantial manner, a tunnel from which will tap a rich vein which has already yielded thousands of dollars. The famous *lode* had is only a short distance from the Annand, both properties being owned by Charles Annand, Esq., (the latter in connection with Messrs. Forreth and Barry) and managed by Mr. McQuarrie. Here the mill was noisily at pounding the quartz, and the mine was being actively worked, but, as we were anxious to visit the Symonds-Kaye property, and the sun was sinking in the west, we thanked Mr. McQuarrie for his kind attentions, and a fifteen minutes drive over rather bad roads, through the old Lawson and other properties, brought us to the other side of the Montague district, where Mr. William Skerry was found just coming out of the Kaye crusher. He is interested with the Messrs. Olands, the brewers, of Dartmouth, in opening up and putting the Kaye mine in good shape and thoroughly refitting the crusher, which now consists of fifteen stamps, only five of which were being operated. A large amount of work has already been done, and three new shafts are being sunk on the leads in what used to be a lake, but which has been drained by a long and deep ditch. As large boulders abound in all directions the carrying out of this work alone must have cost a "pretty penny." At the shaft most distant from the crusher, a very rich strike of gold was lately made at some forty feet from the surface, and the quartz now being raised gives every indication that the lead is a very rich one. It is about two inches in width, and has been sunk upon by another

shaft, and the ore found equally good. A prospecting shaft nearer the crusher is being sunk to tap a very rich lead which the drift indicates must be in the locality. As is well known, Mr. Skerry has always made this property yield largely when in his charge, and now that it is held by the Messrs. Oland and himself on long time there is little doubt but that it will soon be numbered amongst the largest gold producers in the Province. We did not visit the Tobin Property, which is now being prospected for Mr. John Chotwynd, of Halifax, but Manager McQuarrie spoke in the highest terms of it, stating that as the work of development proceeds it is proving more and more valuable. We left Montague district at 5 p.m., and our horse, which was a credit to the livery stables of Dartmouth, bowled us without urging into that picturesquely situated town in less than an hour, leaving us with nothing to do but drink in the fresh evening breeze and the charming scenery, the latter often causing our friend the expert to express his delight as turns in the road would disclose new and beautiful land and water scenes. He could only wonder why the many points of vantage were not utilized by wealthy Halifaxians as country seats.

NOVA SCOTIA GEOLOGY.—At the meeting of the Royal Society, held at Ottawa last month, a paper, by Mr. Gilpin, Deputy Commissioner, was read on the evidence of a Nova Scotia carboniferous conglomerate. The writer referred to the nature, source and extent of the modern drift of the Province. He describes the carboniferous conglomerates of Cape Breton as usually bearing evidence of more local origin than those of Nova Scotia, and cites the conglomerates of the Cobequids and of New Glasgow as good samples of their formation from subjacent strata. The auriferous conglomerate of Gay's River, now the scene of active mining operations, is referred to.

CANADIAN IRON.—The Dominion Administration and the House of Commons, at their instance, have taken a wise step in increasing and extending the duration of the bounty on iron. So important is the iron industry that a country in these days can hardly stand in the first rank without it. The benefit to the community is enormous and widespread. In hardly any other manufacture is the proportion of the cost of labor to the whole value of the output so great, and this is a crushing answer to the stupid Opposition cry that only a few manufacturers will derive benefit.

In Canada we have iron mines, white fuel and other materials for smelting are either close at hand or sufficiently accessible. Indeed some of the critics who say coal cannot be brought to our Ontario iron ores are fervid advocates of sending our ores to the coal fields of their foreign friends. The demand for iron in Canada is already large, is growing and will increase with accelerated velocity when a home supply promotes allied industries. The drawbacks hitherto that have prevented greater progress have been the competition of the iron industries of the United Kingdom and the United States, built up by protection, and the threats of the Canadian Opposition to capitalists that they must not rely upon any permanence for their enterprise. By the present further steps in their statesmanlike policy the Macdonald Administration have done much to counteract these two obstacles. They have provided for greater protection against the one-sided competition and for the stability of the encouragement thus afforded. We trust that their wise step will result in the firm establishment of a great iron industry worthy of Canada.—*Toronto Empire.*

Gold was discovered some three years ago at Vogler's Cove, Queens Co., N.S., but not in sufficient paying quantities to warrant investment, but, during the past week or two, the Messrs. Reinhardt have opened up a paying lead, which is richly studded with the precious metal. The claim consists of 40 acres, and they have applied for \$0 more.

MANGANESE.—We are informed that what promises to be a rich mine of manganese and other valuable minerals has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Abram Kinney, near Port Gilbert. Arrangements have been completed for the lease of the property, and steps will be taken at once to develop the deposits and examine their contents.

Coal has been found in Salem, Annapolis County. Lately a suitable auger has been procured and boring operations pushed along as fast as possible. A small seam of coal was struck at a depth of fourteen feet, and at twenty-seven feet another one considerably larger.—*Lunenburg Argus.*

The News says that Mr. Hall, late manager at Springhill, has discovered a 4 ft. seam of coal near Salt Springs Station.

WHITEBURN.—The new building for the Wiswell mill is all framed, and will be raised this week, weather permitting.

While the workmen were engaged digging a foundation they struck the Centre Lead, and took out some quartz showing lots of fine gold. The boarding house is well advanced, and will be finished about the second week in July. The managers feel happy over the prospects so far.

The Graves Mine, under the management of Capt. Smart, is running full force night and day. The several leads being worked are holding their usual good output.

At the McGuire Mine, now the Parker-Douglas Extension Co., the carpenters are at work enlarging the mill for ten stamps, and things are being pushed ahead. Life's too short to have slow coaches around Whiteburn.

We understand the new machinery for the West mine is being contracted for. A new hoisting and pumping engine is to be erected immediately, and a new mill of larger dimensions, we understand, is to take the place of the old ten stamp mill.—*Gold Hunter.*

Gold Mining Supplies!

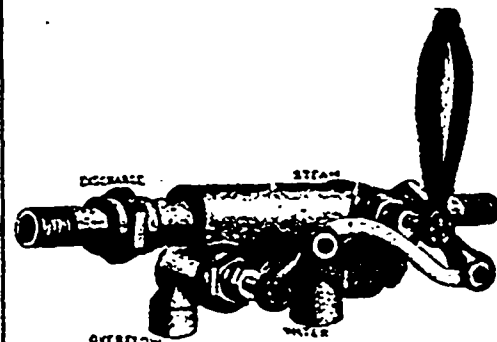
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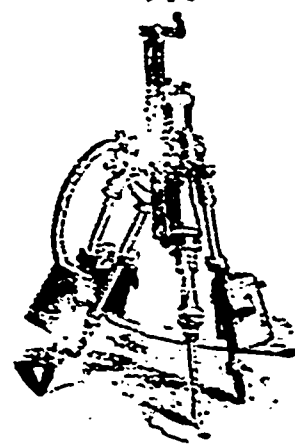
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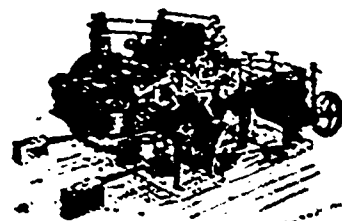
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTERS TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl.—What a prophet was there, my cousin, when Victor Hugo said this was to be the woman's century. Do you know I don't believe there will ever be so much said again about Woman with a big W as there has been in the 19th century. Not, bless you, that I have any idea that women are going to expire in a burst of vain glory at the end of another decade and be re-committed to oblivion, not that. But coming generations will be born into a world that recognizes the God-given right of every mortal to be what he or she can be best, and will not need to be branded with the fact before it is patent to them. It is wearisome in these days, at times, to hear and see women's struggles to get shackles free, and there seems a little danger now and then that the duality in life will be overlooked, and that it must be either men or women. Not so, it must be men *and* women, or women *and* men, in the world. But the danger will pass over. All reforms have to be over accentuated to impress them on ground that is never too fertile. Because civilization's march is a slow one, we cannot afford to leave any inspiring tune unsung. And it is not to be wondered at when the insignificant allies—as women have so long been dubbed—do excellent work in building redoubts against humanity's enemies, or in fighting them after the earthworks are up, or in hoisting truces when peace and not war is for the best good of all concerned, that then the singing is loud and long.

There is no question but that, in the larger field of what is fast coming to be recognized as a legitimate field of action for all who can climb unto it, women are going to make mistakes; they are going to attempt to do too much, perhaps the wrong thing altogether. This is just what men have often done. There is nothing criminal in a mistake if it is not persisted in. All women can do everything, though there be few things, if any, that some women cannot do, and now that there are so many things a woman may do, it is none the less essential to select one's special line of life work with the utmost care. It is usually safe to do what one wants very much to do, providing always it be a righteous thing in itself. The way follows the will. It is necessary, however, to make sure the way is a righteous one. The question of moral responsibility is one that all young lives especially should be taught to face intelligently.

The matter of "woman's rights" always brings up the eternal truth that the women are the mothers of the race. It is fast being conceded that a woman can be a good mother, a good woman and not a good cook, just as a man can be a good father, a good man and not a good shoemaker. But that not every woman can be or should be a mother is a species of heresy to a good many ears still. Immodest modesty is to blame for a good many evils in this world of ours, and among them prominently is the evil of being an unfit father or unfit mother to children. I should wrestle with son or daughter of mine to prevent them marrying if they were in bodily or mental or moral ill-health, as with a plague. Every mother's daughter or father's son should use their influence to prevent the transmission of physical disease, mental weakness and moral obtuseness, and yet there are people who take no thought of their responsibility for the blot on life's fair surface.

An cutting dress—yes, flannel by all means, at least some wool stuff. Anything more unsuited than cottons to picnics, boating, any out-of-door excursion is hard to find. Behold the picnicker who goes forth in the morning arrayed in all the freshness of a freshly "done up" cambrie, muslin or what not that is cotton, and behold her again upon her return, limp and un-festive as you can well think in attire. Get a fine flannel or serge, Caryl, either with a very light ground barred off with lines of color if you want a dressy frock and not for steady service, or else a blue flannel. Make with a plain skirt (on the bias if you use the plaid) either plaited or gathered, and a "reefer"—that is a short jacket with notched coat collar and faced fronts, as on a man's coat, with coat sleeves. Have a wash silk, or thin flannel shirt blouse for a waist made with shirt sleeves and a rolling collar. Wear a soft silk scarf under the shirt collar knotted in front, a wide sash of the dress goods about the waist, finished off with knotted fringe across the ends and a small sailor knot. This is white with a light suit, blue with a blue dress, and may have merely a flat band about the crown, or a jaunty bow at one side; this bow, by the way, is a marvel of deftness to make; it has ten loops with two ends, notched, and is arranged in a rosette tightly strapped through the centre. In place of the soft silk or wool shirt, the regulation man's shirt—with starched bosom, standing collar and glossy linen cuffs is worn under some reefer coats, but it is not so pretty for a picnic or where there is to be so much exercise, as in rowing, tennis, bowling, etc., as the French flannel blouse with shirt plait down the front.

Why if you made fish-balls right they would not go begging for favor. Try this way of doing. I learned it at the cooking school last winter: Soak a piece of dry codfish in cold water for 10 or 15 minutes, then shred it fine, enough to fill a cup solidly full. Now cut potatoes—raw—in quarters and put what would fill a pint measure into a stew pan, put in your picked fish and cover with boiling water; boil until potatoes are done. Now drain, wash, add one egg well beaten, and beat the whole mixture up lightly with a fork, putting in one salt spoonful of pepper. Shape with a spoon, roll in powdered cracker crumbs—not flour—and fry in hot fat. For the latter purpose have a deep dish of fat, and use a wire frying basket. The fat should be smoking hot, remember. When you put potatoes and fish on to boil, put potatoes in pan first, and fish over them. You will find these fish balls, I know, delicious.

By the way, the ordinary way of "frying" in a greased pan is atrocious for anything but flap-jacks. Have a deep kettle of fat for croquette, fish-balls, etc., as you would for doughnuts. Have also a frying basket, a cheap affair of wire netting that you can lower into and lift out of the fat with all

case and uniformity in frying. When through using at any one time strain the fat through a cloth (set in a colander) and let it cool, then it is ready to use again.

Certain phases of American life are treated in Howells' "Heard of New Fortunes" as they have been by no other writer. It is not dull photography, it is artistic etching that shows the keenest appreciation of values, and sensitive sympathetic technique that combines strength and delicacy. Read this book and tell me not what you think of the book but what it makes you think of; is not that the real test of a book?

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

THE TEAM MATCH.

The score in the return match between the Halifax and the Shubenacadie teams which was played on the 23rd. inst. was as follows:—

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Aggregate Wins*
Hamilton	6	0	2	7
Forsyth	5	2	1	5 1/2
Wickwire	4	3	1	4 1/2
Lynch	2	1	5	4 1/2
O'Hearn	2	3	3	3 1/2
Forbes	2	4	2	3
Grauville	0	4	4	2
Fysche	1	5	2	2

* Each draw counts a half win to each player.

Mr. Hamilton, having won the first place in both matches between the two teams, deserves the credit thereof. In our opinion he is a splendid amateur. He has few equals and no superiors in this Province.

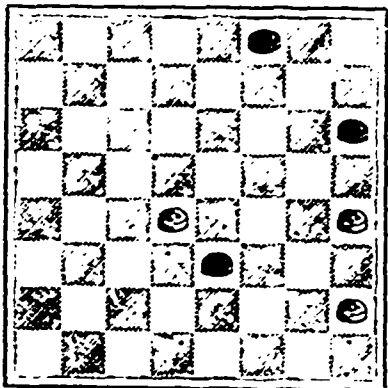
CHAMPIONSHIP.

It has been suggested that a match for the amateur championship of this Province might be brought about, and we consider the idea quite feasible of execution. All checker players in Nova Scotia who favor the idea will please send their names and addresses to our Checker Editor. Suggestions as to a fitting prize and other details will be thankfully received and obtain due consideration.

YARMOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Yarmouth Times announces that "Mr. S. C. Hood has captured the gold medal for the Yarmouth championship. He challenged Mr. Fred. Peterkin, who first won the medal, to play him 21 games. The result was 4 games for Peterkin, 9 for Hood, and 4 draws, leaving Hood the winner without needing to finish the series."

PROBLEM No. 174.
By A. J. Hester, Boston.
From Daily Recorder.
Black men 3, 12, 23.



White men 18, 20, 28.
Black to play and win.

A fine end game which we recommend to the attention of students.

GAME 61—DOUBLE CORNER

Played between Messrs Hamilton and Lynch—the former having the blacks, and consequently first move.

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

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I took

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I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN EAT OR DRINK;
getting fat too, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY SCRIPPLED Consumption, BUT MADE ME UP, AND IS NOW HELPING

FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY I TAKE IT JUST AS FAST AS IT COMES.

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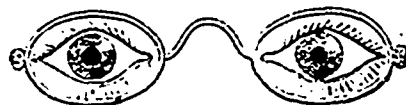
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The well known Fast Steamer **NEPTUNE** will leave Mulgrave for Sydney via St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of the train, DAILY, RETURNING same night, in time for Morning Train.

The beautiful Steamer **MAGNO** IA will run on the Lake between WHYTECOMAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR & BATHURST, as usual. Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of

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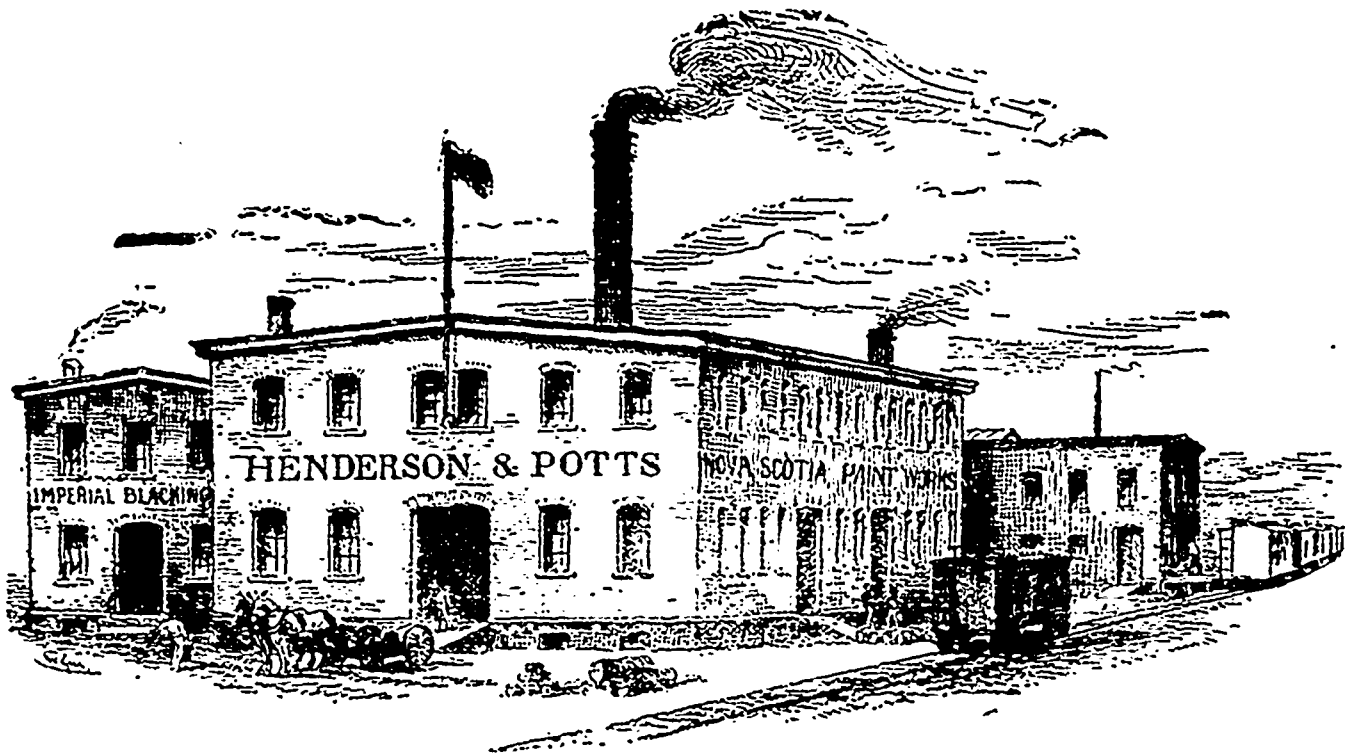
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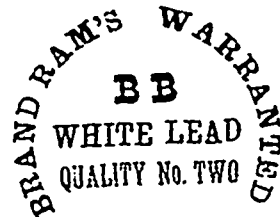
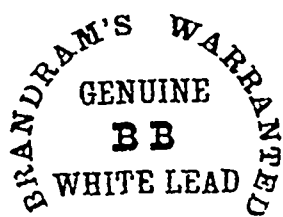
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